| <ul> <li>A set of the set of</li></ul> |   | the second se | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | and the start and the second  | and the second   | And and an and and  |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
|   |   |   |   |   | THE REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL   |  |
| VENING NEWS:  | THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.  | of course be paid upon  | employed at manufacturing and min-  |   | TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS   | 87! Merry Christmas '88!,  |
| Jublishen Daily, Sundays Excepted,  |   |   | THE TOT THE PROPERTY PROPERTY IN THE T  | in the emergency that presses upon us<br>our manufacturers are asked to sur-  | The second se  |  |
| AT FOUR O'CLOCK.  | The Briefest Communication of the   | that there may be a largs part of these   | considerably reduced. Without at-   |   | Lord Mayor Sullivan is Sent to Tul-  | our india y chi intention our  |
|   | Kind Ever Made to Con-  | not he purphased at app price and   | concedent that there should be de-1   | AS neuros a   | day.   |  |
| PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE  | gress.  | are willing to sell may unreasonably  | uncleu from chose which is includes.  | CPATEFUL DECOCNITION  |  | AND  |
| DESERET NEWS COMPANY.   | But it Bristles with Fine Points  | government. It has been suggested   | milliners, dressmakers and seam-<br>stresses, 172,126 blacksmiths, 183,756          | of the advantages simady afforded,<br>should lead them to be whiting to co-<br>operate. No demand is made that they | The Irish Police After Glibooly,   |  |
|   | and Sparkles with Good  | that the present bonded debt might be<br>retunded at a less rate of interest and                                | 76,241 butchers, 41.300 bakers, 22,182  | enall forego all the benefits of govern-  | Another Member of Par-   | HADDY MELL VEADL   |
| CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.   | Sense.  | the difference between the old and<br>new securities paid in cash, thus find-                                   | agricultural implements, leaving 2,623,-  | mental regard, but they cannot wait to<br>be admonished of their duty as well as                                    | -  | HAPPY NEW YEAR!  |
| ·   | A decimentary and a second  | ing a use for the surplus in the treas.   | 089 nersons employed in manufactur-   | their enlightened self-interest and safety when they are reminded of the  |  | TERSON A CONTRACT PROVIDENT  |
| Tuesday. December 6, 1887.  | It is Devoted Exclusively to a Discus-  | apparent, must be founded upon the  | benefited in a  | fact that a financial pinic and collapse<br>to which the present condition tend,                                    | The President Appoints Lamar Asso-<br>ciate Justice and Recasts  | And and a second s |
|   | sion of Tariff and Rev-   | volition of the holders of the present<br>bonds, and it is not entirely cer ala                                 | HIGA TAEIFF.  | afford no greater shelter or protection<br>to our manufacturers than to our   | His Cabinet.   |  |
| EVIDENTLY IMPRACTICABLE.  | Blue matters.   | that the inducement which must be<br>offered them would result in more  | their employment and maintain   | other important enterprises. The op-  | and the second s | Z C M T  |
| Ir appears from the dispatches that   | A Reform all Along the Line   | financial benefit to the government<br>than the purchase of bonds, while the                                    | their wages by refusing a change. There should be no                                | portunity for sale, caleful and de-<br>aberate reform is now afforded and   | Russia Enforcing License Regula-   | $\Box_{-} \cup_{-} IVL_{-} L_{-}$  |
| there is an intention on the part of<br>Senator Paimer, of Michigan, to intro-  | 1 Nucled and Must Ba  | latter proposition would  | disposition to answer such sugges-  | none of us should be unimitated   | tions More Swiss Rad-  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |
| duce a singular bill into the uppe  |   | REDUCE THE PRINCIPAL  | tions by the allegation that they are<br>in the minority among those who            | people, needless of those who have re-<br>sisted timely and seasonable relief,                                      | leals, Etc.  | OFFER FOR THE  |
| house of the National Legislature. It   | i have been a second to be a second | of extending it. The proposition to   | advantage in the interest of low  | may insist upon a radical and sweeping<br>rectification of their wrongs. The dil-                                   | Part Talastraub to the NEWS 1  | TTO T TO ATT MOD A D T   |
| pur sose is to restrict immigration to<br>this country. In legislating for a great  | 1 Some Fractical ouggestions and an   | deposit the money held by the govern-   | pensation, as it may be affected by the   | denity attending a wise and fair re-  | Henry Fallure.   | HOLIDAY TRADE  |
| nation like this, how necessary it is to  | o Abundance of very dood  | country for the use of the people, 18, 11   | times he scrupplously kent in view.   | vision of our tariff laws is not under-<br>estimated. It will require on the part                                   | London, Ont., Dec. 6 John Green  |  |
