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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 62. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

PARLIAMENT.

The Evicted Tenants' Commission Attacked.

SAUNDERSON'S STRONG TERMS.

Father McFadden Alluded to as a Murderous Ruffian.

GLADSTONE'S EARNEST SPEECH.

The Government Interpellated as to Advices from Hawaiian.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In the house of commons today Sir Edward Grey said the question of the seizure of British sealers by Russians had been brought to the attention of the Russian government, which promised an inquiry and redress.

The collision between Russians and Afgans in the Pamir country last July was also under consideration.

Then Colonel Saunderson, Conservative member of North Armagh, and generally regarded as the leader of Irish Unionists, attacked the evicted tenants' commission in a most vicious tirade. He spared no invective and said the commission's course was in line with the policy of the Irish chief secretary in releasing the Gweedore assassin, and a murderous ruffian "who had come to death a faithful officer. The term "murderous ruffian" was interpreted by a number of Irish members as alluding to Father McFadden, and several voices from the Irish benches were lifted in loud protest against Colonel Saunderson's utterances.

Colonel Saunderson went on defiantly and undauntedly, "yes," he cried, "they were led by a murderous ruffian." A number of Irish members were on their feet in an instant with cries of "order, order, withdraw the expression." "It was a ruffianly utterance." The speaker demanded order. John Dillon asked:

"Is the member from North Armagh a gentleman who will say the priest is a murderer?"

Colonel Saunderson, in a tone of profound contempt and defiance: "I withdraw nothing, I did not call him a murderer, but a murderous ruffian."

A TREMENDOUS UPROAR ENSUED,

so that when quiet was restored the voice of John Dillon was heard appealing to the speaker to compel Colonel Saunderson to withdraw his expression.

"It is not in my power," said the speaker, "to interfere, but I trust the honorable member from North Armagh will not persist in such language."

John Dillon—I move that the member using such language is no longer fit to be heard. The member from North Armagh would not dare use such terms outside the house.

The chair refused to put Dillon's motion and the clamor among the Irish Nationalists continued and seemed gaining in energy when Gladstone rose and all became silent.

Gladstone spoke earnestly and with deep feeling. He appealed to the Irish Nationalists to restrain themselves in the interests of the honor and dignity of parliament and all members should assist in bringing this scene to a close as soon as possible.

"Surely," added Gladstone, "the honorable member from North Armagh will refrain from calling a gentleman, held by many in the highest respect, a murderous ruffian."

But Colonel Saunderson showed no sign of yielding even to the premier.

Then Balfour, conservative leader, arose and appealed to the latter to withdraw the expression and substitute that of "an excited politician."

Then Saunderson, obedient to the voice of his leader, said slowly and deliberately:

"I accept the suggestion and withdraw the expression for the one mentioned."

The tumult ceased, but Saunderson did not subside. He proceeded to attack Gladstone for attempting to establish Roman Catholic ascendency in Ireland.

"The priests," Saunderson said, "had gained political power and never intended to relax their grasp. As a specimen of the men to whom it was proposed to deliver the government of Ireland they might take the member from North Louth, who recently called the Parnellite members 'jackasses of the Billy Redmond type, with more sense than bone.'"

Then came a succession of uninteresting speeches until Joseph Chamberlain arose. He proceeded to comment upon the release of Irish dynamiters. Morley described Chamberlain's utterances as malicious and mischievous. He exhorted the opposition not to commit the crime of wishing and working for the failure of the government's policy toward Ireland.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

In the house of commons today Ellis Ashmead Bartlett (Conservative) questioned the government as to advices it received from Hawaii and further desired enlightenment as to what the British government intended to do in the matter.

Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied in effect, that information received by the government go vastly to confirm the cable news published in the newspapers. He added "the government, as at present advised, did not intend to send warships to Honolulu. The government considered the laws and property of British subjects in Hawaii under American protection. (Cheers and hear, hear.) Continuing Sir Edward Grey said it was possible that a British warship on the way from Acapulco, Mex., would touch at Honolulu as she was going to Esquimalt. In conclusion Sir Edward declared that there was no foundation whatever for the report that the British government had made a protest to the government at Washington regarding the Hawaiian island.

A GREAT SENSATION.

