TELEGRAPHIC.

MEXICO AND WAGES.

Report of the Committee of the Trade and Labor Assembly.

CHEAP LABOR, CHEAPER LIVING.

American Laborers Cautioned Against Going There Unless Sure of Employment.

CHICAGO, Oct 11.—The committee of the Trade and Labor assembly sent to Mexico by that organization, "to investigate the condition of the laboring classes of that country," has returned to Chicago, and submitted its report at the meeting of the assembly this afternoon. The report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. It says in part:

"The first step made by your committee was at El Paso, Tex., where we investigated the wages paid and the conditions of the American laborer. From that point we crossed to the city of Juarez, but two miles from El Paso. At that place a complete change met the eye—everything assuming a Mexican air—and we realized that the time had arrived when the real duties of our mission began. We took observations of the people, as to their mode of living, social conditions, wages paid and price of commodities, and were surprised at the contrast as compared with conditions we left in El Paso.

"The two peoples, as to the habits, customs and moment [illegible] life, are such that a comparison is unnatural. Life is regarded from very different standpoints, as they live under [illegible] conditions, inasmuch as the Mexican laborer is apparently contented with the four bare walls of his ten-foot-square adobe hut, with nothing inside but the ground to sleep on, a shawl or blanket to cover or wrap himself up in, a dish of tortillas (corn pancakes) and frijoles (beans) for his frugal meal, and, in a large number of cases, a little pig, a dog and a chicken or two of the game-cock order sharing his small quarters; while the American laborer, across the line, has all the comforts of home and many of the luxuries of life.

"Wages in Mexico, [illegible] skilled and steady mechanics (always foreigners) are very low. On railroads, engineers (American) on passenger trains receive $110 per month; while the firemen (Mexicans) receive $1.65 per day, freight engineers (American) $[illegible] per month, firemen (Mexican) $[illegible] per day; passenger conductors (American) $[illegible] per month, brakemen (Mexicans) $1.30 per day; freight conductors (American) $[illegible] per month, brakemen (Mexican) $[illegible] to $[illegible] per month; Pullman conductors, $[illegible] per month (American money) and the porters $[illegible] per month (American money) with $[illegible] per month extra for being able to talk Spanish.

"The National soldiers (regular army) of Mexico, called rurales, and who are all ex-bandits, receive $1 per day.

"In a [illegible] factory near the depot at Jimenez the men are paid [illegible] cents, women and children [illegible] cents per day. In the cotton mills, [illegible] oil mills and soap factories at Torreon men are paid [illegible] to [illegible] cents, women and children 25 cents per day.

"A cargador (public carrier) has a rate of [illegible] cents per hour, but you can hire him for from [illegible] to [illegible] cents per day.

"At Leon, where nearly all the leather goods in Mexico are manufactured, the peon gets his leather cut for his shoes or other goods to be made by him, and takes the material to his hut, where the whole family assist him, the same as in the sweatshops of Chicago. For making shoes he receives $1 and upwards per dozen pairs. On the other goods he receives [illegible] to [illegible] cents per day for his labor, working as long as daylight lasts, averaging twelve to fourteen hours per day. House servants, male or female, receive $3 to $[illegible] per month and board themselves. In or near cities peons live in adobe houses and pay a rental of $[illegible] a year for the ground that the hut stands on. When leaving this for another location all improvements the peon has made go to the landlord or owner of the land, who pays no taxes whatever on the land.

"The chief article of dress of the Mexican is his sombrero, often costing as much as $[illegible] (which is bought on the installment plan) while the balance of his clothing would make a [illegible] quilt turn green with envy, owing to the variety of colors and assortment of patches, making it a hard problem to solve as to which is the original garment and which the patch. No shoes are worn by either sex, and very [illegible] sandals, which are made from a piece of sole leather, and tied to the foot with straps. These sandals cost from 12 to 20 cents per pair. The average cost of the necessities of life for a peon family of five is [illegible] cents a day, and clothing for the same cost $[illegible] per year.

