

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, October 23, 1890.

GENERAL F. P. BLAIR AND HIS  
SPEECH.

THE Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States—General Frank P. Blair—made a speech at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 23d ult. Some Democratic journals say that it was the largest meeting ever held in Indiana, and they also endorse the speech as a great one. But after such a speech as this from a man aspiring to the second highest office in the nation, we do not wonder that Indiana went so largely Republican. From the hour that speech was made no judicious Democrat could have entertained any well-grounded hopes for the success of his party. No candidate for office in that State, however great his popularity, could bear up under such a load. Hendricks and the other Democratic leaders should have prevented his speaking in Indiana. After reading this speech we are not surprised that there should be an anxiety manifested by leading Democrats to change their standard-bearers for the coming conflict, or that the leading Democratic journal in New York should announce that the views of Governor Seymour and not those of Blair should be regarded as the basis of the campaign, and that the ticket would be stronger if some other name were substituted for Blair's.

Charity would have suggested to us that it was an after-dinner speech, made while the speaker was still under the influence of previous conviviality. But we are prevented from exercising this charity by this statement which we find in the commencement of the speech:

"I shall be compelled to tax your patience to-day by asking you to permit me to depart from the old and well established custom in your midst, that of delivering my speech extempore; and I shall beseech your patience in listening while I read the observations I intend to deliver to-day. I ask this of you because our opponents have been so assiduous in misrepresentations of that which I have said heretofore, and in making speeches for me that I never made myself. I intend to-day that there shall be no mistake about it, and will read from the manuscript which will afterwards be printed."

Of the effort in general it is not necessary for us to speak at length; we may say, however, that it is the most incoherent, incoherent and badly written speech that we have read in a long time, and would not be worth five minutes' attention if the speaker were not one of the nominees of a great national party. General Blair has had, we understand, a collegiate education; but he certainly does his *alma mater* no credit in this effort.

The demagogue is apparent in every paragraph of his speech. He finds fault with the Republican party, because some of its members, having once been in favor of universal suffrage and generous of securing that right to American women, now have abandoned that doctrine, have stripped the people of the South—men and women—of that right, and have given the power to the negroes. To use his own language, they have made an effort to clothe the negro with suffrage; but no attempt of any kind has been made in behalf of the women. After a column and a half's talk, he turns

"From the military and political aspect of the charges we have to encounter, to those which they are likely to give to our dearest social relations. What is to be the effect of negro manhood suffrage—negro manhood suffrage, and invited to come in and take control of our fair countrywomen? It is all Mormon suffrage—this whole brood of new citizenships—without distinction of race or former condition—is all of polygamous origin. What sort of government is likely to be established with these different people wielding the suffrage denied to white men? Will they not gladly, with the countenance of our military chief, vote that government of social equality with the best part of our race—the woman—whom they may establish in the laws they make for them, while the objects of these laws are denied all right to vote? In the course of time, with negroes, Chinese, Indians, Mormons, of all nations in certain sections of the country making its laws, what is to be the portion of the gentle sex?"

In reply to his own question he makes lengthy quotations to show what is the condition of women among the negroes in Africa, the aborigines of this continent, and the Chinese and other Asiatics. He then says, that all decent people

"Understand that giving the suffrage to ignorant and vicious negroes, and taking it from the educated and enlightened white race, is the best method of reconciling the country to the military dictatorship which is designed. I repeat that the degradation of the suffrage is the degradation of the nation, and all the polygamous nations of the natural spawn of military despotism."

"We are not to be surprised, then, that our Radical Mormons have abandoned that vein of universal suffrage in which it originated—that of admitting our fair countrywomen to vote. Their equal influence in the elections would never permit the polygamous nations to incorporate with our people."

"The Reconstruction measures of the Radicals," he says, "operate to establish four millions of blacks over eight millions of white people by a controlling suffrage, to hold the most beautiful and excellent females of the earth without the privilege of voting."

And he continues, "The States, themselves, in which the black minority is thus prerogative, are denied expressly, the right accorded by the Constitution to all the States, of altering the suffrage."

He asks:

"Does not this plainly speak the purpose of the Radicals to take the suffrage up of given the way, to the Mormon devices of

multiplying laborers by enslaving women. The importation of Coolies, South and West, the disfranchisement of educated whites, as a means of accomplishing their expulsion from these regions, look as if they invited such results. The Salt Lake enterprise may assist them."