| tak mail the bearings of each partic<br>alar measure! If this were done with  |   | tionable principle as reaching too  | and yet with slight reflections they will   | of Congress   | a CO., wholesale uny goods mercuant  | TOTIDITI TIMEDI  |
| statesmanlike grasp, many of then   | By Telegraph to the NEWS  | ations of the government and the busi-  | not overlook the fact that they too have<br>their wants and those of their families | GREAT LABOR   | have fatied. Liabilities, \$150,000. The<br>failure is attributed to the suspension<br>of the Bank of London.  | The Finant and Mast Constants of the   |
| would die in incipient conception and   | d Tathe Concerns of the United States   | a comminging of their money, thus los-  | to supply from their eardings and that the prices of the                            |   |  | The Finest and Most Complete Stock of  |
| thus strangulation immediately after<br>birth would be avoided.   | You are confronted at the thresh-   | tering an unnatural reliance in private<br>business upon public funds. If this                                  | NECESSARIES OF LIFE,  | and a patriotic disregard of such local<br>and settish claims as are unreasonable                                   | Enlivan Goes to Tullamore.   |  |
| An act of the kind referred to smack  | s old of your legislative duties with a   | scheme should be adopted, it should   | as well as the amount of those wants,<br>will regulate the measure of their wel     | and recklass of the weitare of the en-  | I DILLA, D.C. U. HOLD DIATOR DURING  | STAPLE & FANCY CROCERIES   |
| too scrongly of the passport system of  | f condition of the national finances<br>of which imperatively demands immediate   | to meet an argent necessity. Ligisla-   | fare and comfort; but the reduction of  | the second se     | wan, who was convicted of publishing in his paper, The Nation, accounts of   | AND AT DE OUTAINDE FRIDERDER   |
| by the citizens of free. nations, to fin  | d and careful consideration. The amount   | tive and executive effort should gen-<br>erally be in the opposite direction and                                | taxation demanded should be so<br>measured as to necessitate or justify             | of these do not in any way compete<br>with our own manufacturers and many   | is contained branches of the National  |  |
| much favor in the great Republic.   | of money annually received through  | should nave a tendency to givorce as  | working the northe lessening of his   | are nardly worth attention as subjects  | imprisonment has been removed to   | vvost of Chicago:  |
| In addition to its spirit being out of  | the operation of present laws from<br>n the industries and necessities of the   | I dong the Treasury Denartment  | wages, and the profits still remaining  | can be made in the aggregate by adding  | Tuliamore jail in order to prevent his   |  |
| lineriv, its practicability may readil  | people, largely exceeds the sum neces-  | PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.  | roadingtment should inraish no evense   | them to the free liss. The taxation of<br>luxuries presents no features of hard-                                    | in jail here.  | De He sa London Layer, Muscatel, Sultana, Valencia   |
| be questioned. In this connection   | it sary to meet the expenses of the gov-  | Of course it is not expected that un-   | amplosers in wither their opportunity   | I ship, but the necessaries of the used   | A Bad Case.  | and Ondara Layer Valencia  |
| the immigration to this country Th  | ernment. When we consider that the<br>theory of our institutions guarantees   | will be made for the purpose of around  | compensation. Nor can the working   | and consumed by all the people, the<br>duty upon which adds to the cost of  | Billing the start  |  |
| influx from abroad probably reache  | to every citizen the full endowment of  | revenue. Such expenditure, beside   | manufacturers understand that while<br>a high tariff is claimed to be accessary     | -chemened. The radical reduction of   | accoved of obtaining money under   | FLAISINS!  |
| about 250,000 annually. It may b  | prise, with only such deduction as may<br>be his share towards the careful and  | tions of public daty which it entails,  | to allow the payment of remonstrative<br>wages, it certainly results in a very      | used in manufactures or its free im-  | false pretenses and are being prose-   | TO TTO TTO DI  |
| those belonging to that class intendin  | g economical maintenance of the gov-  | in the least consistent with the mis-   | LARGE INCREASE  | portation, is of course, an important<br>factor in any effort to reduce the price                                   | with the famous Bobt mian oats swill-  |  |
| tomske the United States their futur  | re that the exaction of more than this is   | sion of our people or the high or ben-  | in the price of nearly all sorts of mart  | of these necessaries. It would not  | two years ago. It is estimated that  | I V IND VV DALANDA ZANDANA ZANDADA MANSAR  |
