DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1884. NO. 18.

CHICAGO TRADE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, $40- 3 Ton, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box included
240 lb. Farmer's Scale, $5.
"Little Detective" ½oz. to 25 lb. $3.
FORGES, TOOLS, Etc.
Best Forge Made for Light Work, $10
40lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Gloves, Anvils, Vises and other articles. Lists Free.

M. S. VANDEUSEN, WM. LEIMERT.
JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS,
28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory. d 168 1 y

USE THE BEST!
Fairbank's Fine Family Soaps.
THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN BUYING anything solely because it is CHEAP, but when you can get the BEST at the price of the poorer article it is clearly to your advantage to purchase.
Fairbank's Fine Family
SOAPS
are undoubtedly the very best in the market. If you have any doubt as to this fact, try the Soaps and you will be convinced. They are made of the finest materials and prepared skillfully.
WHITE STAR
is now celebrated all over the country, and is in every respect strictly first class. It is easy on the hands and lasts wonderfully when being used.
We also make the following well known brands, all of which are highly recommended
LAKESIDE, BRILLIANT, GOLDEN WEST, STANDARD, JEWEL, OLD GERMAN, ALHAMBRA, SPANISH CASTILE.
EXTRA AMERICAN FAMILY.
Samples of any of our Soaps always furnished when desired.
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

HAZARD POWDER
Office, 63 Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIFLE, FAIR LAWN, DUCK, ELECTRIC FUSE.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by
H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.
Agricultural Implements,
FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.
108 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for
SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

STAR HORSE NAILS,
POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails To be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d103 1y

ESTABLISHED 1850.
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
MOULDING,
Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Railing, Balusters, Newels, Etc
CHICAGO, Ill.
Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Moulding Books sent free upon application d103 1y

Peterson's Meat Market.
PETERSON & WEST,
BUTCHERS.
SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY.
Family Trade Solicited. Order by Telephone 24 WEST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

HAYNES & SON,
Steam Boiler Makers,
IRON & WT. TANKS, COOLERS, KETTLES, PANS, ETC.
Shop, 1½ Blocks East of Depot,
P. O. Box, 525, - Salt Lake City.
General Repairing Done Promptly.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Refer to any Work done by us with pleasure

GEO. M. SCOTT & CO.
— DEALER IN —
Hardware, Iron, Steel,
Stoves, Tinware,
Mill Findings,
Miners' and Blacksmith Tools,
— ETC. —
21 & 23 MAIN ST., S. L. CITY, UTAH.

NEW YORK TRADE

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

B. W. MERRIAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
LOOKING GLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 577 Broadway, New York.
FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "Polhemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
ASK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. branch stores

PECK BROTHERS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER, GAS & STEAM.
JOBBERS IN
PLUMBERS MATERIALS,
73 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.
Refer by permission to David James, Salt Lake City.

From the Manufactory of
C. S. Rankin & Co.
— AT —
WATSON BROS.,
77 and 79, South Temple Street, Opposite Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City. dtm

HEMPHILL, HAMLIN & CO.
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, ETC.
342 & 344 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., and its Branch Stores.

W. B. WOLFE, W. J. PATTON, J. B. WOLFE.
Wolfe, Patton & Co.
LIMITED.
Manufacturers of and dealers in
BRUSHES
OF ALL KINDS.
FACTORY, 139 LIBERTY ST.,
Retail Store, 118 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
REPRESENTED BY JOHN RAE.
For sale at Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., G. F. Culmer & Co., Barnes & Davis, Moore, Allen & Co., R. Alf, S. P. Teasdel, Geo. M. Scott & Co., Cunnington & Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co., Sears & Liddle. d117 6m

SALT LAKE CITY BREWERY
TO OUR PATRONS:
We are now selling our favorite Beer in
Four and Eight Gallon Kegs,
— AT —
At $1.75 and $3.50 Each
TO THE FAMILY TRADE.
Orders will be promptly attended to and delivery made to any part of the City.
MORITZ & CULLEN,
Proprietors.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR
PIONEER
UNDERTAKER of UTAH.
No. 253 FIRST SOUTH STREET
P. O. Box 70. TELEPHONE No. 70.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I have not changed my place of business, neither have I any connection with any other firm, but can be found night or day at the old stand to promptly and efficiently fill all orders entrusted to my care. Telegraph Orders answered by return train.
SENTON'S OFFICE in same building. d 261 tf

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SPAIN.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRATULATION AT BALTIMORE.