Alleged Attempt to Bribe Jurors—Investigation Demanded.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2.—In the Superior court today a great sensation was caused by Judge Thomas Burke, counsel for the Great Northern railroad, making the statement that the Oregon Improvement company had attempted to bribe jurors in a condemnation suit in which it was one of the defendants and the Great Northern the plaintiff. The counsel for the defense demanded an investigation. P. P. Shelly, general manager of the Great Northern, testified that he had been warned by F. J. Wilder, one of the jurors, that the Oregon Improvement company had attempted to corrupt the jury. Wilder testified that J. S. Edwards told him there would be from $1000 to $1500 in it for him (Wilder) if the Oregon Improvement company were awarded big enough damages. Three other jurors testified that they were approached. Judge Osborne issued an order for the arrest of Edwards and Eugene Way, a gambler. The case was continued till Saturday.

CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Senate today, shortly after assembling, on motion of Mr. Sherman, went into executive session for the purpose of discussing the French and Swedish extradition treaties. The Senate ratified the French treaty, but the ratification was not made public. The committee on foreign relations recommended expunging from the treaty small crimes and in cases where the embezzlement clause, it is understood, was permitted to stand. The Senate also devoted part of its time to the Russian treaty, the proposed amendments being read at length, but no action was taken.

Incidentally the Hawaiian matter was debated. There is almost unanimous feeling in favor of American interference, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether annexation or a protectorate is best. In open session Mr. Chailis' Hawaiian resolution, offered some days ago, was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The district appropriations bill was taken up, considered and passed. A concurrent resolution from the legislature of Oregon, requesting the senators from that state to use all honorable means to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, was presented and referred.

Senator Felton from the committee on reservations in California submitted a report on the resolution appointing the committee to ascertain what action should be taken by Congress to protect the settlers known as Kaweah colonists, who made homestead and pre-emption of certain lands in Mariposa and Tulare counties, Cal., which afterwards were set aside as great reservations known as Yosemite and Sequoia National parks, and the settlers ordered to vacate. The committee recommends that the secretary of the interior be requested to appoint a commission of three persons, one to be named by the secretary of the Kaweah colonists, who shall examine into the rights and equities, including lands and improvements held by each resident, settler, land owner or lawful flier upon lands within the bounds of the reservation, and ascertain what consideration and damages may be due the settlers and report the same.

The report shall be made to the secretary of the interior, who shall include the amount due these settlers in the next annual estimate of appropriations for the department. The report further recommends that all lands patented to individuals on the reservation to which ingress or egress is denied, shall be appraised and purchased by the government. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the House the anti-option bill with the senate amendment was laid before that body. Hatch moved that the House nonconcur in the amendments, and agreed to the request for a conference. Symum of Indiana made a point of order that the amendment must be considered in committee of the whole. After discussion the Speaker reserved decision till tomorrow.

The rules committee reported, giving notice that it would call up the Andrews silver repeal bill February 9th.

Cummings of Minnesota introduced a bill to provide commercial and political union between the United States and Canada.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was then resumed. The House agreed in committee to the amendment to the sundry civil bill limiting the fees of the United States commissioners, etc., in Federal election cases to prosecutions, where warrants were issued on sworn complaints. The bill was then passed.

Littlie, a Democrat from New York, a member of the House investigating committee, introduced a bill to revise the pension list. Its purpose is to discoverall in serving pensioners and have their names erased from the rolls.

The House then adjourned.

The Canadian Pacific.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—The Canadian Pacific company has acquired the lines of the Alberta Railway company, and it is the intention that the line, as well as Lethbridge road, which is narrow gauge and runs from Dunsmure, on the line of the Canadian Pacific, southwesterly to the international boundary, where it connects with the Hill system at Great Falls, Montana. The total mileage acquired is about 140 miles.

A Treasurer Disappears.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Dr. Lancaster Dunn, treasurer of the Central Savings Fund Trust & Safe company has disappeared. He is $40,000 short in his accounts.

The Typhus Epidemic in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Typhus continues to add victims to its list in spite of the efforts of the health board. Four deaths from the scourge occurred today, and at least half a dozen new cases were reported to the health authorities.

ABOUT HAWAII.

The Commissioners Hurry On to Washington.

DO NOT BELIEVE IN CLEGHORN.

