JOINT DEBATE.

Rawlins and Cannon on Democracy and Republicanism.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Conducted With Dignity From the Commencement to the Close.

AT LEAST 3,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Speakers Both Applauded to the Echo by Their Respective and Numerous Admirers.

The anxiously awaited and much talked of public political debate between Hon. Frank J. Cannon, of Ogden, the Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress, and Hon. J. L. Rawlins of Salt Lake, candidate for the same honors on the Democratic ticket, occurred in the Ogden Opera house last night, before the largest and most representative political gathering of its kind in the history of the Territory. Upwards of 2000 people occupied seats in the body of the house, in the boxes and galleries, while between 300 and 400 more sat either upon the stage or stood behind the wings. The occasion was enlivened by the strains of stirring and patriotic music.

The stage was set with a beautiful forest and mountain scene. On the right, near the footlights, were the finest pictures of Cleveland and Jefferson and immediately opposite were the likenesses of Harrison and Cannon. Messrs. Rawlins and Cannon occupied seats near the front of the stage, and immediately surrounding them were rank beaters of the two great national parties. If Utah as were not in other parts of the Territory proclaiming the principles of their respective parties.

When the curtain went up at 8 o'clock cheer after cheer was given, and for several minutes the hurrahs for Cannon and Rawlins were deafening. H. W. Smith took the floor and after repeated efforts silenced the mighty audience. He introduced them that it had been specifically agreed upon by the Territorial committees of the two parties under whose auspices the debate was to be conducted that the speakers were not to be interrupted by applause or cheers, but that they be allowed to proceed with their arguments to the end. He trusted that all Democratic friends would respect that agreement, he doubted not that the Republicans would do so.

Judge Lowe, for the Republicans, made a similar explanation and request.

According to the rules of the discussion Rawlins made the opening speech, which lasted one hour. Cannon then followed for an hour and a half. Rawlins closing in fifty minutes.

The utmost dignity prevailed during the whole debate, which was entirely free from personalities and bitterness. The social atmosphere report of the Democratic committee stood 10,000 votes, from which it will be seen that the following is necessarily a condensed account.

H. W. Smith introduced

MR. RAWLINS,

who spoke substantially as follows:

A protective tariff is a Republican doctrine. The Republicans say that a system whereby they compel the manufacturer to pay our taxes. My esteemed young friend will tell you, gentlemen, how I am accomplished. Mr. Chairman, my brethren and sisters did not give me that the foreigner always pay our local as well as national expenses.

All of the continental countries except Belgium and Great Britain have protective tariffs.

It would be quite a crack upon the royal families, who we are given to understand are the rich and the well born and who are called the far, economizing aristocracy. Democrats are opposed to the operations of the Republicans' schedulers, which purpose to make the foreigner pay our taxes. My friend will tell you, how the foreigner pays our taxes. Under the McKinley tariff, which, by his memory, pays but little if any more tariff than his substitute. Why? Because this tariff is levied principally upon the necessities and not the luxuries of life. (Vociferous applause.) I hope my friends will be kind enough to stay the behests of the chairman in a mistaken order.

A protective tariff in our country originated with Alexander Hamilton, the father and of Republicanism. Our industries were nearly all Britisher then, but soon these infantile enterprises of steel and iron became powerful giants supplying their products to Great Britain and elsewhere and were simply able to support themselves with profiting, which gives them what it feeds. Be-cause originally had they simply wanted the protection to land until infant industries could be firmly established that they could support themselves with of all competitors. But Republicans in their enlightened selfishness fail to see this extra time.

Our iron and steel industries have been carried on for more than a hundred years. Woolen and cotton goods have been manufactured during the most of our existence as a nation and still they survive and have survived and prospered.

The Republican campaign book asserts that our exports have been greatly increased since the enactment of the McKinley bill. It is not true. Protection creates monopolies, monopolies form trusts and trusts fruit production and thereby increase the price to the consumer. It operates always in favor of the rich manufacturer and against the poor consumer. Where is the cheaper labor of which we hear so much? The Republicans will probably tell you that it lies free trade England, but that country pays better wages to men for equal work than the Democrats in their platform declared that Republican protection was fraud, and so it is.

