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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Blaine of Maine Airs His Views on the Subject of the Message.

He Takes No Stock in It and Arraigns the Democracy in General.

A Voluminous Budget of News Notes from the National Capital.

The Workingmen of California Blamed for the Short Fruit Crop.

A Short Sitting of the Senate.—The Russo-German War Cloud, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Maine Statesman Gives His Views on the Message.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The *Tribune* tomorrow will contain a long interview with Hon. James G. Blaine on President Cleveland's message. He says:

"I have been reading an abstract of the President's message, and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. Those papers all assume to declare the message is a free trade manifesto, and evidently are anticipating an

ENLARGED MARKET

for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the President's recommendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words can."

"You don't mean actual free trade without duty?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Blaine, "nor do the London papers mean that. They simply mean that the President has recommended what in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object, and not even permitting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duty."

"I don't know that I quite comprehend that last point," said the reporter.

"I mean," said Blaine, "that for the

FIRST TIME

in the history of the United States the President recommends retaining internal tax in order that the tariff may be forced down even below a fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and that many millions annually shall be levied on domestic products which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

"Then, do you mean to imply that you would favor the repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"Certainly; I mean just that," said Mr. Blaine. "I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would, in the first place, bring great relief to the growers of tobacco all over the country and would, moreover,

MATERIALLY LESSEN

the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The President calls it a luxury. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes the necessity of today. Watch the number of men at work on farms, in coal mines, along railroads, in iron foundries, or in any calling, and you will find 95 of 100 chewing while they work. After each meal the same proportion seek the solace of the pipe or cigar. These men not only pay millions of tobacco tax but pay an enhanced price, which the tax enables the manufacturer and retailer to impose. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war and the years immediately following. To

RETAIN THE TAX

now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally follow from raising the amount of money on foreign imports is a most extraordinary policy for our government."

"Well, then, Mr. Blaine, would you advise the repeal of the whisky tax?"

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many states if the national government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within the reach of everyone at 20 cents per gallon. It would destroy high license at once in all the states. Whisky has done a vast

DEAL OF HARM

in the United States. I would try and make it do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities on the seaboard. In view of the powerful letter addressed to the democratic party on subject of fortifications by Samuel J. Tilden in 1885, I am amazed that no attention has been paid to the subject by the democratic administration. Never in the history of the world has any government allowed the great cities on its seaboard to remain defenseless."

"But," said the reporter, "you don't think we are to have a war in any direction?"

"Certainly not; but we should change a remote chance into an absolute impossibility."

"But would not our fortifying now possibly look as if we

EXPECTED WAR?"

"Why should it any more than the fortifications made by our grandfathers when they guarded themselves against successful attacks from the armaments of that day? We don't necessarily expect a burglar because we lock our door at night."

"But after the fortification constructions, would you still maintain the tax on whisky?"

"Yes, so long as there is whisky to tax, I would tax it, and when the national government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the states of the Federal Union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. If, ultimately, relief could be given in that direction, it would, in my judgment, be a wise and beneficial policy. Some honest but

MISGUIDED FRIENDS

of temperance have urged that the government should not use money derived from the tax on whisky. My reply is that the tax on whisky by the federal government and the consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whisky consumed in the United States per capita is not more than forty per cent. of that consumed thirty years ago. In my judgment the whisky tax should be so modified as to permit those who use pure alcohol in the arts or in mechanical pursuits to have it free. In all such cases, the tax could be omitted without danger of fraud, just as now the tax on spirits exported is remitted."

"Besides your general and sweeping opposition to the President's recommendations, have you any further

SPECIFIC OBJECTION?

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among the farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool growing and be dependent upon foreign countries for the blankets under which we sleep and the coat that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the national government to enforce."

"Do you think if the President's recommendations were adopted it would increase our export trade?"

"Possibly on some few articles of peculiar construction it might, but it would increase our import trade tenfold as much in the great

STAPLE FABRICS

in woolen and cotton, in iron and steel, in all the thousand and one shapes in which they are wrought. How are we to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe? And how are we to manufacture them cheaper unless we get cheaper labor than they have?

"Do you think the question of labor underlies the whole subject?"

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine, "it is in fact the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, iron workers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen do in Europe, we can of course manufacture as cheaply as they do in England and France, but I am

TOTALLY OPPOSED

to a policy that would entail such results. To attempt it is equivalent to a social and financial revolution; one that would bring untold distress."

"Yes, but might not the great farming class be benefited by importing articles from Europe instead of buying them at higher prices at home?"