| residence that would require a certificate of good character from a const   | <sup>1-</sup> indefensible and a culpable betraya   | I have deemed it my duty thus to  | factures, which, in almost countless<br>forms, he needs for the use of himself      |   | they sold a number thousand dollars' worth of s, ed in Greed and adjoining   |  |
| to entitle them to had on our shores  |   | men as well as to the attention of their  | and his family. He receives at the  |   | consties in Missonri and one of the  | C  |
| . This distinction, it may it<br>claimed, would lessen the num  | wrongs, multiplies a brood of evi   | of legislative relief for the gravity of  | perhaps before he reaches his some "is  | but the manufactured product, belus   | thousand doitars of farmers' notes.  | Find Lonion Onanora and Citnon Deal  |
| ber of permit-holders. These  |   | our financial situation. The fai'ure of<br>Congress heretofore to provide against                               | of an article which embraces his own  | thus cheapened, that part of the tarif<br>now laid upon such product as a com-                                      | lotty some time sgo, snd 11 18 Deneved   |  |
| who come to stay are, howeve  | Turbleb should only eviet 'se a condai  |   | increasing price which the tarif  | pensation to our manufacturers for<br>the present price of raw materia  | I State State  |  |
| largely in the majority, and aside fro<br>that fact it would be decidedly diff  | m   conveying the people's tribute to its   | which it was quite evident the very   | sation of many days of toil.  | dould be accordingly modified. Such   | Dead.  | ALMONDS, PECANS, BRAZIL PEA NUTS,  |
| cult in the manipulation of such a sta  | to comes a hoarding place for money   | nite medaus cardead a condition of  | I've larmer and the agriculturist who   | A filter and between the statistical statistics with the statist with the   | DUBLIN, DEC. 0 MOST NOV. O'DID   |  |
| abory requirement: to separate the ty   | the people's use, thus cripping ou<br>of national energies, usurping our coun   | financial distress and apprenension   | the increased price which the tarif   | a change can have any injurious anco  | and Lismore, is dead.  | GRENOBLE AND NAPLES WALNUTS;   |
|   | is, try's development, preventing invest  | tayad tos the ntmost all the anthority  | picticut, upon an ne wears and upon   | trary, it would appear to give them a   | After Anuller  |  |
| only think of the difficulties of th  |   | trol, and these appear now to be ex-  | all he uses and owns except the in<br>crease of his flocks and herds and such       | the manufacturers of other counties   | DUBLIN, Dec. 6 -Ti se police are ac-   | Spices, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles,  |
| pastengers, some of whom have   | or schemes of public plunder. This<br>ad condition of our treasury is not alto  | continued inaction of Congress, the   | taings as his husbandry produces from   | who cheapen their wares by free ma-<br>terial, and thus our people might have                                       | member of Parliament for Cork, who   | philos, ouroups, rionios,  |
| others have not certificates. Consu   | gether new; and it has more than onc  | e loss Though the situation thus far  | ing the   | the opportunity of extending thef<br>sales beyond the limits of home con-   | I has taken refuge with Pyne in Listinue   | e AND  |
| can have no power in the distric  | of fate been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress who  | Considered is mangue with dange.  | PRESENT SITUATION.  | sumption, saving them from the de-  | - Cilnooly it is believed, in-   | DOOD TAND JULIT  |
| from taking people on board the   | eir situation still continues with agera  | though it presents features of wrong  | Mind, ae is told that a high duty of  | pression, interruption in cusiness and<br>loss caused by a glutted domestic   | tends to escape tron the castle to-  | FINE CAN GOODS.  |
| ships, certificate or no certificate.   | so vated incidents, more than ever pre  | is but a result growing out of a palp-  | benefit of those who have sheep, in   | i market and amorning their employe   | More Good Vishes.  |  |
| business would be on this side.   | saging financial conversion and wide<br>spread disaster. It will not do t<br>neglect this situation because its dan   | producing the same alarming circum-   | he increased. They, of course are no  | STEADY LABOR  | ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6 The Jour-   |  |
| On arrival near the shores of th  | is gets are not now palpably imminen  | t stances, a  | reminded that the larmer who has he<br>sheep is by this scheme obliged in hi        | s with its resulting onlet and content  | - nal de St. Pstersburg congratuiates  | STREAM FREEZER ALLE ALLE FELANTIELE  |
| country passengers who might  | be and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and the unforeseen an  | CONGESTED NATIONAL TREASURY   | purchase of clothing and woolen good  | s ment. The question thus imperativel   | I France upon the electrin an m. outr  |  |