Commercial Treaty.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Following is the message sent by the President to the Senate, with the Spanish treaty:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for consideration by the Senate, with the view of advising and consenting to its ratification, the convention for a commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, providing for the intimate and favored exchange of products with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, which convention was signed at Madrid on the 10th ultimo. The negotiations for the convention have been in progress since April last, in pursuance of an understanding reached by the two governments the 2nd of January, 1884, for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish Antilles, by the 8th article of which the governments engaged, "to begin at once negotiations for a complete treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and said provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico." Although this clause was by common consent omitted from the substitutionary agreement of Feb. 13, 1884, now in force, until replaced by this convention going into effect, the obligation to enter upon such negotiations were deemed to continue, and it became manifest on both sides to reach such accord, negotiation has been necessarily protracted, owing to the complexity of the details to be incorporated in order that the Convention might respond to the national policy of intercourse with neighboring countries which is outlined in my late annual message to Congress in the following words: "The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce, or under a favored scheme of duties, of our own products, the benefits of such exchange to apply to goods carried under the flag of the parties to the contract; the removal, on both sides, from vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imports, so that those vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of other contracting parties—though without infringing on the reserved coasting trade—by the removal or reduction of the burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered." A perusal of the convention now submitted will suffice to show fully that it carries out the policy of intercourse thus announced. I commend it to you, in the confident expectation that it will receive your sanction. It does not seem necessary to my present purpose to enter into a detailed consideration of the many immediate and prospective advantages which will flow from this convention to our productive and shipping interests.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 10, 1884.

Frelinghuysen's Statement.

Frelinghuysen to-day submitted to the President a compendious statement of the purpose and effect of various articles of the Spanish treaty, and an analysis of the schedules attached to it, showing succinctly the exact changes proposed to be made in the existing Spanish tariff. The secretary's paper is, in part, as follows: "The object had in view in the negotiation of the treaty was three-fold: First, to establish such reciprocity of exchange of products of the United States and neighboring Spanish provinces and islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and such mutual shipping privileges as would tend to the greater development of commerce. Second, to remove the restrictions and obstructions to which American trade and shipping for many years has been exposed under the tariff and customs regulations of these islands, and third, to supplement the treaty of 1795 with Spain by more modern provisions as to commercial freedom, protection of the rights of persons and property, and the most favored nation clause, which do not exist in that treaty.

Articles 1 and 2 relate to the reciprocal exchange of products, the details of which are contained in three attached schedules—A, B and C.

An Important Provision.

A new feature of the treaty in this respect is the stipulation that the benefits of the carrying trade shall be limited to American and Spanish bottoms. This is regarded as an important provision for the development of our shipping.

Article 3 corrects a practice which has operated to the disadvantage of American vessels in the West Indian trade. Under existing laws and customs regulations, foreign products reshipped in ports of the United States, when transported by Spanish vessels, are admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at 25 per cent less duties than those carried by American vessels, the rule being applied to all Canadian and other foreign products in transit through the United States. The present article gives to American vessels henceforth the same privileges as Spanish vessels in respect to such trans-shipped cargo as they may carry.

Articles 4, 17 and 18 are designed to remove the restrictions and technical penalties to which American exporters and shippers have been subjected for many years past in Spanish Antillean custom houses, and which have been a source of constant irritation and hardship, at times straining the friendly relations of the two governments.

Article 5 prohibits the levying of new export duties on the products of Cuba and Porto Rico, admitted into the United States under Schedule A. The export duties on sugar have, in view of the pending treaty, been reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the obligations to Cuban bondholders, to whom the revenues have been pledged, to wit: about 1-16 per cent. per pound.

Article 6 provides that no greater internal taxes shall be levied on American products.

Articles 20, 21 and 23, are intended to remedy some defects and omissions in the treaty of amity and commerce of 1795, and secure to American citizens' capital and property in the Spanish islands the fullest protection. During the late insurrection in Cuba the absence of such treaty stipulations was the source of serious injury to American interests.

Articles 23 and 24 secure the recognition of the interpretation of the "most favored nation" treatment contended for by this Government as the first essential condition to a treaty of commercial reciprocity. It is maintained by us that the "most favored nation" clause treaties could not be applied in its unrestricted sense to reciprocity conventions, but that when two nations stipulated for special favors on reciprocal reduction of duties upon specified conditions, third powers cannot claim or enjoy like favors, except upon the same or equivalent conditions.