Importance of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

ANNEXATION STRONGLY URGED

What Germany's Slight "Compensation" Probably Means, as Construed at Washington.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—It was 12:15 o'clock when the overland train bearing the Hawaiian commissioners reached the Northwestern depot. After a hasty greeting to some Chicago friends the commissioners bundled into an omnibus and were driven hurriedly to the Fort Wayne depot and with not over half an hour inside of the city limits were speeding eastward over the Pennsylvania road for Washington. Chairman Thurston said to a reporter: "What course we shall pursue at the capital will depend entirely on our reception by the government. We will present our credentials from the provisional government to the state department and the statement of our position prepared by United States Minister Stevens. I can not say what our action will be further than that. I wish it understood that there are no politics connected with the matter. The present provisional government of Hawaii was formed and is upheld by the best element of her population—men who have spent their money to make the islands what it is—are back of the movement, and their whole desire is to see Hawaii reach that stage of development which her climate and natural resources entitle her to."

The report that J. H. Cleghorn, the alleged representative of his niece, Princess Kaiulani, heiress to the Hawaiian throne, passed through Chicago last night en route to Washington to present the cause of the fallen monarchy did not worry the commissioners, who declared it to be a fake as Cleghorn was in Hawaii when they left.

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"Honolulu is nearer to Washington than Alaska and vastly nearer than California at the time it was incorporated in the Union. The necessities of modern commerce require adequate coaling stations in the Pacific both for our new naval vessels which are helpless without coal and also as stations for repairs and supplies for our commercial marine and for places of refuge in case of danger. We had a striking illustration of the necessity of coaling stations for the navy at the time of the flurry in Samoa early in 1889. With Hawaii as American territory and with the rights which we already possess in Samoa we should have literally what Mr. Blaine fully termed the key of the maritime dominion of the Pacific."

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The action of the navy department with reference to the Hawaiian situation will be adhered to. Preparation of the naval vessels for sea service will be actively pressed, but the naval force at Honolulu will not be augmented to say what our action will be further than that. I wish it understood that there are no politics connected with the matter. The present provisional government of Hawaii was formed and is upheld by the best element of her population—men who have spent their money to make the islands what it is—are back of the movement, and their whole desire is to see Hawaii reach that stage of development which her climate and natural resources entitle her to."

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BARGAIN SALES.

Regular advertisers in the News are cordially invited to intimate their intention in this space in such flattering terms as to lead unsophisticated readers to believe that GREAT SALES may soon be opened upon the any day of the season which their business will be published exclusively in the news of regular advertisements, but simply as a word of information to the public; and to secure publication they must be at the office not later than Friday evening.

Bank President Mosher Released.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—C. W. Mesner, president of the broken Capital National bank, was released on $10,000 bail this morning. A petition is in circulation among the depositors asking the court to punish Mosher by a fine only, on condition that he will immediately put up the $100,000 the claims of nearly de positors and $150,000 to rehabilitate the bank.

Thurston was not Elected.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—Although John M. Thurston secured the Republican caucus nomination for United States senator, he failed of election in the joint ballot of the legislature at noon today. Every Republican voted, but no others. The ballot resulted: Thurston, 61; Green, 56; Boyd, 8; others scattering.

Switchmen Demand Higher Wages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—A meeting of switchmen, at which every road entering Chicago was represented, today advanced the scale of wages decided on. If not granted the men declare they will tie up all the roads.

A Vessel Wrecked.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—The American ship Robert L. Belknap, of Yokahama for New York, was wrecked near Natuna Islands. The vessel and cargo was a total loss. All on board are believed to be saved. Boats containing twenty of the crew have arrived at Singapore.

A Steamer Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—There is still no sign of the steamer City of Peking, now eight days overdue. The probable cause of the delay was revealed by the statement of an engineer that the vessel on the last eastward trip had fire while with her machinery, and the steamer China brought advices to the effect that the trouble was renewed on the outward trip. This is of a nature which could not be repaired at sea, and if it occurred on the present trip, the vessel would have to depend on her sails to make headway.