"The moment," answered Mr. Blaine, "you begin to import freely from Europe, you drive our own workmen from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the large home demands, which are constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge. That of course, works a great injury to the farmer, glutting the market with his products and tending constantly to

LOWER PRICES."

"Yes, but the foreign demand for farm products would be increased in like ratio, would it not?"

"Even suppose it were," said Blaine; "how do you know the source from which it would be supplied. The tendency in Russia today and the Asiatic possessions of England is toward a large increase of the grain supply, the grain being raised by the cheapest possible labor. Manufacturing countries will buy breadstuffs where they get them cheapest and the enlarging of the home market for the American farmer being checked, he would search in vain for one of the same value. His foreign sales are already checked by the great competition abroad. There never was a time when the increase of the large

HOME MARKET

was so valuable to him. The best proof is that the farmers are prosperous in proportion to the nearness of manufacturing countries and a protective tariff tends to spread manufacturies. In Ohio and Indiana for example, though not classed as manufacturing states, the annual value of fabrics is larger than the annual value of the agricultural products."

"But those holding the President's views," remarked the reporter, "are always quoting the great prosperity of the country under the tariff of 1846."

"That tariff did not involve the one destructive point recommended by the President, namely, the retaining of direct internal taxes in order to abolish the indirect taxes levied on

FOREIGN FABRICS,

but the country had peculiar advantages by the Crimean war involving England, France and Russia and largely impairing their trade. All these incidents or accidents, if you choose, were immensely stimulating to trade in the United States, regardless of the nature of our tariff; but mark the end of this European experience with the tariff of 1846, which for a time gave a deceptive show of prosperity. Its enactment was immediately followed by the Mexican war, then in 1848 by great convulsions in Europe; then in 1849 and succeeding years by the enormous gold yield in California. The powers made peace in 1856, and at the same time the output of gold in California fell off. Immediately the

FINANCIAL PANIC

of 1857 came upon the country with disastrous force. Though we had in these years mined a vast amount of gold in California, every bank in New York was compelled to suspend specie payments. Four hundred millions in gold had been carried out of the country in eight years to pay for foreign goods that should have been manufactured at home, and we had years of depression and distress as an atonement for our folly."

"It is remarkable that President Polk recommended the tariff of 1846 on precisely the same grounds that President Cleveland recommends a similar enactment now. Mr. Polk insisted on emptying the treasury by a free trade tariff, then rushed the country into debt by borrowing $150,000,000 for the

MEXICAN WAR."

"Do you mean to imply that there should be no reduction in the national revenue?"

"No; what I have said implies the reverse. I would reduce it by the prompt repeal of the tobacco tax, and would make here and there some changes in the tariff, not to reduce the protection, but to wisely foster it."

"Would you explain your meaning more fully?"

"I mean that no great system of revenue like our tariff can operate with efficiency and equality, unless the changes of trade be closely watched and the law promptly adapted to those changes. But I would make no change that should impair the character of the whole body of the tariff. Four years ago, in the act of 1883, we

MADE CHANGES

of the character I have tried to indicate. If such changes were made and fortifying our sea coast thus undertaken, no surplus would be found after that already accumulated had been disposed of."

"But what about the existing surplus?"

"The abstract of the message I have seen," replied Blaine, contains no reference to that part. I, therefore, make no comments further than to endorse Grant's remarks that a surplus is always easier to handle than a deficit."

The reporter repeated the question whether the President's recommendation would not, if adopted, give us the advantage of a large increase in exports.

"I only repeat," answered Blaine, "that it would vastly enlarge our imports, while the only export it would

SERIOUSLY INCREASE

would be our gold and silver. That would flow out bounteously, just as it did, under the tariff of 1846. The President's recommendations, enacted into law, would result in making way for a deluge of inflow of fabrics to the destruction of home industry."

Mr. Blaine thought it was important to increase our export trade, but it is vastly more important not to lose our own great market for our own people. In a vain effort to reach an impossibility, it is not our foreign trade that has caused the wonderful growth and expansion of the republic, it is the vast domestic trade. The whole amount of our export and import trade together never, he thought, reached $1,000,000,000 in any one year. Our internal trade reaches an annual aggregate of more than $30,000,000,000, and perhaps this year $50,000,000,000. It is into this

ILLIMITABLE TRADE

even now in its infancy and destined to attain a magnitude not dreamed of twenty years ago, that Europeans are struggling to enter. It is the heritage of the American people, of their children and their children's children. It gives an absolutely free trade over a territory nearly as large as all Europe, and the profit is all our own. President Cleveland now proposes a policy that will admit Europe to a share of this trade."