By a protocol attached to the treaty, it is provided that the agreement of February 14, '83, is to terminate when the present treaty goes into effect. The result of this stipulation will be to again subject to the fourth column, or highest duties in the tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico, the products of nations which have been admitted to the benefits of the agreement.

The abolition of tonnage dues secures still further relief to our shipping. Under existing laws, vessels of all nationalities are charged in American ports tonnage dues to the amount of 69 cents per ton only once in each year, but in Cuba and Porto Rico they are charged tonnage dues, amounting to 67 cents, or $1.30 per ton, according to flag, are collected on every entrance into port, and this has been a heavy and very unequal tax on American vessels. The abolition of consular fees, provided for in article 16, is in accord with the spirit of the law passed at the last session of Congress. Its reciprocal acceptance by Spain is significant from the fact that the Spanish consular tariff is much higher than that of the United States, and it also removes the Spanish consular tonnage fees imposed on all American goods shipped to Cuba and to Porto Rico, against which this government has protested for several years past, tantamount to the levying by a foreign government in our ports of an export duty on merchandize; a duty which the United States cannot constitutionally impose, and therefore cannot sanction on the part of another government.

It is not to be expected, nor is it possible we can secure an exact equivalent in the exchange of products, in the case of the Spanish Antilles. Their two and a quarter millions of inhabitants cannot offer a market equal to fifty-five or sixty millions of people. Other considerations besides those affecting revenue merely have to be remembered. New markets for the agricultural products and manufacturers of the country are highly desirable in this period of our production, and encouragement to our shipping is a matter of the highest moment. If these objects can be secured in exchange for tropical products for general consumption by our people, it is not essential that the loss of revenue to the two contracting parties should be equal, or even approximately so. Indeed, if the concessions on either side are proportionate to the population of the respective contracting parties, the principle of true reciprocity may be deemed to have been observed. The only products of Cuba and Porto Rico embraced in Schedule "A" for admission to the United States which require special notice are sugar and tobacco, coffee and most of the items scheduled as duty free being already on the free list of our tariff.

Duty on sugar and tobacco is the chief basis upon which we can negotiate any treaties of commercial reciprocity with the tropical countries of America. It was considered to be less injurious to our native tobacco interests to grant to Cuban tobacco, both leaf and manufactured, a reduction of 50 per cent. than to concede free admission to either leaf or manufactured, separately. In view of the fact that, even after that reduction, Cubau tobacco and cigars will be subject to a heavy import duty and to internal revenue taxes in addition, it seems our own producers and manufacturers can still enjoy fair and remunerative protection, especially when, under the treaty, Cuba and Porto Rico will for the first time be open to American tobacco at a rate of duty much lower than the reciprocal duty levied in the United States. In arranging schednles "B" and "C," for the admission of American products into Cuba and Porto Rico, the spanish government felt under the necessity of respecting the obligation which it had contracted with regard to the Cuban treaty, to secure the interest and principal of which a certain portion of the customs revenue will be pledged. The government claims that it has gone as far toward completely free admission of products as its public faith and obligations permit. An examination of the schedule will show that we have obtained large and important concessions for our agricultural industries and national products. Free admission is granted all kinds of meat, fish and fowls, lard, butter, cheese, fruits and vegetables, all kinds of grain, including rice, but with the sole exception of wheat, the duty on which is reduced from $3.15 per 100 kilogrammes to 50 cents, and flour, the duty on which is reduced from $4.70 to $2.50 and $1.60 per barrel. Corn meal and other flours are free, as also cattle, hogs and other live animals; cotton and cotton seed, flax, wool and various other agricultural products. The significance and value of these concessions are shown by the fact that under the present tariff of the Spanish West Indies these products are burdened with such heavy duties that only a limited demand can be created, while with the free market provided by the treaty, consumption must be largely increased.

