

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AND PARTY.

SKETCH OF THEIR INTERESTING JOURNEY.

A gentleman who accompanied President Taylor and party in the somewhat extended trip among the northern settlements of the "Mormon" people from which they returned night before last, gave a News reporter some interesting details this morning of the delightful journey, and of the prospects, condition and general feeling of the people in the localities visited. The party were absent from Salt Lake City three weeks and three days, and during that time traveled about 800 miles, visiting every settlement in Bear Lake, Bannock, Cache and Oneida Stakes and two in the Box Elder Stake. They were accompanied in their travels through each district, except the last mentioned, by the stake presidency, and held in all forty-three meetings, each of which was numerously attended by the people.

On leaving this city the party consisted of President John Taylor and daughter, President George Q. Cannon and wife, Apostle F. M. Lyman and daughter, Elders L. J. Nuttall, John Irvine and Chas. Barrell. Apostle George Teasdale who had been holding meetings in Bear Lake Stake joined them at Evanston in company with President Wm. Budge, who had a number of vehicles in waiting at that point to convey them through his part of the country. The first meeting was held at Woodruff, then, as they proceeded, at Randolph, Laketown, Meadowville, Garden City, Fishhaven, St. Charles, Bloomington, Paris (where conference was held), Montpelier, Ovid, Georgetown and Soda Springs of the Bear Lake Stake. From the latter place they took train for Market Lake, before reaching which, namely at Pocatello, they were met by President Thomas E. Ricks of Bannock Stake, who had ordered teams and conveyances for Market Lake on their arrival there. In that Stake meetings were held at Parker, Teton, Lyman, Rexburg (conference), and Cedar Buttes. Proceeding thence to Oneida Stake they met with the Saints at Marsh Valley, Oxford (conference), Weston and Franklin, leaving four settlements which they visited afterwards. The fruitful valley of Cache was next entered and meetings were held at Lewiston, Richmond, Smithfield, Hyde Park, Millville, Paradise, Wellsville and Mendon. From Cache they went into Box Elder Stake, holding meeting with the Indians and whites at Washakie, in a bowery which had been erected by the Indians and which, much to the credit of the latter, must be praised as the finest and best constructed one the party had seen on the journey. As the meeting house at Portage, two miles distant, was small, the people of that village asked permission from the Lamanites to use their bowery to hold their meeting in, which was kindly granted. From Box Elder Stake they went up the Malad to Malad City, St. John, Samaria and Cherry Creek, all of which settlements are in the Oneida Stake, and in visiting which they were accompanied by President W. E. Hendricks and his two Counselors, Sol H. Hale and George C. Parkinson.

In two instances beside the one mentioned, large boweries were constructed to accommodate the congregations which assembled. One was at Paris, Idaho, under the direction of Prest. Budge at one day's notice, and the other at Paradise, also in one day, by the people of that place and Hyrum. This was to make room for the funeral services over the remains of Elder John H. Gibbs, at which there was a very large attendance from all the southern part of the valley. Presidents Taylor and Cannon and Apostle Thatcher were present on the sad occasion.

The Snake river trip was a very enjoyable one. The locality is usually infested with mosquitoes for about six or seven weeks in the summer, at which time they are so numerous on the island at Cedar Buttes that the people drive their cows off into the hills, it being impossible to milk them. The travelers reached there just at a time to avoid the pests, which it is believed will disappear to a great extent as the country shall be settled up. The natural advantages of the locality were so marked that the party could not help but notice and comment on them. Water and land, the two indispensable, are abundant, the streams are full of fish, and game of various kinds is plentiful. There is room for thousands of good homes. The crops look well, incomparably better than they did the first year in Salt Lake Valley. At the Conference at Rexburg, also on the island at Cedar Buttes, some splendid specimens of vegetables and grain were exhibited, such as the party had never before seen raised on virgin soil. Much of the grain in the Rexburg field will average upwards of thirty-five bushels to the acre, and this on new soil. It will be remembered perhaps by some readers that 1848 a great deal of the grain raised in this valley had to be pulled by hand, it was so short; but this in Snake River Valley is tall and very promising. Some people who do not belong to the Church have possession of the best haylands, but there is no difficulty in making clover, timothy, redtop and other tame grasses grow and do well if the abundance of water is but made use of. In some places lucern has done well, in others only indifferently; but there is no reason to doubt that it

can be made there as elsewhere a useful and profitable crop.