Mr. Blaine is in favor of extending our foreign trade in all practical and advantageous ways, but not on the principle of the free traders, by which we shall be constantly exchanging dollars for dimes.

Asked how the President's message will be taken south, Blaine said he dared not answer that question; the truth had been so

LONG OBSCURED

by certain local questions and unreasoning prejudice, that nobody can hope for industrial enlightenment among their leaders, just yet, but in his view, the south, above all sections of the Union, needs a protective tariff. He did not think the President's recommendation to admit raw material will find strong supporters by wise protectionists in our times. Should that recommendation of the President be approved, it would turn 100,000 American laborers out of employment before it had been a year in operation.

The marked and general effect of the President's message, Mr. Blaine thought, will bring the country where it ought to be brought, to a full and fair contest upon the question of protection.

THE PRESIDENT,

himself, makes it an issue by presenting no other in his message. The democratic party in power is a standing menace to the industrial prosperity of the country. That menace should be removed, or the policy it foreshadows should be made certain. Nothing is so mischievous to business as uncertainty; nothing so paralyzing as doubt.

Accounting For It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Washington correspondent of the *Mail and Express* says, concerning Cleveland's message, that it had been in course of preparation all summer. Cleveland had begun to formulate it before he went on his western tour and that he talked with leading members of his party about it. Some of it was gotten up with Speaker Carlisle while Cleveland sat on the porch of the summer home of the latter.

WASHINGTON.

General Christian Conference.—The Wool Growers, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—John A. Hannay, of Missouri, was today appointed superintendent of the document room of the House of Representatives.

The general Christian Conference, under the auspices and direction of the Evangelic Alliance for the United States, opened this morning. The stated object of the conference is to discuss measures upon which all denominations may be brought to unite to meet certain new and pressing emergencies which have arisen in connection with the great increase of wealth, business, immigration, the changed relations of labor and capital, and the great and growing percentage of our population who are not church members and attendants.

PRESIDENT DODGE,

in his opening address, said the alliance had thoughtfully studied the social and economic changes in the country, and sought to know whether the existing Christian organization were sufficient to meet the growing needs. He referred to the organized power of saloons, and said the church had lost its hold on the workingmen. Everywhere among them is unrest and looking for higher good. This means a grand opportunity and turn for an applied Christianity.

Hon. John Jay of New York spoke at length. Notice was given of the cordial invitation of President and Mrs. Cleveland to the delegates to visit them at the White House on Friday, immediately after the close of the forenoon session.

At the afternoon session ex Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, presided.

HE SAID

there had never been a time when such rallying and uniting of all that is best in the Christian Church was more imperatively needed than now. He introduced Prof. Hislmer H. Boyson, of Columbia College, who made a short address upon the subject of immigration. The Constitution of the United States, he said, was formed by men of Anglo-Saxon origin, for their own government. The socialists and anarchists come here to avenge what they suffered in Europe by their own disloyal sentiments and hostility to American institutions. They disorganize and weaken the state. He believed the time has arrived when our former policy of the indiscriminate absorption of foreign elements of population would result in a serious crisis. The nation no longer is able to assimilate the alien elements with

SUFFICIENT RAPIDITY.

More competition with American labor enters in a week through Castle Garden than the prisoners turn out in a year. The protection to American labor is a farce as long as this unbarred flood-gate remains open.

The general discussion of the subject followed. Baldwin, of Boston, said a law requiring councils to certify to the good character of all emigrants might be a very good thing, but he did not believe in the free admission of such foreigners as those who mobbed the Chinese at Rock Springs and the exclusion of such peaceful Chinese as those who were victims of that outrage. Bishop Hurstled, of Buffalo, said we committed a crime when we prohibited the immigration of the Chinaman and only did it because he had no vote.

At today's session of the conference of

WOOL-GROWERS

and wool-dealers of the United States the following was unanimously adopted:

The wool-dealers and wool-growers of the United States, representing a capital of over $500,000,000 and a constituency of 1,000,000 wool-growers and wool-dealers, assembled in conference, having read the first annual message of the President to the Fiftieth Congress, declare that the sentiments of the message are a direct attack on their industry, one of the most important of the country, and in positive violation of the national democratic platform of 1884 as interpreted by party leaders and accepted by the rank and file of the party; that the argument made by the President for the removal of

