

"Democracy not only means the largest amount of local self-government, but it also guards against unjust taxation. Self-government then, in this country, must always be largely local government, and while no man today refuses to concede to the Federal government perfect and uncontrolled jurisdiction over all those matters that are common to the people of all this country—to the people of West Virginia and the people of Utah—it is one of the highest missions of the Democratic party today, as it has been in all its history, to resist, first, last and all the time, the disposition to intermeddle, through legislation at Washington, with the local affairs of the people in the several States and Territories.

Speaking of the force bill, he said that measure overshadowed anything during the worst days of Federalism; that it actually proposed taking the executive, the legislative and the judiciary powers out of the hands of the people and placing them in those of irresponsible politicians. He held that because a false election took place in one district or in one State it would be political lunacy to place the whole country in the position of absolute serfdom because of that.

Passing on to taxation he said it was difficult to comprehend taxation properly, because of its indirect and partially hidden character. Territorial, State and municipal taxes were understood easily enough, but it was impossible for the most intelligent citizen to figure out what he pays in taxes to the federal government. He said the Fifty-first Congress appropriated a billion dollars during its existence. The circulating medium of this country in gold, silver, and paper is about a billion and a half. This is two dollars out of every three of the entire money of the country appropriated by one single Congress in the period of two years. This money the speaker claimed was obtained by unjust taxation. He next entered into the tariff question, and made some excellent points from the freetrade standard. He dwelt principally on the injustice of taxing wool and wool products, and made an effort to show the discrimination made in the taxation of the different varieties of clothing. From wool he passed on to tinplate. He dwelt on the tariff laws relating to this article to illustrate the positively injurious effects of protective legislation in general. He contended that such legislation only helped to enrich a few at the expense of the many; and worse than all that, it was the foundation for building up trusts and syndicates. Speaking directly on this phase of the issue he said:

"The manufacture of tin plate, if it is ever started in this country, will not be made by a man and his family, nor by the master and his workmen, but it will be made just as steel rails are made today, by five or six great corporations, by five or six great plants. The very moment that those people find that they have commenced to manufacture tin plate cheaper than 5 cents a pound, and are beating against each other for the custom of the people they will meet around a little table in Pittsburg or Wheeling—and there will be something on that table containing something different from the liquid in this pitcher—they will say to each other, 'Why should we cut each others' throats by competing against each other? Let us form a tin trust' [loud applause], and between two successive draughts of champagne, by a little

piece of writing, not longer than my hand, they can vest the capital stock of those five, six or seven corporations in a board of trustees, which instantly becomes in law the owner of all the tin establishments in the country. They will say to this one, 'Shut down and discharge your hands,' to that one, 'Run on half time,' and there will be one manufacturer of tin plate in the country freed by the government from foreign competition and freed by combinations from all home competition."

The speaker then went on to show that by our not buying tin from the Welsh miners, we deprive ourselves of a market for our farm products. He contended that it was a political fallacy to think that we benefited ourselves by building a protective wall such as the McKinley bill was. He next entered into a comparison of the United States with the old countries of Europe. He said that if Andrew Jackson were born in England at the saddler's bench, he would have remained at it all his life. So would Andrew Johnson have remained a tailor, Fillmore a weaver, Garfield a mule driver, and Lincoln a railsplitter. In conclusion the speaker said:

"I fight against the system of tariff taxation because it is massing the money of this country in the hands of a small part of its citizens; but I fight against it with infinitely more enthusiasm, zeal and determination, because it is massing the opportunities of this great free country into the hands of a few and a favored class, because it is taking away from the boys that cluster around every fireside their opportunities in life that the Democratic fathers kept for Jackson, Johnson, Fillmore, Lincoln and for me."

He closed with a final appeal to his hearers to stand for local self-government, the corner stone of Democratic principles.

The eloquent speaker was given three rousing cheers at the conclusion of his speech, after which the bands played and Mr. Wilson was surrounded by a band of Utah Democrats from various parts of the Territory, holding an informal reception for nearly half an hour.

After the proceedings at Electric hall terminated, Mr. Wilson was escorted by a number of his Democratic friends to the Templeton hotel, where some thirty or more sat round the festive board, and in appropriate festivities commemorated the birth of Democracy in Utah. Among those present on the occasion were the Hon. John T. Caine, the Messrs. Probert, Holden, Barratt, King, Whitney, Pike, Moyle, Irvine, Rawlins, Kenner, Dyer, Blair, Gash, Clayton, Judd, Norrell, Montgomery, Lett, Dahl, Craig, Smith, Walden, Alfales and R. W. Young, F. S. and C. C. Richards, besides the guest of the evening. Brief speeches were made by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. King of Utah County, Judge Judd, Hon. John T. Caine and others, after which the exercises ended.

Mr. Wilson took this morning's early train for Ogden, from which point he proceeds to Denver. A brief stop there and another at Indianapolis will break the directness of his homeward journey.

NEW YORK, May 23. — Secretary Blaine is still improving. No plans are yet made for his departure from the city.

## "LIBERAL" METHODS.

All day Monday, May 18 it was feared that there would be trouble at the meeting called May 18th in the Federal court room for the purpose of organizing a young men's Republican club. The promoters of the movement were aware of a counter effort which had for its object the packing of the meeting by its opposers, and as the day advanced the conspiracy assumed such extended proportions that the movers in favor of organization determined to postpone the object of the meeting until after the holding of the Republican mass meeting in the Theatre.

Up to within a few minutes of 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, there were only a few persons in the Federal court room, or near the entrance. The reason for this may have been that the gas was not lighted. At about 8 o'clock some gentlemen

### LIT THE GAS,

and in a few minutes the room was full. All the seats were occupied when N. Treweek, Esq., called the meeting to order and remarked that he had a letter which he desired to read to the meeting. It was as follows:

"N. Treweek, Esq., Chairman of the Republican club meeting:

"Dear Sir—On Saturday evening last, a committee was appointed, consisting of three Republicans, to select a time and place to hold a mass meeting of Republicans. The committee have determined upon Wednesday evening, May 20, at 8 p. m., as the time, and the Salt Lake Theatre as the place. We, the committee so appointed, request that the formation of the Republican club be adjourned until after the mass meeting."

Mr. Treweek then declared the meeting adjourned, which announcement was followed by a tumult. It was plain that the adjournment of the meeting would baffle the mobocratic motive which had brought a great part, perhaps a majority, of the crowd together, and it quickly became evident that a letting off of steam must take place. W. H. Sells rose and tried to make himself heard, but the shouting of Jake Greenwald attracted the most attention, and in a few moments the meeting began to listen to him. In a rambling way he denounced, as

### A MEETING IN A CELLAR

the consultation of Republicans held last Saturday night, and declared the time was not ripe for a division on party lines. He claimed that the movement to organize did not originate with the Republican central committee and hence was illegitimate, and that it had made anti-"Mormon" Democrats and Republicans so united that they could outvote the Democratic organization and the "Mormon" church combined.

A pandemonium of yells and sounds of approval, intended for applause, burst forth at intervals while this speaker was on his feet. At length he moved that a meeting be held next week to take action in opposition to division on party lines.

A voice—What's the matter with holding a meeting here tonight?

This suggestion was followed by a burst of approval, and shouts of "Tonight! Tonight!" The uproar was tremendous, and the determination to capture the meeting was plainly manifested.