The concessions to American manufactured goods are not less important. On the free list of the schedules will be found almost all kinds of material for building purposes, such as lumber of all kinds, iron articles, stone, slating, bricks and similar materials. Also a long list of manufactures of wood, as cooperage, woodenware, brooms, brushes, spokes and bent wood, common furniture, etc. All manufactures of cast iron and steel, except fine or high-priced articles; undressed leather and skins, a long and important list of all kinds of implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, etc.; and materials and loose pieces of the same; materials and articles for railways, tramways, canals and other works of public utility; materials of all kinds for ship building; and other classes of manufactured articles in the production of which this country excels. While the Spanish government did not feel that it could, in good faith to its creditors, remove all import duties on American goods, on another long list of articles such large reductions have been made that the producers and manufacturers of the United States can compete successfully for the trade of the Islands. Under the tariff system now in force two rates of duties are levied on foreign products—first, when they are imported in Spanish vessels the "third column" duties are applied, but when these products are imported in foreign vessels, the fourth column (much higher duty) is imposed. As the carrying trade, except with the mother country, is almost exclusively done by foreign countries, if the pending treaty goes into operation, other foreign products than those of the United States will, in a great measure be subject to the duties of the "fourth column," to which also American goods were subject before the agreement of February 13th last. Among the articles in Schedule B which are admitted at favoring duties will be found petroleum at $1 per 100 kilogrammes, as against the duty in the fourth column of $3.40; glassware $4, at present in fourth column the duty being $11, to $40.20; stoneware and fine earthenware $2.50, fourth column, $4.20 to $20.10; porcelain $4.50, fourth column $9.55 to $55.50; fine iron and steel manufactures not in free list $5, fourth column $9.75 up to $72.40; copper, brass and nickle or their alloys in manufactured articles $15, fourth column, $30.55 to $64; lead, zinc and other common metals in sheets, wire and pipes $3.50, fourth column, $8.80 to $13.90; tinware $5, fourth column, $17.40; paints, inks, etc., $1.50, fourth column, $6.05; salt 60 cents, fourth column, $1.18 to $2.82. On cotton textile goods the reduction will be found to be from 35 to 70 per cent as compared with the fourth column. On linen goods a considerable, and for all the purposes of competitive trade, a sufficient reduction, but not so large as in the case of wooden goods; cordage $3 per 100 kilogrammes, fourth column, $8.35 to $17.40; printing paper, $90, fourth column, $4.20 to $12.55; writing and lithographing paper and cardboard $6, fourth column $4.80 to $29.60; furniture of fine wood, carved or upholstered, $20, fourth column $55.50 to $83.25; willow ware and straw goods, $3, fourth column $4.80 to $16; fine leather, 20 cents per kilogramme, fourth column 25 cents to $1.04; common leather, 8 cents, fourth column 15 cents to 68 cents; saddlery and harness, 30 cents, fourth column 58 cents to 80 cents; wagons and carts, $1 per 100 kilogrammes, fourth column $2 per cent; carriages without top, $25 each, fourth column $40; carriages with top, $55, fourth column $90 to $250; canned goods, sauces, pickles, etc., 8 cents per kilogramme, fourth column 14 cents to 22 cents; rubber goods and oil cloth, reduced from 45 to 80 per cent. This brief abstract will suffice to indicate the character and value of the concessions made to American products on their importation into Cuba, and Schedule C contains concessions hardly less valuable as to Porto Rico. Other points of comparatively minor importance are passed over in this letter. Among the articles in Schedule B which are admitted at favoring duties will be found petroleum at $1 per 100 kilogrammes, as against the duty in the fourth column of $3.40; glassware $4, at present in fourth column the duty being $11, to $40.20; stoneware and fine earthenware $2.50, fourth column, $4.20 to $20.10; porcelain $4.50, fourth column $9.55 to $55.50; fine iron and steel manufactures not in free list $5, fourth column $9.75 up to $72.40; copper, brass and nickle or their alloys in manufactured articles $15, fourth column, $30.55 to $64; lead, zinc and other common metals in sheets, wire and pipes $3.50, fourth column, $8.80 to $13.90; tinware $5, fourth column, $17.40; paints, inks, etc., $1.50, fourth column, $6.05; salt 60 cents, fourth column, $1.18 to $2.82. On cotton textile goods the reduction will be found to be from 35 to 70 per cent as compared with the fourth column. On linen goods a considerable, and for all the purposes of competitive trade, a sufficient reduction, but not so large as in the case of wooden goods; cordage $3 per 100 kilogrammes, fourth column, $8.35 to $17.40; printing paper, $90, fourth column, $4.20 to $12.55; writing and lithographing paper and cardboard $6, fourth column $4.80 to $29.60; furniture of fine wood, carved or upholstered, $20, fourth column $55.50 to $83.25; willow ware and straw goods, $3, fourth column $4.80 to $16; fine leather, 20 cents per kilogramme, fourth column 25 cents to $1.04; common leather, 8 cents, fourth column 15 cents to 68 cents; saddlery and harness, 30 cents, fourth column 58 cents to 80 cents; wagons and carts, $1 per 100 kilogrammes, fourth column 32