The Hop Crop.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The *Hop Journal* publishes this week a complete report of the hop crops of the United States, based upon the reports from 2087 correspondents in the whole country, of which 2031 is in the state of New York. The aggregate results show an increase of rather less than 3000 crop in the 1892 area compared with 1891, and increased yields of 2020 bales. California shows heavier crop last year than in 1891, the average being 9½ bales per acre, compared with 6¾ bales the year before. The Washington crop decreased and in New York state, while the total increase of bales was larger than in 1891, their weight was lighter, thus reducing the average yield by about nine pounds per acre. Wisconsin harvested 4577 bales. The total crop of the country is given at 217,942 bales, compared with 215,827 bales in 1891.

ITALY'S SCANDAL

Zerbi to be Prosecuted for Taking Bribes.

TANLONGO GIVES EVIDENCE

Against Several of the Most Conspicuous Statesmen.

RUDINI DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He Courts Inquiry and Hopes the Chamber Will Investigate His Career.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The committee appointed to consider the subject reported in favor of delivering Deputy Zerbi to the public prosecutor to be dealt with in the courts on a charge of having received large bribes to induce him to report in the interest of the Banca Romana legislation. It is reported today that Signor Tanlongo, the imprisoned governor of the bank, gave evidence to the magistrate against several of the most conspicuous statesmen in Italy. Signor Giolitti, after alluding to reports, asked the government whether or not there was any truth in the stories current that ministers had used the funds of the Bank of Rome for election purposes. Signor Giolitti answered that he must decline to consider seriously such calumnies and therefore ignore the interpellation.

Marchese Di Rudini in a spirited speech defended himself against the suspicion of having received any part of the 5,000,000 francs said to have been paid recent Italian premiers. He courted investigation and hoped the chamber would institute immediately an inquiry into his official career.

Signor Zone, a lawyer, was arrested this evening for having acted as intermediary between Deputy Zerbi and the Bank of Rome.

AT ZANTE.

The Inhabitants of the Stricken City Destitute.

ATHENS, Feb. 2.—Reports from Zante say that the inhabitants of most of the towns on the island are suffering severely. Hundreds of families are camped in the fields near the city of Zante. They fled with such haste that they took with them neither food nor clothes. The weather is exceptionally inclement, and unless shelter and food be provided speedily the mortality will be appalling. A British man-of-war, which was unloading at the Piraeus with food and clothing, sailed for Zante this evening.

The island of Zante was shaken this evening by two more shocks more violent than any preceding shocks, accompanied by a furious storm of thunder, lightning and rain.

An Ex-Mayor Murdered.

PALERMO, Feb. 2.—The body of Signor Notarbartolo, ex-mayor of the city and ex-director of the Banca Siculy, was found today beside the railroad line near Aletavilla station. He had been killed by repeated dagger thrusts. Investigation revealed the fact that Signor Notarbarlo started on a railroad journey last evening. As the train left Aletavilla two well dressed men were seen to enter the carriage occupied by the ex-mayor, and it is supposed the men were seeking revenge upon Senor Notarbarlo for some real or fancied wrong. The carriage occupied by the murdered man shows evidences of a desperate struggle. No clue to the murderers.

Against the Dublin Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Lord Londonderry, Conservative, resumed the debate on the address in the house of lords. He spoke of the last convention of the Ulster Unionists, over which he presided, and declared that the men of Ulster were ready to fight to the last notch the proposed Dublin parliament. They will shed blood rather than allow any impairment of the constitution to which Ulster had only words of commendation for their devotion to the best interests of the empire.

The French Elections.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—An election was held today to choose successors to Earnest Renan, Camille Rousset and Xavier Marmier as members of the French academy. Balloting resulted in the election of Henry DeBorbier, poet, and Viscount M. Thuresn D'Angelin, the historian. Competition for the seat made vacant by the death of Marmier was great. Five ballots were taken without result. One of the candidates was Zola, who received only six votes.

The Norwegian Sterling Opened.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2.—The Norwegian parliament opened today in a speech from the throne. King Oscar promised that bills would be introduced providing for granting pensions to those persons employed in military and civil services, limiting the hours of labor and establishing sick or accident insurance systems for workmen. It was also stated that no increase would be made on taxation.

Ordered to Leave France.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Two Italian adventuresses, calling themselves Marquise De Fleury and Countesse De Buzzy, today were ordered to leave France in forty-eight hours. They were ascertained to be spies in the service of a foreign government.