In conclusion the operatives in the woolen mills are paid higher wages than laborers are for similar service in the South and in Utah. If Connecticut can successfully compete with the South and Utah, why can she not do the same with England? The labor cost in England, statistics show, is greater in proportion to the producing capacity than in the United States. We are told that English laborers get higher wages than our men. This is true, but it is also true that they get less still in protected Germany. Why should we not pay higher wages to the United States than in any other part of the world? We have recently that is breakeddown in the varied resources. The protective ribbon manufacturers have been gathering in our borders by scores. We have a people possessed of marvelous adaptability and inventive faculty. The result, so far as we are concerned, of paying higher wages than other countries could not be otherwise. The only way to compare the merits of free trade is to do so by courting in countries similarly situated. Two such countries exist in New South Wales and in Victoria. The former was the more prominent of the two, she adopted the protective system and for years, New South Wales, the free trade policy, and I compare the results in so far as such measures for people progress and become rich while the opposite was the unfortunate lot of Victoria. We fear always the American protection. Republicans lack originality. Until late England had protection and Republicans copied her methods by instituting protection in the United States. Her system of so-called protection originated in Spain hundreds of years ago. Look at her prosperous condition today. The custom spread to England and was carried on there during the days of barbarism and religious fanaticism. Republicans have not even originality. Hermes only voiced the expression of Buckingham when he said that a sheep coat implied a cheap coat. McKinley, too, only repeated the same sentiment when he said cheapness and nastiness were synonymous terms. In 1840 Republicans adopted their platform. Let us compare it with their platforms of to-day. Under Democratic free trade years ago we too little increased, industries sprang up in all directions and distinguished writers and political economists pronounced it the golden era of prosperity.

Republicans tell us that they possess all of the intelligence and that Utah is a white spot on the map, and that is why it should be Republican. Gentlemen, they say, is good in theory but not in practice—like the tin commandments which are very good in theory but equally bad to practice for principles inspired they say (Tabernacle choir not equal." (Laughter.) Republicans can only see 14,000 mill owners in the United States. They are always based legislation for trusts and monopolies. It was the Republicans who took away the sugar taxes. They gave a bounty of three and a-half cents per pound to sugar producers. Democrats would have given the poor consumer the benefit of the reduction. Democrats are in favor of private individuals. Mr. Kinley and not with the protective system of McKinley and Aldrich. Democrats are in favor of no monopolies and no trusts. (Cheers and protracted applause.) It was never the design of those who framed the constitution that the wealth of the country should be wrested from one class and given to another, but that be been done by the Republicans. It is a revolution perversion of the principles which underlie the Constitution.

Protection is a misnomer and used for the purpose of forcing votes to pay "robbed" taxes. Democrats. Let me tell you about our recent experience. I have relative with a few little blacks. I, for one, something about the comfort of home, and the sounds of talk we have left in them. What about of England and down her way in us. She wants our surplus. We are anxious that she should have it. We have markets also to sell it. My friends, don't you know that even Republicans like free trade? let them be angry, all Republicans are monopolists. (Laughter.) They are at (renewed sentiment.) The family young man had gone to struggle a suit of clothes into the United States will be in order to escape paying the duty thereon. Democrats do it, they all do it. (Laughter and applause.) Who's afraid of free trade? Politicians from the Republican "We are" and from the Dem ocrat "It is a good thing?" It would pay to use blood and prosperity in the other.

No one but a savage would mutilate himself and compel himself to produce all for consumed and consume all he produced. (Laughter.) Republicans think you their principles from running blood out their veins from clients. Republicans are sacrificing their own interests in order to keep the people in the dark and ignorance of the world.