OUR PROTECTION

against foreign competition is one repeatedly made by the enemies of our industrial progress and so effectively answered in nearly every school district of our land and thoroughly disproved by the logic of facts and the demonstration of experience and history, as to need no answer from us. We had a right to expect something different from the Chief Executive of this nation, the most happy, prosperous and contented of any of the world, made so by the policy of protection and development which he now seeks to destroy. We had the right to expect our President would favor the wool growers of the United States and confess our deep disappointment that instead, he favors the interests of our foreign competitors. We make an appeal from his recommendations to the 7,750,000 of our fellow citizens engaged in agriculture, to

THE MILLIONS

engaged in manufacturing, to the army of wage earners, to tradesmen and merchants, for a judgment and decision that will be based upon justice and patriotism, and, therefore, for the maintenance of the American policy of protection, to which the country is indebted for its unexampled prosperity. If the whole amount of revenue derived from wool was abolished, it would reduce the supply only about $5,000,000, less than ten cents per capita of the population, which is paid by foreigners; while the old war taxes he recommends Congress to retain yield over $119,000,000, and is a direct tax per capita of $2 each. The annual revenue derived from the imports of wool under the tariff of 1867 was less than $1,700,000; under the reduced tariff of 1883, the revenue of last year was over $5,000,000. The

NUMBER OF SHEEP

in the country in 1884 was 50,626,626; in 1887 it was 44,769,314, a decrease of nearly 6,000,000, and a diminution of the annual wool product of over 35,000,000 pounds, thus showing that the reduction of tariff by the act of 1883 has increased the revenue from imported wools and diminished the number of sheep in the United States about 12 per cent. The President's policy would bring about the destruction of the industry and the same policy of reduction or abolition of tariff would end in disaster to all other industrial enterprises of the country.

Senator Farwell will introduce, as soon as the committees are formed, a bill to perpetuate the National Banking law as provided for by title LXII of the Revised statutes and supplementary acts. The

BILL PROVIDES:

That any banking association which has been organized or may hereafter be organized under the said Statute, may, in lieu of registered bonds of the United States, transfer and deliver to the treasurer of the United States any state or municipal bonds or any first mortgage railroad bonds of the United States, upon which the interest has heretofore been promptly paid, and whose market or cash value is equal to or greater than their par value, bearing interest of not less than 4 per cent, the provisions of the statute to be applicable to these the same as the United States bonds; provided that the treasurer shall not receive such state or municipal bonds at more than 75 per cent of their value, or railroad bonds at more than 50 per cent of their par value. He shall not receive the said

RAILROAD BONDS

in amount of more than $50,000,000. None of these bonds shall be received by him until approved by the comptroller of currency and the Secretary of the Treasury. When any association shall have deposited such bonds, the circulation may be issued but only in the proportion at which they are received. Notes issued, secured by them, shall not purport to be secured by United States bonds, but shall express on their face that they are secured by collateral bonds. Any association now in existence wishing to deposit bonds hereby authorized in lieu of United States bonds may do so, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall collect the cost of making the change and new plates and dies.

The bill also provides for an amendment to section 5239, Revised Statutes,

AS FOLLOWS:

Whenever the comptroller becomes satisfied that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes he may, instead of canceling its bonds, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding notes, to be sold at public auction in New York after thirty day's notice, or he may proceed in the proper court to collect such bonds at fast as they mature. For any deficiency in the proceeds of all the bonds when thus sold or collected, the United States shall have a paramount lien upon all the association assets.

The members of the British Peace Commission visited the room of the Senate committee on foreign relations this morning and each addressed the senators, setting forth their views and purposes in connection with the plan of settling international controversies by arbitration.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dimick B. Huntington, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JULIA HUNTINGTON MELLEN, THE Administratrix of the estate of D. B. Huntington, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Probate Court, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, at the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.
Dated November 12th, 1887.
ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
County of Salt Lake. }
I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Order to show cause why an Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made in the matter of the Estate of D. B. Huntington, deceased, as appears of record in my office.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1887.
[SEAL] JOHN C. CUTLER,
d4w Probate Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Frans Bromander, Deceased.

Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and to hear petition for distribution.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETition of N. A. Bromander and Paul Christensen, Executors of the estate of Frans Bromander, deceased, setting forth that they have filed their final account of their administration upon said estate in this Court; that all the debts have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing said final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons so entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said Frans Bromander, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 17th day of December, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order allowing said final account and of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said Frans Bromander, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County and published in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, three weeks successively prior to the said 12th day of December, 1887.
ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.
Dated November 17th, 1887.

TERRITORY of Utah, } ss.
County of Salt Lake, }
I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and distribution in the matter of the Estate of Frans Bromander, deceased, as appears of record in my office.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1887.
[SEAL] JOHN C. CUTLER,
d4d Probate Clerk.

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