"The day's work in Mexico runs from ten to fourteen hours, and workmen who take work to their homes work as many hours as they please.

"The Mexican laborer's work is easy as compared with the American laborer, except carriers, who carry enormous burdens on their backs all day without manifesting fatigue.

AGRICULTURE.

"The haciendas (or plantations) are owned by the very rich and cover an area of from ten to one hundred square miles. Farming and agricultural implements are very primitive. The plough is a crooked stick of [illegible], and scratches the ground to a depth of three or four inches. This plough is drawn by two oxen, and the harness is a broad strap of rope passing over the forehead instead of the shoulders of the oxen. Planting is done by picking a hole into the ground with a stick, dropping the corn into it, and the seed is covered by the peon in stepping from hole to hole. On these immense tracts of lands the natives, or peons, have lived for centuries, and are forced to buy all their necessities of life at the haciendado's [illegible] truck store. On the hacienda the peon gets from [illegible] to [illegible] cents per day for his work and a hut to live in, if he builds it himself. The peon gets no money, except on feast days and for religious offerings. This form of slavery has been forbidden by law for a number of years, but two-thirds of the peons do not know it, as they can neither read nor write, and their masters take good care not to teach them this fact.

"Organized labor is unknown here, which is considered a great blessing. But the country today that has the best system of trade organization and the greater number of union men per capita of its population is the foremost in wealth, progression and happiness of its people.

"The cry is raised that there are no poor in Mexico, but that is no indication of the absence of poverty, as your committee can fully testify without fear of contradiction, as the voice of the mendicant supplicating alms is the same all through the country. In the cities of Zacatecas and Guanajuato, with populations of [illegible] and [illegible] respectively, we failed to get butter and potatoes on the tables of the best hotels. On inquiry we were informed that if we paid $1 a pound for butter it would be purchased and kept for our exclusive use.

"Your commission would caution American workmen against going to Mexico without sufficient funds to bring them back, or to have employment secured before going there, or they will be obliged to subsist on cactus and the sap of the tequila plant while doing the country.

"On asking an American who was conducting a prosperous business in one of the cities which your commission visited, why it was that the foreigners all seemed to be making money, no matter what business they engaged in, he, with characteristic Yankee frankness, replied: 'The laborer here is different from the laborer in the states. Here labor is cheap and we have no brains to contend with.'

"The mission intrusted to your commission is a peculiar one. We were sent to study the social and financial conditions of a faraway people. We are plain toilers, bruised in the hard knocks of the factory and workshop, and none are better qualified to investigate or to feel and sympathize with the workers of another country than men from our ranks. We did not go loaded with credentials, to be entertained by the people of the better classes, nor yet as scholars to describe the monuments of historic interest, or to have our poetic fancies inspired by the landscape and nature skies, or build up wasted energies in the healthful air of that southern clime, but to go among the common people, who are of their own class, and [illegible] ... [illegible]

"JOSEPH KEMBER,
"P. J. MANN,
"Committee."

[illegible]

Archbishop of Canterbury Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The archbishop of Canterbury was seized with apoplexy ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Democrats and Gold.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—John B. Proctor ... [illegible]

INDIAN HOSTILITY.

Alleged Society for the Killing of Whites.

SOUTH MCALLISTER, I. T., Oct. 11.—[illegible]

Women Whisky Sellers.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 11.—[illegible]

Two Candidates' Sunday.

CANTON, O., Oct. 11.—Maj. McKinley ... [illegible]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—[illegible]

Complexion of Next Congress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—[illegible]

For Stomach Troubles.

[illegible]

BRYAN MEN DISCHARGED.

Charge Against the Proprietor of a Store in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—[illegible]

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—[illegible]

ROME, Oct. 11.—[illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—An Athens dispatch ... [illegible]

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

You probably pay too much a month for tea; it is probably not very good.

Try *Schilling's Best*. If you don't like it, your grocer returns your money.

You may find unexpected pleasure and profit in it.