This was called and Mr. Rawlins took the floor and was received by applause and prolonged cheering. When the demonstration was over Judge Lowe introduced the first and introduced the

HON. FRANK J. CANNON

as "Our Frank." The reception that he was given was a most welcome one and as he advanced to the footlights, breaking cheers filled the building.

He said in part: Yes, Republicans, gentlemen and look at your maps and see if it was not by yielding that the new earth was formed. Gently the laws of attraction and gravitation and are if not for the protection of an adverse Creator our earth would not have been formed. Strength alone, with it came in contact with another planet and been destroyed (applause) and so, too, if it were not for the protection of Republicans, our home industries would not be turned with lightning-like velocity against the attractive forces of free trade England. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

A few days ago I was riding on a railway train and purposely inquired of the conductor what the platform of the road of the road was built but I did this simply for an illustration, and he looked at me a moment and then said, "There are made for the people to pay in kind." The Democrats also build platforms, but they seldom go to on them. (Laughter.) I was somewhat surprised tonight, as I expected to hear some of the real bones of the campaign presented for your consideration. In this I was mistaken, and although it was not my privilege to tell you I will take the privilege of doing so. They are tariff, reciprocity, a free ballot and an honest count. (Applause.)

The speaker said he had come later advices from New South Wales and Victoria which proved that manufacturing establishments in free trade South Wales had been crushed out by the protective Victoria had increased, and even New South Wales was now adopting protection. Monopolies, also, all of them, but adopting protection for the same, because they love their country better than pet theories.

There are two kinds of tariff, be-cause, and the kind we advocate is for our people, parlor our taxes if they wished to do so. Why not accomplish the results by our tariff—collect our revenue and protect our manufacturing and agricultural products. Forty-seven per cent. of our imports come in free in 1891, only 4 per cent. came in. Eng-land's tariff averages 15 per cent. Ours is a little over 47 per cent. I had intended a comparison on the assessed valuations of the tariff, but as it is quite late I will omit it. I take it that the conclusiveness is now satisfied by the Democracy of Utah, which, of course, governs the nation.

The tariff is not the issue. Andrew Jackson's words were quoted on the protection period between 1827 and 1833. Wonder was the issue. From 1833 to 1842 free trade existed. Hoover was then made in Omaha reads from 1842 to 1846 protection existed.

Every nation of free trade in America we have remarkable evidence of decrease, and every protection period shows great prosperity, said the speaker.

In 1861 we had a protective tariff and have had it ever since, and I think we'll have it for another thirty years. (Applause.) We then Mr. Mills bill was coming. Mr. Fox, an English statesman, made a statement, showing that under certain conditions free trade would compete in only Oregon but the United States, until the very saint were by the laborer would wear the livery of Mammon, etc.

Apply it to ourselves. Spent $1,000 more a year than you receive and we free soon be ruined. It will not pay us. When the tariff is 47 per cent we pay the tax. England collects $150,000,000 on coffee, tea and the necessities not produced at home which comes out of the pocket of the people.

A tariff for protection is different. We say we'll levy a tariff only on goods that we produce at home. Thus the foreigner pays the tax. Take the cloth. The Republican party said we can produce it here. Instead of having a tariff enough to pay for the expense of the war we could not produce enough here to make competition legitimate, we put a tariff on the cloth. A tariff of 2 50 cents a pound. Thus the foreigner realized it was a war, and all their industry and they at once set to work to defeat us.

The speaker read a letter from Collis & company, tailoring houses in Chicago, tending to show that there had been a continuous price down in prices in the goods since the McKinley bill, the passage of the McKinley bill. He also quoted from a letter from a Pittsburg firm from which said that the price of tin had been lowered during the past.

In 1891 we manufactured 1,000 kegs of wire nails selling at 50 cents a pound. This fall and we have put a tariff of four cents a pound on the nails. The city of Allegheny ceased war. In the interior it was manufactured 50 kegs selling at $2.25 per keg. Yet the foreigner is gone, it he ships in any nails, paying a duty of from 32 to 1 per pound. If tariff is to be repealed it be removed, then when you buy a keg at $1.25 you should get your nails for nothing and the manufacturer would tell you we pay 25 cents. Democrats never raised its voice against robbery when we were paying the foreigner. Is it long, I ask you, when we put 25 a keg to get home people for 1 have not been able to get enough coffee in the food to tell you how you are subject.