The Republican party has not pleased him in their policy. We imagine this would be very difficult for them to do under any circumstances. But they have been particularly unfortunate in doing so in their treatment of polygamy. He says:

"I will remember that the Republican party, when it assembled in National Convention, passed, among other resolutions, one denouncing 'those twin relics of barbarism—slavery and polygamy.' We have seen that in reference to slavery it has redeemed its pledge by subjecting the civilized white race to the barbarous negro; and I think it can be clearly shown that instead of extirpating the other 'relic' of barbarism, it has taken that institution under its especial protection, and its policy is allowed to prevail, giving the suffrage to all men without regard to race or color, or previous condition; this disgusting practice will become permanent and all pervading, and will exert a controlling political influence in America."

And then he asks:

"Is it possible that some contingent political advantage is foreseen when the politicians of the party of moral ideas may see in the extension of the practice of Utah a solution of their difficulties arising from the great and increasing majorities against them in the free States of the North?"

And has it come to this, that the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States has no better arguments to use against the Republican party, before the "largest meeting ever held in Indiana," than to accuse that party of sympathy with the Chinese and Indians and with entertaining a desire to "extend the institutions of Utah over the United States? It might be thought that no man in the United States, however ignorant and unfamiliar with politics and politicians, if in the possession of his ordinary faculties, would ever think of enunciating such an idea; but for a man occupying his position to do so is astounding. We can only account for it on the ground that having a paucity of ideas of his own, he concluded he would borrow somebody else's. All his statements about the negro, are but a re-haul of Professor Draper's, in his work on the future civil policy of America. He has evidently been reading that work recently, and he has borrowed largely from it to embellish his speech. Professor Draper's ideas, as he wrote them, are clear; but when Gen. Blair tries to repeat them, and uses his own language to do so, they are decidedly muddled.

It may be a very effective piece of clap-trap in Gen. Blair's estimation to ring in the "Mormons" and the institutions of Utah as having some connection with the Republican party; but we are convinced his audience, and the public who read his speech, will fail to see the connection. He should study the history of Stephen A. Douglas, and profit by his example. He thought he could make capital by denouncing the "Mormons" in a speech; but he miserably failed; he stultified himself and brought down upon himself the condemnation of his own party. Already the same results are following Blair, and he will learn that this speech will have an effect the opposite of what he intended it should have, and this, too, whether he secures his election or not. For ourself we much prefer a Republican who openly declares it to be his principle to war against polygamy, to a man, who while professing to be a Democrat, is recreant and false to every principle of Democracy.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

Princeton, N.J.—The inauguration of Dr. McCosh, as President of Princeton College, was attended by an immense concourse of graduates and friends of the college.

Washington, 27.—Commissioner Rollins has decided that hotel and restaurant keepers, whose sales of liquors amount to over \$25,000 yearly, shall place themselves in the category of wholesale dealers, and they must therefore exhibit the sign of a wholesale dealer, according to the provisions of the law.

Washington, 27.—Dispatches from Gen. Rousseau, to the War Department, relative to the disturbance at New Orleans, do not differ materially from the reports already published. General Schofield telegraphed Rousseau that he was authorized and was expected to take such action as was necessary to preserve peace and protect life and property.

Philadelphia.—Five hundred operatives in the woolen mills in this city struck to-day, against a reduction of wages of 15 per cent.

New Orleans.—Two white men were killed last night. Several fights occurred between the whites and negroes to-day, resulting in the death and wounding of several of both colors. The metropolitan police were almost demoralized. Troops have been stationed throughout the city. Governor Warmouth has issued a proclamation, requesting both parties to abstain from public processions or demonstrations, till after the election. Some negro policemen, who waited two days without reporting for duty, have every one been discharged; about 100 whites have been appointed. Some discharged Federal soldiers and about 200 citizens will be sworn in as special officers.

New York.—An immense Democratic mass meeting was held in Tammany Hall to-night. Frank Blair and others spoke.

The Republican National Committee has issued the following address:—New York, 28.—Fellow-citizens, on the 3rd of November you are to register your decision at the ballot-box, which will control government for four years, and affect the destinies of the country for a long time. The Democratic party, entering into the campaign with precalculated reputation on its banner, and a

determination to reconstruction, by declaring all acts relating thereto void, has met a signal defeat, in those States holding their election in October, and a positive condemnation of its policy. It now seeks to change its Candidates, and deny its purposes, as declared on its platform. But be not deceived, the men who met in New York on the 4th of July knew what they intended to do if they could carry the election. They published their purpose to the world, and on this declaration they went into the canvass, and although they have tried to explain away its full meaning, they never denied it until beaten at the polls. No change of Candidates can change their purpose; they mean to take from an enfranchised race its only safeguard—the ballot. They mean to repudiate the national debt incurred by the rebellion, and to pay it in a manner, or at best to pay it in a manner, which will tarnish our national credit, and make this great republic a shame to honest men and the financial circles of the world.