country passengers who might be less certainly, and the unforeseen and deemed doubtful by the United States officials, would have to be thrown back upon the hands of shipping companies must come when suddenly they will be to be returned by them to the ports Oa the 3)th day of June, 1855, the exfrom whence they came. This would cess of revenue over public expendi-involve business, commercial and tures, after complying with the annual

ENDLESS VARIETY OF HOME MADE AND IMPORTED

probably international difficulties.

Shipping companies are proverbially ended June 39, enterprising, and as a stoppage of the amounted to \$49,405,545.20, and during passenger tradi swould stagaste their the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached interests, how casy it would be for the sum of \$55,567,849 34. The annual contributions to the sinking fund durthem to find a means of avoiding the ing the three years above specified, requirements of a statute of the kind amounting in the aggregate to \$133, said to be contemplated There are 058,329 94, and deductions from the said to be contemplated. There are other ports than those immediately beloaging to this country at which people could be landed, and from which they could make their way into this land, unless ina mammoth share of deed filial attention should be devoted mulations, and it was feared the with to this subject, lavolving the examination not only of the living freight carried by the ships of the sea, but also sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus was those conveyed by land, on railroads, over the borders separating this from contiguous nations.

The probability of reciprocity of mosrgo legistation by other nations in relation to this subject may well be contemplated in the same connection Taks Great Britain, to. matance, which claims w save suffered from Fenjan and home rule plots batched in this country, and forwarded in execution by parties who had gone from here there for that purpose. It would of the Treasury Department, reprenot look very well for all passengers cles not ealy continued but increased from the ports of this country destined for Great Britain or Ireland to be subjected to an investigation at the hands of the British consuls in the districts from which they hall, and be obliged to obtain a certificate indicating their probable good behavior after arriving at their destination. Unless the proposed measure has been misrepresented, it is no; likely to ripen into a legislative actuality.

The introduction of those professing a belief in the "Mormon" religion in sitories of the public money were per-connection is incongruous. Surely mitted to somewhat increase their deconnection is incongruous. . Surely posits. White people are not to be prevented from coming to the home of the oppressed of all nations on the ground of mere thus employed to release to the people the money lying in the treasury served religious belief. It such a bill were to become faw by any possible chance, is plus revenues have continued to acwould not affect the "Mormon" im-ungrants except on that untenable camber to \$55,258,871.19, and estimated ground, as they have no intention of to reach the sum of \$11,300,000 on breaking the laws of this country but the 30th of June next, at which to support them. To shut the door date it is expected that this to support them. To shut the doors sum added to prior accumulations will of the Republic to such people as they swell the surplus in the treasury to are-would be placing an embargo on \$140,000,000. There seems to be no asindustry, sebriety, honesty and thrift, qualities for which they are justly noted. Those possessing them are a valuable acquisition to any nation. qualities for which they are fustly noted. Those possessing them are a valuable acquisition to any nation.

# THE PRESIDEN PS MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has placed before the country the briefest annual message we have any recollection of. its purpo This is something of a surprise after lessly subtracted from the channels of the announcement being seat in ad- trade, there seems to be reason for the vance that it would be the longest claim that all legitimate means should be devised by the government to recontaining 22,000 words, or about four- store in emergency without waste or teen columns of the NEWS. Our read-ers will find the document in its proper place, and they would have received it in these pages at as early an hour if it has been as voluminous as was represented, ample arrangements having een made to that end.