Paris Bakers Storm a Bakery.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The strike of journeymen bakers ended this evening. The new arrangements as to the price of bread and the wages of the men will go into effect tomorrow morning, when work will be resumed. Before the settlement of the strike the rioters stormed a bakery. The proprietor ordered the men out, and when they tried to seize him fired two shots and two riders were wounded severely. The rest retreated. A short distance down the street the mob tried to enter another bakery, but were beaten back by the proprietors. There were several skirmishes between troops and strikers today, but only two men were injured. Ten strikers were arrested.

The Murder not Justifiable.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 2.—The jury in the case of Dr. R. H. Jones brought in a verdict of guilty today, giving him a life sentence. In October last, at a Confederate reunion, Jones killed W. H. Veale, charging that twenty-three years ago, and before he married her, his wife was outraged by Veale.

An Injunction Ignored.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Senator Desjardines has been elected mayor of Montreal. An injunction was issued restraining the holding of civil elections yesterday, because of the pending legislation affecting them. The injunction was ignored.

Abolishing Bull Fighting.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 2.—The state legislature at Puebla has enacted a law abolishing bull fighting. An effort is being made to induce Congress to abolish bull fighting in Federal districts.

Held for Ransom.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The friends of Fallie Moore, a twenty-year-old school teacher from Marion, Ky., who mysteriously disappeared from the home of her sister, Mrs. W. P. Cornell, January 10th, today received a letter which leads them to believe she is being held for ransom. The letter was placed in the hands of Inspector McLaughlin who has several men working on the case. Great anxiety is felt for the young woman's safety. As yet the police are unable to locate the alleged abductors, nor have they been able to get any definite trace of Miss Moore since the day of her disappearance.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Questions on Agriculture by a Correspondent Who Wants to Know.

PROFESSOR J. W. SANBORN, Utah Agricultural College and Experimental Station, Logan City:

My dear Sir—As a sequence of long experience and many years' observation, I take the liberty to address you the following aphorisms on agriculture in our Rocky Mountains.

1. Trees should be a consensus, a system through which a state or commonwealth advances harmoniously in the different channels of progress. And with farming as our leading subject, we put it down as a maxim:

2. The ten acre farm is the ideal and the future farm. I hold it is the ideal of a new era hereto us, when labor and producers shall have settled with consumers, according to "the writing on the wall."

3. The size of the future farm I think will be limited to what a farmer and his family (without the help of servants can do a general thing) can manage with the best possible cultivation and care.

4. A rightly developed white man, and may be in particular the Anglo-Saxon, will reside under his own roof and be what he wants to be. He will not remain a servant. To try to make him a dependant tenant, a serf, a modern slave, on any kind of feudal reproduction of serfdom, will cause ruinous eruptions. We are on the verge of one of the worst degrees of serfdom will thrive. Feudal aristocracy can not be revived in any (old or new) form. The providential economy of time will not admit of it. Enlightenment and sordair dominion, by any means, do not agree. A public opinion must in any form, based on historical and rational conclusions are crystallized into a set and irrevocable verdict, that it shall not be tolerated.

We want a moral, intelligent and free population of farmers.

We want the enjoyment to a full extent of the fruits of our own labor, without any cunning and artificial concentration of it in the shape of so-called capital, which altogether with its billions can not make one bite.

With this program, and for the benefit of legitimate producers of well being, I now lay down the following as an most data in advanced farming of the future:

The first and main problem to be solved we consider to be: Where is the limit for how much crop farming land can produce in paying quantity? Or: How much improvement or cultivation can be remunerative to apply on the soil?

When that problem is solved we are assuming that the approximate ten-acre farm will be about the size of the ideal and future farm, especially in poor mountain regions, where farming land is limited, irrigation necessary, the manure to be imported from contiguous country does not apply nor merchandise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous (China and Japan) and carried through Canada for delivery to such owners. The law did not contemplate the passing of sealed cars to any place not a "port," nor the delivery of such to owners or the consignee to be opened by him without the supervision of a revenue officer; that such practice is incompetent with the safety of the revenue.