The people felt well and vied with each other in showing every courtesy and kindness to the visitors, by all of whom the journey was highly appreciated. The meetings were largely attended and the results cannot fail to be of benefit. The nature of the instructions was directed toward the necessity of having the people improve and beautify and build on the townships which are already established, and make preparations to secure titles as soon as possible. The advantages of such a plan were dwelt upon and pointed out with force. It was shown that in their scattered condition the people were deprived of the privileges of schools, both Sunday and week day, meetings and mental improvement generally. The people were also advised to do away with monopoly of every kind in hay and timber lands, that all might have equal opportunities.

Everyone was surprised at the manner in which President Taylor, who is nearly 76 years of age, bore the fatigues of the journey. He occupied more time in speaking than any member of the party, and was, of course, listened to with the closest attention and great delight. He endured the journey fully as well as any member of the company, and better than some of them, and returns full of health and vigor.

THE VOTES.

SHALL THEY OR SHALL THEY NOT BE COUNTED?

For some days past Charles W. Stayner, Esq., one of the candidates for the office of Commissioner to locate University Lands, has been in communication with the canvassing board, and the members present of the Utah Commission, in regard to counting the ballots cast for Territorial officers at the late election. Mr. Stayner appeared before the canvassing board, by appointment, this morning at 10 o'clock, accompanied by M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of the firm of Bennett, Harkness & Kirkpatrick, attorneys for the Central Committee of the People's Party, and orally presented his application to have the votes for Territorial officers counted, and particularly for the office of Commissioner to locate University Lands. The board went into a full consideration of the subject, and after a lengthy deliberation, during which Mr. Thomas, Mr. Riter, Gen. Kimball, Mr. Lawrence and Judge Grover expressed their views, it was finally decided that the board had no authority to count any votes but those cast for precinct and county officers.

Mr. Stayner then obtained permission to address the Utah Commission in their chamber, and in a very concise and logical argument presented the whole case before that body. He was followed by Mr. Kirkpatrick in a strong and eloquent endorsement of the principles laid down by him, and the Commissioners decided that they would postpone further action upon the case, until the absent members of the Board should be present, to consider the points and arguments adduced. Meantime Mr. Stayner was requested to submit a brief of his argument and statement for their consideration, and Secretary Thomas was instructed to preserve the returns of the votes cast for Territorial officers, till after the final decision, which may be given some time in October.

Great interest is awakened in the matter and the public will look with some anxiety for the action of the full Board upon the subject. If a favorable decision is reached, the Commission will appoint a board of canvassers to count the Territorial votes, as the present canvassing board, whose powers do not extend to those officers, will probably adjourn in a short time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, 30.—The campaign in this State was formally opened by both parties to-day, and a hundred speeches were delivered in the towns and cities in all parts of Indiana. In this city the republicans did not hold a meeting. The democrats had a large street demonstration, consisting of uniformed clubs, carrying torches and transparencies. The speaking took place from a stand in a circle, where Governor Hendricks addressed an audience numbering several thousand, as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I appreciate the privilege and the honor of addressing you. I recognize the duty of speaking frankly, and without concealment or exaggeration of any material fact or opinion. May I first ask your attention to the necessity and importance of revenue reform. The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the attributes of government. It ranks with the right and faculty of taking private property for public use, and with the right and power of transferring the citizen from the pursuit of private life to the duties and hazards of war. It takes from a man that which is his and appropriates it to the public use. It seizes upon the earnings of labor as well as upon the accumulation of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern, and the answer of public consequence, how far may the government go in the exercise of

the power to tax the people freely and cheerfully? We all answer that there shall be no limitation nor restraint this side of the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority with the will, faculties and functions unimpaired. Whatever the government can lawfully do and of right should do, the taxpayers will furnish it the means to accomplish. Beyond this is the province of private right, to invade which is usurpation. The government economically administered shall be supported. Are you men from the farms, the shops and the stores willing that any other rule should be adopted? May they take your money for uses not authorized by the Constitution, or not for the public welfare, or that it may be piled up in the vaults to tempt the greed of the unscrupulous? When the war came, taxation was a necessity and was rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain great armies, but with the war and expenditures consequent upon it there passed away the necessity for a war standard of taxation. Why, then, has such a standard been continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry. In his message of December 4th, 1882, President Arthur admonished Congress that at the prior session he had urged upon its attention the importance of relieving industries and enterprise of unnecessary taxation. In the same message he said that the people have been in substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. The President continued: "Of late the public revenue has far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1881, the surplus revenues amounted to \$100,000,000, and for the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last the surplus was more than \$145,000,000." What, say my countrymen, did that showing call for? During that Congress the House was made positively republican largely by partisan action. Not much heed was given by it to the startling statement made by the President of the enormous surplus in the revenue. No modification of the internal system and of the tariff was made, and in the March following there was left an excess of eighty-five millions of revenue.