Go to Woman's Co-op. for millinery and ladies' furnishing goods. Sarah Bliss, [illegible] west, First South.

Sanitarium Natatorium baths, open day and night. 52 West 3rd South.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 12, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—[illegible]

Tomorrow, fair, stationary temperature.

BIGGER AND BIGGER.

THIS SHOE BUSINESS of ours is growing bigger and bigger and we intend to make it the biggest in the City. Our Shoes are all from the best makers, and styles the very latest, but the chances are we wouldn't be doing such a business if it were not for these values:

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoes in pointed or square toe, worth $[illegible], for ... $1 35

Ladies' Kangaroo Calf Lace Shoes, ... [illegible] ... $2 07

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoes, ... [illegible] ... $2 93

Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes, ... [illegible] ... $2 45

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid hand turned Button Shoes, ... [illegible] ... $2 45

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Men's good quality Satin Calf Shoes in lace or Congress, square or pointed toe, worth $[illegible], for ... $1 35

Men's Calf Skin Lace Shoes, ... [illegible] ... $1 65

Men's ... [illegible] ... $2 25

The J. B. Lewis "wear resisters" for boys, ... [illegible]

Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, square toes, all sizes, regular price $[illegible], for ... $1 15

Misses' Shoes.

Misses' Kangaroo Calf Button Shoes, heavy soles, spring heels, regular price $[illegible], for ... $1 35

Misses' Kid Button Shoes, spring heel, patent leather tip, heavy soles, regular price $[illegible], for ... $1 35

Children's Shoes.

Child's Dongola Kid Spring Heel Button Shoes, all sizes, ... [illegible] ... $1 20

Child's Kangaroo Calf Button Shoes, heavy soles, pointed or square toes, worth $[illegible], for ... $1 20

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres't. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres't. Wm. W. Riter, George Romney, Jas. T. Little, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, D. H. Peery, Frank W. Jennings, John R. Barnes, John R. Winder, E. R. Eldredge, H. S. Young, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
CASH SURPLUS ... $[illegible]

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Established 1873. Incorporated 1882.

DIRECTORS:

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President. Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds, Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant, James Jack, Lorenzo Snow, T. G. Webber, Francis M. Lyman, H. B. Clawson, L. John Nuttall, George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE

STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, ... $500,000.

Heber J. Grant, President. Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres't. Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber J. Grant, Abraham H. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells, Chas. S. Burton, Spencer Clawson, Wm. B. Preston, P. T. Farnsworth, Isaac Barton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING in all its Branches.

Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

B. H. SCHETTLER,

WHO DOES A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op

And Pays Interest on Deposits. Desires your accounts.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,

150 MAIN STREET.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

SUCCESSORS TO THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Established 1859.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Commercial National Bank

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, ... UTAH. Established 1852.

[illegible]

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1841. 150 OFFICES.

The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. DUN & CO., The Mercantile Agency.

George Osmond, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

[illegible]

NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896

[illegible]

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street

[illegible]

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

[illegible]

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY — GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GAUGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.

[illegible]

Ticket Office, 10 W. 2nd South.

THE

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running two through fast trains daily to Leadville, Aspen, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 25, 1894.

[illegible]

Before you buy your ticket

[illegible]

W. F. McMILLAN, Gen'l Agent, Salt Lake City, 11 Walker Block.

WE INSURE YOU

A safe, pleasant and comfortable journey over one of the finest ... [illegible] ... CHICAGO AND NEW YORK ...

FREE

[illegible]

FOR ONE NIGHT

[illegible]

The Colorado Midland R. R.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.

ONLY TWO DAYS LOST via SANTA FE ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

[illegible]

J. B. KENWORTHY, General Agent, Room 411 Dooly block.

SAPONIFIER.

[illegible]

GUN POWDER

[illegible]

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, Hazardville, Conn.

SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, PIONEER UNDERTAKER OF UTAH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets.

Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.

Open Day and Night.

Factory and Warerooms No. 253 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theatre.