The presidential candidate of the Democrats declares his purpose will be to hold Congress in check for four years to come, as Andrew Johnson has for four years past, and thus stand in his position. Many citizens, the country wants peace; it has had enough of opposition from the Executive to the Legislative Department. The people elect both, and mean to have harmony and good will between them.

The loss of the States holding their elections in October has shown the Democratic leaders that they can hope to carry no Northern States, and now in desperation, they call upon the people to come to their rescue. They place Mr. Seymour on the ticket, and meditate the withdrawal of Blair, who has openly and boldly proclaimed their true aims and purposes, and tardily say they mean peace and obedience to the laws. But the spirit that really animates them may be seen in their attempt to carry the elections by frauds on a gigantic scale at the North, and by intimidation in the South.

We appeal to the people who stood by the Union in its darkest hours, whose faith and courage have never been believed the war a failure, or that those who stimulated the rebellion are the proper persons to administer the government, they sought to destroy. And we ask them to rally once more, and by overwhelming majorities to show the Democrats and the world that there is no hope for the lost cause. No one doubts the patriotism of General Grant. He has already announced his desire for peace; this is no idle word. His election will be a guarantee of harmony in the different departments of the government, and of energy and economy in its administration, of safety in person and property to the citizens everywhere, and boundless prosperity following in the train of peace. (signed)

WM. CLAFLIN, Chairman,  
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

London, 27.—Light shocks of earthquake were felt in various places in the county of Cork, Ireland, on the 26th inst.

Havre.—The closing exercise of the great maritime exposition took place to-day; the markets were closed, and the day was considered a holiday.

Dublin.—The house of Mr. Wignmore, near Cork, was entered last night by a body of men, and a quantity of arms and ammunition carried away. The culprits are supposed to be Fenians.

Toronto.—Extensive robberies in connection with the Post Office have been discovered; three packages of letters have been stolen recently. There is no trace of the thieves.

Liverpool.—Reverdy Johnson, last night, was entertained at a banquet given in his honor by the Mayor, at the Town Hall. In the course of his speech Mr. Johnson remarked that he did not know how the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England. He was sanguine of their approval, but would accept censure with christian resignation.

Birmingham.—John Bright opened the Parliament canvass last evening, when he addressed an immense meeting.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce invited Johnson, the American Minister, to visit this city to partake of their hospitalities.

Madrid.—The provisional government has issued a manifesto concerning the administration of the Kingdom. After passing in review the acts of the Junta, they proceed to argue in favor of the decentralization of the administrative power, and conclude by promising to render a faithful account of their doings to the constituent Cortez.

Some Spaniards of advanced liberal ideas, advise the sale of Cuba to the United States, as the most direct and speedy method of solving the question of the abolition of slavery.

Vienna.—The ministerial bill, fixing the numbers and equipments for the army and navy when on a war footing, after much opposition, has been passed by the Reichsrath. It is said that Baron Von Beust gave the members a secret session for the passage of the bill, which caused it to be carried through. This rumor creates some uneasiness. In a speech in the session urging the adoption of this measure, the prime minister alluded to the good relations existing between Austria and the other great powers, but intimated that in the event of a rupture between Prussia and France, Austria must be ready to guard her neutrality.

PISCICULTURE.

In a recent letter to the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, Seth Green writes as follows in reference to his labors in pisciculture:

Last Spring I visited the James, Potomac, Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and find that all the fisheries are failing, a less number of shad, herring, alewives, etc., being taken each year. The chief cause of this decline is the great amount of fishing tackle used on the rivers, the take being greater than the increase. The rivers can all be restocked artificially, but not without legislation. The fishermen want to take the last fish, but no one of them will do any hatching or fear some other fisherman may take some of the fish.

The season varies in all the rivers. After a certain season in each river there should be no fish taken except for artificial propagation. The rivers must be farmed from one end to the other. You might as well undertake to raise pro-

duce on one farm to feed a country as to hatch fish enough at one fishery to stock the river. They should be hatched at every fishery, and when the fishermen put back in the river 1,000 fish for every one taken out there will be plenty of fish, and that will be done when the legislatures make laws recommended by the committees of fisheries. But the fish commissioner prepares a bill, after long experience and careful consideration as to what is requisite and proper, the legislator thinks a few minutes to see if he or his friends are to be interfered with, and strokes his beard very knowingly; and there are so many such to convince that you are right, that it is almost impossible to get a bill through.