As to carpets, he quoted letters which said that more than five times the amount of this no-duty were imported in 1890 than in 1891. The price in the prices from 15 to 37 per cent. less.

Reciprocity in our traffic with nations who produce what we do not produce, the sum of $1,000,000,000 of our surplus products.

Today there is a crying grievance against the party that demonstrated free trade. Let me look back a few years back, but has than almost months ago. You will find a bill for its repeal introduced passed by a Republican House and Democrat buried in a Republican Senate. Let them look a little nearer home.

Their platform favors state banks. Wild cat money. The state bank system is the most iniquitous system ever inaugurated.

I wish to speak a little on the "Democratic" platform. Let us look at the home rule bill, not that principle which demands a free ballot and an honest count is not need nor that it shall, and that the people shall have a voice in perform while that tending is not allowed.

Look at our two platforms. The plank for statehood in the Republican platform is coupled and sweetened in the Democratic platform. Take as one of the home rule and it appeals to one and all, but the Democrat's look at the People's party men. The Republican party is the party of freedom. It freed the slaves, it gave homesteads to the people, it gave statehood to the territory system and it will grant Utah political freedom.

Every man in the United States is protected in the policy of protection which gives to his home, his workshop and to his field. English statesmen are now urging stand against the arrangement which has prevailed for half a century. One of them said that England was bringing in $7,000,000,000 more than she exported, going gradually into a pauper, but the result of the policy of protection to the population. Two influences are controlling today for good or evil. We have here the most magnificent resources and the brightest and most intelligent people and all the nations of the world are working for what we possess. It is the duty of every citizen to protect America, to protect his own home against all invasion, call it enlightenment, civilization or anything you please.

Mr. Cannon's speech was so cordially received as his appearance was warmly applauded.

RAWLINS CLOSES.

Rawlins then took the floor to make his closing statement. A summary of it is as follows: You will be astonished, perhaps, when I tell you that we have more paupers in our own great country than there are in England. Fourteen years after the Republicans came into power they gave away 14,000,000 acres of the public domain to the rich and well born representatives of great railroad corporations. My friend says that the Republican party unanimously passed the access. He knows, as we all do, that Democratic soldiers enlisted on the side of the Union and marched into battle side by side with Republicans and that by their sacrifices the country was saved. (Applause.) My friend also says that the Democratic party succeeded in unanimously in passing what it wanted to pass and how that he has not read it. (Applause.) I will remind you further that unanimity for a certain class of Utah citizens was taken from his party last year. What has been heard of it since? Nothing. He says the force bill is dead. I say that the people of the United States are intelligent enough to control their own elections in their own school way. The bill was filled, but the Democrats did it with the aid of a few patriotic Republicans. There has been a clamp-down in the majority of some states, but not from means that Republicans would have you believe. As the national would constitute government so would it would make wealth and their accumulation of money is a nature sphere where a few men can practically control the wealth of the nation.

The speaker said the average time of mills was 110 per hundred weight. Today it is less than $1 per hundred weight. When you lower the bar you cheapen the goods. What say the Republicans? wire nails I heard in the last Lake Theater word for word a year ago from the lips of Russell G. Hoar of Michigan. Of course he is judge, but he is interested in a time or any other way or see fit. This is the way the Republicans have been doing. They force it and telegraph to us that it but then by men who come to this Territory and learn to repeal their notions.

Democrats believe that only enough taxes should be collected from the people to carry on the actual expenses of the government, the affairs thereof to be economically administered. Democrats will not put revenue outside to give good government. Republicans want protection to create monopolies—to create a government.

At this junction time was quite called and a perfect bedlam of cheers followed as the big gathering displayed.

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