In his last annual report, on the 3rd of December last, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the surplus for the current year at \$85,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" Yes, that is a question of \$85,000,000 of unnecessary taxes in one year. The accumulation is constant. In a speech recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, the candidate for Governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made the statement, which I accept without examination, that "the republican party found an empty treasury; now it has a surplus of \$400,000,000." That is an enormous sum of money, more, I believe, than half the paper currency of the country. Estimating our population at \$50,000,000, it is \$8 for each man, woman and child. That great sum of money lies idle in the Treasury. If it had been left with the people, it would have become the willing and active servant of labor; it would stimulate and strengthen the old and develop new enterprises; it would restore to the merchant his market and give the farmer good prices again. In the language of the Secretary of the Treasury, "The question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes." It is the question of revenue reform. Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing the taxes and thus leaving the money not needed by the Government in the pockets of the people, and in the channels of trade and commerce.

The party in power will not give us this reform. As the years have rolled by with them in power, the machinery of law, inexorable in its action, has gone collecting from the taxpayers in excess, hoarding and accumulating. The candidate for governor boasts of the low taxes, short revenue and empty treasury of former days; the high rates and overflowing treasury of these times, become, in the appreciation of himself and his political associates, the great achievements of exalted statesmanship. Learning and argument are exhausted in the political papers of these times in support of high taxation, to the end and for the purpose of relieving favored classes from the competition of generous and liberal trade. Of course, revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the favored classes, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits.

May I ask your attention to the plan and principles of revenue reform to which the Democracy are pledged by the Chicago convention? Federal taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered." Do you oppose that? If not, would you have the Government wastefully and corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher taxes? "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have for its object other than public purposes, then what purposes? May the object and purposes be individual and private gain? I do not question that it may be, and often is, an incident, that one man receives a

greater benefit or carries a greater burden than another because of a prescribed tax. If I buy an imported article with a duty upon it, I bear the burden of that duty. If you manufacture a like article and sell it at an advance of price equal to the duty, then to that extent you are benefitted. But the individual benefit or burden is not the object or purpose of the law. It is but the necessary incident. Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of tariff the legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced not only by considerations of general policy, but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with this sentiment that the Democratic party stands pledged in its platform, "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," and "any change of law must be at every step regardful" of the labor and capital employed in the industries of the country, and that custom house taxes shall bear "heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity," and "that the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor." These principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of the Democracy touching revenue reform, when expressed in the laws, the beneficent influence will become active and universal. Lower taxes will signify lighter burdens upon the people, money returning to the channels of trade, enterprise restored and stimulated, a renewed demand for the products of industry and the consequent increased demand for labor and universal prosperity. If the four hundred millions now locked up in the Treasury were restored to the channels of trade and commerce, who can doubt that labor would find employment and the manufacturer a market for his fabrics? The condition of our ocean commerce is disgraceful. We are a nation of producers, and our exchanges with other nations are enormous. The world's two greatest oceans wash our shores. We are one of the nations of the earth most highly endowed by nature with a spirit of National enterprise, but practically we have no merchant marine. Enjoying, as we do, all the natural conditions under which it might be supposed would arise the greatest commercial navy of the world, we are dependent upon foreign nations for our ocean commerce. Our own merchant navy has left the seas. The weakness of our defenses is conceded by every American and known in every foreign court. It is a subject of amazement and mortification, that with abundant resources this nation should consent to occupy so contemptible a position among the maritime nations of the world. There is more than one South American government that has a navy with which ours could not cope. It has been said upon the highest authority that Chili has armored ships that could sail into the harbor of San Francisco and put that great city under contribution at pleasure. Who is responsible for this amazing condition of things? What party held the reins of political power while the navy was rotting down and the coast fortifications were passing into dilapidation. Senator Harrison did not charge that the democratic party suffered this condition of things to come about, or that it was the seas or the owners of foreign vessels that are enriched by the profits that we should earn ourselves. The obituary of our navy is written in our tariff and shipping laws. The spirit of enterprise and daring that once brought wealth to our shores and pride to our people, and that furnished congenial employment to thousands of our brave and hardy sons, is now buried in the treasury vaults under those four hundred millions of which Mr. Calkins vaunts. The lamentable condition in which our war navy and coast defenses are found at the end of nearly 20 years of republican rule, is well described by Senator Harrison in his able speech delivered in this city on the 24th of August. He says: "The high military and naval authorities of the country have again and again, in official reports to Congress, declared that we are without a navy, and that our seacoast defenses are not worth the name. We have no guns for our ships, none for our coast fortifications." The utter helplessness and nakedness of our country in the matter of ships and coast defenses was not charged upon the democracy. He could not do that. What he charges is that at a late session of Congress, after the navy has practically ceased to exist and the coast defenses had become worthless, democratic Congressmen defeated a bill providing for a small addition to the navy. I understand the opposition was made because of want of confidence in the department as organized for the best construction of new vessels, and the completion of old or unfinished ones upon the best plans, and not upon the ground that a navy was not required for public security. Nothing in its history could justify the charge that the democracy is opposed to the maintaining of a strong and efficient naval armament. It looks with shame and humiliation upon our present military navy, and regards with anxiety our unprotected seaboard. It would have war vessels of sufficient number and strength to withstand any naval power on earth, and to make its flag respected upon every sea and in every port in the world. It would have coast defenses strong enough to turn back an invasion. All this it would have, not for the purpose of conquest and war,