I think the hot weather has killed a great many fish in all the rivers and bays. On the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of July, the water in the Connecticut river stood at from 82 to 88 degrees. I saw many dead shad in the river, and the fatality must have been much greater in the less rapid rivers, bays, lakes and ponds, and I think it a serious loss to the country.

I began to operate June 18, at Holyoke, on the Connecticut river, and hatched about 40,000 shad by July 12, when the water became so warm that it cooked the spawn in the boxes. Shad cannot be hatched successfully in water warmer than 78 degrees. Shad spawn cannot be carried more than two days' journey.

All the water of this country can be filled with fish adapted to them. Every acre of water is worth two acres of land if properly farmed. Most persons suppose that it can be done at a trifling expense. It can be done cheap, but it can be done for nothing. Spend one-tenth of the sum spent in tilling the land, in tilling the water, and fish may be sold in our markets at two cents per pound.

I hatched about 500,000 trout last season and sold about 500,000 impregnated trout spawn. Those who followed my directions hatched a fair proportion. I send the spawn to any part of the United States by express, and have sent them to the Rocky Mountains by mail and express. The young fish can be sent almost any distance if sent in January or February. In hot weather they do not carry well. I have trout growing in almost every State in the Union. All the Spring streams in the country can be stocked with trout. I spent two weeks on the Hudson river and hatched a few shad, but I cannot do anything without legislation.

A TREAT IN STORE.—Mr. De Vivo, Madame Parepa Rosa's agent, left this morning for the east. Before leaving the Management of the Theatre completed an arrangement by which Madame Parepa Rosa and the opera troupe with her will give a couple of concerts in this city. As a prima donna the lady stands in the front rank of living artists, and her admirers claim for her an equality with Jenny Lind, in her palmist days. Carl Rosa, her husband, is admitted to be one of the greatest living violinists, and every member of the troupe is a star of brilliancy.

Died.

In this city, Oct. 23d, Sophia, wife of L. P. Edholm, 25 years and 18 days. Deceased was born in Lolland county, Denmark. Scandinavian Burial Service.

In this city, of inflammation of the bowels, on the 27th inst., Hyrum, son of E. E. and Annie Bowring, aged 3 months and 3 days. The funeral will take place at residence, 15th Ward, to move at 2 p.m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East—Ira H. Swart, A. Northrup, G. W. Crabtree, Julia Carter, O. F. Travis, W. McNeill, J. M. Young, J. M. Orr, J. Kerr, F. Little. From the West—Chas. Egan, W. H. Cotrell, James G. Brown, Chas. Pearson. To the East—Mrs. E. Webb, E. Stewart, M. Powell, W. Addison, J. Hyatt D. De Vivo, A. B. Hillier, D. M. Zeller and wife, Mrs. S. Kerr, A. P. Auker, J. W. Laughter, W. Ellinger, J. Gise, H. Brinkman, Major G. Chesborough, W. S. Langford.

To the West—A. Natrop.

Special Notices.

WANTED—Twenty-four thousand best Shaved White Pine Shingles, & fourteen Cords of Rock, best quality. FOLSON & ROMNEY, 4288-51.

WANTED—A few cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill. If

WANTED.—At this office, clean cotton and linen rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

NEW TO-DAY.

More Goods Received—Eldredge & Clawson, East Temple Street. General Trading—Boot and Shoemaking—George Lawrence. New stock of Boots and Shoes—A. Shipp & Co. School Reopening—Bartlett Tripp. Teams Wanted—Chas. Crismon. Cow Lost—M. M. Busby.

150 TEAMS WANTED!  
Immediately!

TO DO  
Hauling.  
HIGHEST PRICE

Paid in Cash, as soon as the Work is done.

CHAS. CRISMON.

4280-10

LOST.

A DARK BROWN COW, branded F.P. on left horn. Any information of the above will be gladly received by M. M. BUSBY, 13th Ward. 4289-1

LOST.

BETWEEN the Penitentiary and this city on 9 Sunday, 24th inst., by a teamster leaving in the poor, a REMINGTON REVOLVER, with four loads in. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this Office. 4289-1

MODERN'S Reaping & Mowing Machines!

Greatly Improved for 1890, and offered on Liberal Terms to Farmers. A Liberal discount to Dealers. H. C. ABBEY, General Agent for Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and the West. OFFICE: No. 117 DOUGLASS STREET, (between 9th and 10th.) OMAHA, NEBRASKA. 4289-2

THEATRE!  
Lenses & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. O'Neil.