The message is, after all, a "monograph," that is, it deals with but one subject — the tariff. The brevity of the document will enable all brindle the right to insist on. The con-tribution to the

3

to spare the time to read

so we feel assured there are but few

during the veal the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of topacco and spirituous and main liquors. It must be considered that surpius, as stated, were made by callappears to be no ing in for that purpose the outstanding three per cent bonds of the govern-ment. During the six months prior to of complaint to the consumers of June 3), 1887, the

e sinking fund act

## SURPLUS REVENUE

tiscal year. Notwithstanding

THESE OPERATIONS

pated and the banks selected as depo-

THE EXPEDIENTS

UNEXPECTED OCCASION

the articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the without hardship to any burdeu had grown so large by repeated accupotion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the various drawal of this great sum of mone inequitable and illegal sources of unneed d by the poople would so affect necessary taxation, ought to be at pace revised and amended. These the business of the country, that the laws, as their primary and plain effect, applied to the payment of the principal raise the price to consumers of all ar ticles imported and subjected to duty and interest of the three per cent bonds still outstanding, and which were then by precisely the sum paid for such

still outstanding, and which were then psyable at the option of the govern-mest. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of Ineed 1887, the remainder of the three per cent bonds thes outdaties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the user and the imported arti-purchase for not these imported arti-tions. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied standing, amounting with principal ipon foreigu goods and products are and interest to the sum of \$18,877,500 were called in and applied to the sink-ing fund contribution for the current

#### CALLED PROTECTION

JUST CAUSE

to those home manufactures because sum has been added for the benefit of they render it impossible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell the day arrives when the farmer finds them for a price equal to that demanded for imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that and absolute peril seemed at hand. . It while comparatively a few ase the im-ported articles, millions of our people these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by wao never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use the the expenditure of \$27,684,283.53, in the same kind . ade 1a this country, and purchase of government conds not yet pay therefor nearly or quite the same enganced price which the duy adds to due bearing 4 and 4% per cent interest, the premium paid thereon averaging in a manufactures form, but that he must add a the taported articles. Those who buy about 24 per cent for the former and imports pay the duty charged thereon to the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to percent for the latter. In addition to this the interest account accruing during the current year upon the out-standing boulded indebtedness of the facturer. goverament was to some extent antici-

this duty to the home manufacturers.

This reference to the operation of

TARIFF LAWS

# s not made by way of instruction, but

in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who con-sume domestic products as well as to avert immediate danger, our sur cumulate, the excess for the present and thus create a tix upon all our peothose who consume imported articles, ple, It is not proposed to entirely re-lieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the sheep the benefit of the present tariff source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but rellef from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of and while the functions of our nation-

> MANUFACTURING INTERESTS. But this exis ence should not mean a

reached, I believe, by its entire disconcondition which without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency

### PRIVATE BUSINESS

al treasury should be few and simple and while its best condition would be

nection with

must always insure the realization of the immense profits instead of mode-rately profitable returns. As the volinterests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money useume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tar ff taxation directly affords them. So stuboornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow citizens thus enthe redemption of the 3 per cents only which were payable at the option of the government has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues, but these boads have all

> CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS and with becoming pride we rejoice in

SINKING FUND

carefully, and upon doing which furnishes the occasion for ex- resources developed by a century's tiable article of home production be-

the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the pres ent situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a predicament in the future by the removal of the cause. One scheme of taxition by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put lind the fuct mathematic prices, and thus as is taken from the people and put lind the increased price to the tradesman. I think it may be faither the scheme and put lind the fuct mathematic prices and thus as for the schematic prices and thus as is taken from the people and put lind the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the schematic prices and the schematic prices and thus as is taken from the people and put lind the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the schematic prices and the schematic prices and put lind the scheme of the s action. Both of the great political parties now represented is the govern-I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the constry are found in

#### SMALL FLOCKS

and a depleted monetary condition of to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as presented for solution should be ap-

none of these taxes relate to things numbering from twenty-five to fifty. subjected to internal revenue but are The duty on the grade of imported strictly speaking necessary, and it so wool which these sheep yield is ten partisans' are our countrymen in a January, 188". cents for each pound if of the value of mood to condone the cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of savors too much of bandylu," epithets. It is a condition which confr. uts us, this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep, and \$36 from that of fitty sheep, and at present values this addition would not a theory. Re lef from this conamount to about one-third of its price. It on its sale the farmer receives this or less

#### TARIFF PROFIT

with precisely that snm, which in an its charges will adhere to it until it reaches the Consumer. when manufactured into cloth and other soods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further ple is to the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesmen for that purpose as discov-ers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold and which then perhaps lies before him