but for the preservation of peace on terms consistent with National honor. The time is coming, I trust, when war shall be no more, and when international arbitration shall supersede the sword. It is wickedness and insanity to make war over disputes that reason, tempered with justice, may settle peaceably; but a nation itself, just and peaceably disposed, can better preserve its peace and honor, and can better secure its citizens, wherever they may be on the face of the earth, from wrong and insult, when its flag is a symbol of power adequate to the vindication of any right or the redress of any wrong. May I ask you now to consider the question whether there ought not to be a change in the control and management of public affairs. What other remedy for the correction of abuses have the citizens of a free republic? Even, in England change is the remedy. When the commons disapprove an important measure, or censure maladministration, the Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, retire from office, and others in harmony with the will of the people succeed them. There are many valuable reforms that cannot be accomplished by a party that has been long in power. As an illustration, consider our army of officeholders, now above 110,000. Reform in the civil service requires its reduction perhaps 30,000. It seems to be constantly increasing. Who can check the evil and disregard all who hold positions and receive pay without useful employment? Not the party that created the positions and appointed its favorites to fill them. That is impossible, it is difficult for a party to reform itself by its own acts and protect each other. You have seen that even in courts and juries. The partisan friend at the same desk will not become an informer. He will rather close the book, and it must remain closed until an investigation shall place another at the desk. It is nineteen years since the close of the war—nearly five Presidential terms. During all that period, the executive and administrative service of the country has been under the control and management of one party. Should it so continue? During the period I have mentioned the receipts and expenditures aggregate a sum so enormous that I find myself unable to express them in words or figures within ordinary comprehension. I will take for illustration the year ended June 30, 1883. The receipts into the Treasury were above \$398,000,000, and the ordinary expenses were above \$265,000,000, making the receipts and expenditures of one year \$663,000,000. The record of the collections and payments is found in thousands of volumes, and it was made by many thousands of men. They were of one party as I have said, bound by strong party ties inexorable, and cruel proscriptions excluded one half the people from all participation in that work. We know enough to justify the suspicion of ways that are dark. But I do not choose to consider the exposures that have been made. I prefer rather to appeal to your judgment that a change is necessary, because in the management of business so large, so varied and so complicated, mismanagement and corruption are possible and probable. The books should be opened. I believe that good policy and justice unite in demanding a change, and without that we need not hope for administrative reform, but I would not imitate the republican party in its proscription of all but party adherents. I repeat what I formerly said, "That I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years." But as the civil service now is, as I know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men and such men only should be retained in office, but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purposes of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt elections. May I ask your attention to one other subject. Much is said about the probable foreign policy of the Presidential candidates, and for Mr. Blaine it is claimed that he will be more American and dashing. His South American interference was neither. Of course we know what vote this claim is intended to reach. I think it will fail. The vote is too intelligent. The platforms do not differ materially. The republicans declare: "We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption." The democratic platform is, "The democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of the citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, resignation." Let the merit of this claim be the contrast of the two parties—one under a democratic administration and the other under Mr. Blaine's, as Secretary of State. In 1849, Martin Kozta was engaged in the Hungarian revolt against Austria. Upon the suppression of the revolt, he became a refugee and sought an asylum—a home—in the United States. He declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the country. In 1854, without having completed his naturalization, he returned to Europe; at Smyrna he was seized by the emissaries of Austria and carried on board an Austrian vessel of war. His release was demanded by the American officials and refused. At once, Capt. Ingraham