We therefore respectfully suggest to our agricultural colleges and experimental stations, to weigh and consider, if it would not be profitable (within five years if possible) to solve these main questions (for the special benefit of our western people):

a. To what extent will it be remunerative to increase the productiveness of the soil? And ask for instance:

b. How deep plowing or underground loosening?

c. How much (and of what kinds) of physical and chemical enrichments?

d. How to execute both underground and surface cultivation, in connection with drill culture, for the highest results?

e. What kind of cereals, roots and feeder plants are best adapted according to locality? And in toto?

What is the highest productiveness attainable at profitable expenditure thereon?

By going farther into details there are many more questions closely connected with the main question, and with which your renowned feelings is well acquainted; therefore these may suffice for the present.

Very respectfully,
U. A. M.

GUNNISON, January, 1893.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The Appointment of Jackson to the Supreme Bench.

A UTAH JUDGE APPOINTED.

The Importation of Goods Under Consular Seal Discussed.

TO PUSH THE REPEAL BILL.

Democratic Congressmen from New York Decide Upon a Plan of Procedure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Judge Jackson, who today was nominated successor to Justice Lamar, is a Democratic ex-senator, and at present judge of the United States court for the district embracing Tennessee. Inquiry about the capital shows that the appointment considered from a judicial and not a political view is a splendid one. The appointment was a great surprise to the Tennessee delegates in the House. Two Republican members felt sore over the selection of a Democrat and a states rights man, but when asked as to Jackson's personal fitness, conceded that his character and abilities were all that could be desired.

The selection politically was no more pleasing to some of the Democratic representatives who recall the fact that Judge Jackson is the leader of the "Up School Democrats of Tennessee." The men said, however, that the new judge was strong, clean and able.

Representative Houk of Tennessee, when asked about the appointment, said:

"I think President Harrison followed his inclinations and betrayed the Republican party, and committed a crime against the Constitution, by appointing a man who by birth and schooling is a states rights Democrat, believing in the strict construction of the Constitution and the supremacy of the state over the nation. I have nothing to say against Judge Jackson as a man. He is just, able and humane."

Representative Enloe said: "It is an excellent appointment. Judge Jackson is able, industrious and pure in character and a good judge. I have never heard his Democracy questioned."

The nomination came as a great surprise on the Senate side, and was received while the Senate was in executive session. While no comment was made on the floor, Republicans gathered about in little groups and discussed it. With the exception of a few who thought the President should have appointed a Republican the nominations were well received. There was said to be little if any opposition to his confirmation.

PROBATE JUDGE OF GRAND COUNTY.

The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of L. H. Bartlett, to be judge of probate of Grand county, Utah.

THE CONSULAR SEAL QUESTION.

The President today sent to the House today a message dealing with the importation of foreign goods into the United States across the Canadian border, under consular seal. The President discussed at length the treaty obligations which affect subjects growing out of the provisions of article 29 of the treaty of Washington and arrives at the conclusion that this article of the treaty of Washington has been abrogated, and, even if in force, there is no law extant to execute it when in force. The treaty imposed no obligation upon the United States to use the concession and no limitation upon the power of the United States in dealing with merchandise imported for the use of our citizens through Canadian ports of passing from a place in the United States to another through Canada upon the arrival of such merchandise at our border.

Therefore, treaty or no treaty, the question of sealing cars containing such merchandise and the treatment of such sealed cars when they cross our border is and always has been one to be settled by our laws according to our convenience and our interests as we see them. The law authorizing the sealing of cars in Canada containing foreign merchandise imported from contiguous country does not apply to merchandise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous (China and Japan) and carried through Canada for delivery to such owners. The law did not contemplate the passing of sealed cars to any place not a "port," nor the delivery of such to owners or the consignee to be opened by him without the supervision of a revenue officer; that such practice is incompetent with the safety of the revenue.

The President recommends that the transportation of merchandise between the United States and the British possessions should be subject to revision. The treasury regulations have given these laws a construction and scope the President did not think was contemplated by Congress. A policy adapted to the new condition, growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, should be designed and the increase placed upon such imports as our people and to our transportation companies.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A dozen Democratic congressmen from New York state held an informal meeting this evening to devise a plan of procedure when the silver question shall again come before the House. It was decided that every means known to parliamentary practice should be employed to secure favorable action upon the Bacon bill, which is substantially the same as Andrews'