GREAT SENSATION DRAMA!

THURSDAY EVENING,  
OCTOBER 29, 1890.

Will be presented, the grand romantic Drama, in 5 Tableaux, entitled,

THE SEA OF ICE

A THIRST FOR GOLD!

Reout De Lascours..... Mr J S Lindsay  
Marquis Del Monte..... Mr D McKennie  
Barabas..... Mr J C Graham  
George de Laval..... Mr J A Thompson  
Jean Medoc..... Mr J E Hardie  
Spanish Secretary..... Mr J E Hyde  
Pasquin..... Mr E D Crowther  
Intendant..... Mr A Merrill  
Pierre Pascome, Officer,  
Joze..... Mr J B Kelly  
Francis..... Mr Marks  
Carle..... Mr Carleton  
Servie..... Mr J Whitmore

Louise de Lascours..... Miss Adams  
Egarita..... Mrs M Bowring  
Comtesse de Thiering..... Mrs L Woodmansee  
Diana de Lascours..... Little Georgie Lawson  
Marie..... Little Georgie Lawson

For synopsis see Curtain and Posters.

The Favorite Lyric Artists.

Madame Methua SCHELER!  
Having concluded a most brilliantly successful engagement in Montana, is daily expected. Due Notice will be given of her Re-appearance at this House.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7½.

Mr. BARTLETT TRIPP

Will re-open his SCHOOL on MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1890, in Kimball & Lawrence's Block, East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, one floor south of Morgan's Commercial College. Primary Department, \$3 to \$10; Higher Department, Common English, \$12; Higher English, \$15; Sciences and Languages, \$20, per Quarter in advance. No pains nor expense will be spared to maintain the previous reputation of this school. The Primary Department, under the personal supervision of the Principal, will be found a valuable addition. Every facility will be afforded those desiring Teachers or desiring to take an advanced Scientific or Classical Course. Private Lessons will be given by day or evening, to those not desiring to enter the public Classes. Salt Lake City, Oct. 27, 1890. d289-3

Public Sale of Forfeited Property.

By virtue of the Internal Revenue Law of the United States, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House in Salt Lake City, district of Utah, on Thursday, the 5th day of November, prox, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property, viz:—1 Shad Iron Horse; 2 Barrels, one double and one single; 2 Kegs containing 1½ gallons Spirits; 1 Rectifier and some old pipes, etc. R. T. BURTON, Collector, District Utah. Collector's Office, Salt Lake City, Oct. 28, '90. d289-1d

Just Arrived!

ONE of the Best and Cheapest Stocks of

BOOTS & SHOES

Now in the City can be found at

A. Shipp & Co.,

East Temple St.

A. SHIPP & Co.

d288-1m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor. April 1, 1891. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

WANTED!

300 CEDAR POSTS!

W. H. HOOPER.

d279-1

General Trading—Boot & Shoe Making.

GEORGE LAWRENCE,

Second South Street.

JUST RECEIVED!

SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS!

In Great Variety and very Cheap.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR,

Bound Volumes For Sale.

Can also furnish Covers for and Bind Subscribers Volumes.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1890. d289-1

MORE GOODS RECEIVED!

We have just opened, and now offer for sale a splendid Assortment of

STOVES,

Queensware,

STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

MILITARY GOODS.

In great abundance,

And other Lines of Goods to make our Stock complete.

We continue to sell at acknowledged Low Rates, for Cash and Produce.

Eldredge & Clawson.

d288-2w

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE

A. C. PYPER & Co.,

BEG respectfully to announce to the People of Utah the First Arrival of a Large Consignment of

STAPLE and FANCY

GROCERIES,

FOR THE TRADE.

Which we offer Low for Cash, Flour, Grain, etc., at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

The Stock consists, in part, of

Sugars, Teas, Coffees,

Rice, Starch, Syrups,

Soap, Candles, Tobaccos,

Soda, Saleratus,

Yeast Powders, Pepper,

Spices, Pickles, Oysters,

Canned Fruits, Candles,

Raisins, Currants, Figs,

Honey, Maple Sugar, etc.,

GOAL OIL & PAINTS,

Nails & Glass.

We shall also keep fully supplied with

EXTRA S. S. FLOUR

And FEED from the well-known Merchant Mills, which we will warrant First Class.

Families, Freighters, Graders, Hotel and Restaurant Keepers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

OUR MOTTO IS:

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS

Call and see us, at the new building, East Temple Street, one floor south of Morgan's Commercial College, nearly opposite Kimball & Lawrence.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1890. d289-1