#### CONSIDERABLE SUM

thereto to meet a further increase caused by a tariff duty on the manu-Thus in the end he is The Constitution provides that the aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which when he sold ais wool seem d so profitable, an increase in price of more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold. When the number of farmof its session, the general condition of the country and to detail with some particulars the operations of the difers engaged in wool raising is com-pared with all the farmers in the couttry, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered. when it is made apparent that in the and to call attention to the valuable case of a large part of those who own accomplishments of these departments

#### 18 AN ILLUSION.

on wool

and when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burspon your den upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unem ployed, the sick and well and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentless grasp is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are supported why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in the revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to such recommendations relating to leg-islation to the public interest as they the consumer of our home manufac-tures, resulting from a duty faid upon ieem advisable. I ask for these re imported articles of the same descrip. orts and recommendations the deion, the fact is

#### NOT OVERLOOKED

that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of our products he-low the highest limit allowed, or such duty, but it is notorious that this those of our fellow citizens thus en-gaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion entertained to a certain extent that there exists an organized combination all along the line to main-tain their advantage. We are in the midst of combination. The people can hardly hope for consideration in the opera-tion of these selfish schemes. If, how-

American skill and ingenuity, in ever, in the absence of such combina-American energy and enterprise and tion a healthy and free competition the wonderful natural advantages and reduces the price of any particular du-

DELIBERATE VIOLATION

REDUCE TAXATION

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. G .- It is officially announced that foreign joint ment have, by repeated and authori stock coupanies hitherto trading in tative declarations, condemned the Russia un Jer a license of the financial condition of our laws, which permit necessary revenue and have in the authorities, must obtain logal imperial licenses before May, 1885, or otherwise correction, and neither as citizens or they will be competied to liquidate by

### Mare Swiss Radicals.

Carnot as President, but condemns the

BERNE, Nec. 6. - The national council has e lected M. Kurz, of Aarof these pledges. Our progress toproved by dwelling up a the theories gau, president, and M. Ruffy, of Lauof protection and free trade: This Both are radical. :

It Comes of Last.

WASHINGTON, Dec. & .- The Presidition may involve a slight reductio". dent has sent the foll, wing nomina of the advantages which we award ont withdrawal of such advantages should tions to the Senate : Luci. "s Q. C. La mar to be Associate Just ice not be contemplated. The question of mar to be issociate Just. United free trade is absolutely irrelevant and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to re-lieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of General: Chas S. Fairchild, New Yo. K. not be contemplated. The question of so-called free traders, is mischleyous to be Secretary of the Treasury; Geo and far removed from any considera- L. Rives, New York, to be assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, tion for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the peo- New York, to be assistant Secretary of the Treasury ; Sigourney Butler, Mass. to be Second Comptroller of the Tres sury of the United States.



people by cheapening their means of ubsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts. IN CONCLUSION.

resident shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the 22 Artists 22 state of the Union. It has been the custom of the executive, in compli-TWO NIGHTS ONLY. ance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress at the opening

| Everybody's Favorite, A Symphony in Leaves and Mosses. ferent executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to fol-low this course at the present time DAVY CROCKEIT

> Saturday Eve., Dec. 10th, Mayo & Walson's Beautiful Play in 5 acts,

during the last fiscal year, but I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been NORDECK devoted that I shall forego the addi-tion of any other topic and only urge

THE BEST PLAY OF THE DAY! IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

Prices of admission-25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00. Reserved Seatsale will open at the Thea-tre on Thursday, December Stip. the state of the Union as shown in th



QUANG WING SING, HAS RECEIVED A LOT OF JAPAN ese Lily Bulbs. Has on hand and a constantly recuiving Chinese and Japan-ese Crockerywares. Silk Goods in Hand-terchiefs, Shawls and other Novellies, Cu riosities, Ornaments and Toys, at iberate examination and action of he legislative branch of the

government. There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental re-ports demanding lexislative considera-tion, and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been carnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them, I beg leave 50 E., First South St., S. L. City. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Two, YEARLING BAY HORSE COLTS: one has three while feet and white spot in forehead; the other has a white spot a forehead. Each colt is branded

FRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS. As the law makes no provisions for any report from the Department of State, a brief bistory of the transacstate, a orier history of the transac-tions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Con-gress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication. Grover Crevet AND





to repeat