CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Sept. 10, 1889.

VERY MUCH LIKE CANT.

THE New York Mail and Express is now owned by a very religious person, Col. Shepherd, who has a text of scripture placed at the head of the editorial columns, which is changed daily. The issue of September 3d has the following as its Bible motto for the "With all lowliness and meekness with long-suffering, forbearing one an-

In the editorials below it are many references to the Democratic party, against which the paper is particularly bitter. We select the following as samples:

"The rum-ruled democracy. "The democratic enemies of restriction."

"The democracy are hopelessly di-vided into warring factions, more intent on city spoils than on success in any other direction."
"With newspapers that are edited by men who have no regard for truth and who have reason to believe if the gul-Hoifity of their readers." "Protectionists who are deserting the "denationalized" party by thou-sands and tens of thousands." "No Presidential somersaults and no cranky third-partyism can divert

those voters."
"This is the emergency which Mr. Cleveland's ambition to make a free rade issue has thrust upon the coun-''A reckless administration and its subservient trucklers.' "The immense patronage and power of the Federal and State governments will be used with unscrupulous en-

"In this campaign for re election Cicvetand is as much of a specie dem-ocratical Hill. The President's official gift of one-fifth of his salary for campaign purposes is a direct notice to al his subordinates to follow the shameless example or take the conse-

How sweetly these expressions harmonize with the scripture text! What "lowliness and meekness" what "ferbearance," "long-suffering" and "love!" Some people have an idea is the shamrock to be found. that reading the Bible is religion, and that the simple act of poring over its pages is meritorious in the sight of God. Colonel Shepherd seems to magine that the texts at the head of his columns sanctify his paper and "take the curse," so to speak, off the rantankerous and often untruthful utterances which disfigure its pages.

It was one of the editorial writers of that journal who, in reply to remonstrances against the villainous things that appeared in it about the "Mormons," declared with profanity we cannot repeat, that he didn't care whether what was said in the paper "Mormons" and he would like to see every one of them hung.

It would be pleasant to see the exercise of that brotherly love, forbearance and charity which are breathed in the quotations that adorn the Mail and Express, but plain people on reading them and contrasting them with what follows, will be apt to think that instead of plety their publication ooks like arrant hypocrisy.

THE POLITICAL ISSUE.

Ar Indianapolis on the 29th ult , State Senator Leon C. Bailey, who is also deputy United States Attorney, dellyored an elaborate speech on the attitude of General Harrison towards the working classes. He had made a careful examination of court records and other papers relating to the matter, and produced a mass of evidence very damaging to the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It showed that he had taken the part of the moneyed corporations as against the laboring man, and had pursued a course during the labor troubles in Indiana, to coerce instead of do justice to the peaceful operatives who were lawfully struggling for their rights. But we have no desire to quote from his speech on this personal matter. Before entering upon his scathing denunciation of the Republican candidate, he made some pertinent and pointed remarks the real issue now before the country, which he defined as: "High taxes, yielding large profits to the few, against low taxes, yielding corresponding benefits to the many." The former is the Republican policy, the latter that of the Democrats. On this subject he presented the following propositions, which we copy with-

"The high protective tax was made to meet the exigencies of war. Bo they The income and other direct taxes, hearing upon the rich, were removed to 1878. Must the poor pay all the

"Does a tax system which fettres over one-third of our circulating medum into idieness help or injure trade "Protection enriches less than 10 per cest, of our pupile; the obuge 3) per pays the tribute.

"The price of our necessities is made high by protection; our remaining benefits, if any, are filtered through "While the products of the world

including our own, are made dear by taxation its cheap labor comes to us without condition. without condition.

"If protection affects wages, adversely why do the coal, iron and other highly benefited industries pay the lowest wages? Or why in our several States, all under the same tariff law, does the price paid for labor differ as widely as in the countries of the Old World?

Does a man looking for employ-ment in the United States give prefer-ence to the protected branches of trade? Would be not do so if they afforded him would be not do so if they afforded him better or more permanent returns?

"The laborer in the highly protected countries of Spain, Germany, France and Mexico gets far less pay or comforts than in England with her system of low taxes. Why is this?

"Is, not the compensation of labor the world over fixed by considerations of supply, demand and efficiency of service?

"If the 'war tariff' has a tendency to increase the pay of workingmen instead of the profits of the manufacturer, would be a sent to the profits of the pay and the profits of the pay and the profits of the pay and the pay

which is pleasant to behold and does not interfere with the transmission of messages.

Here is a hint for cities where the rainfall is sufficient to support vegetation, and even to places like ours, the posts may be placed near water sects. Creeping vines could be planted at the base of the poles, which would turn them into pleasant ornaments instead of bare unsightly objects obnoxious to the public gaze. If the poles were covered with living green the wires could go unclothed. This may cause a smile on the countenances of the corporations that deal in the electric fluid, but it is worthy of consideration, nevertheless, for the emand for a change will be made ome day, with a force and a univer-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

sality that will not be ignored or de-

Excavations made in Tzintzuntzan, in Yacatas, Mexico, in seach of treasure, are said to bave revealed a magnificent palace which is an archae log ical wonder.

A newspaper in Constantinople says that 212 Christians and Jews have become Mohammedans during the past year, a larger number than those who have abandoned Mohammedanism for other religions.

It all depends which side you are on. man who changes his opinions to our side of a question is "a growing statesman who has the courage of his new convictions." A man who changes from our side to the other is "a monumental turncoat and fraud."

English papers say that the swallow are scarce in various parts of the country where they used to be abundant. In some localities they are hardly seen at all. This is attributed to the rain, which had deprived the swallows of the necessary supply of winged insects, which are fostered by sunshine

On the road from Bar Harbor to Hull's Cove, Mount Desert, shamrock grows in great abundance. It is said that many years ago a vessel from Ireland having some shamrock aboard was wrecked on the coast of Mount Desert near this spot, and that the plants washing ashore took root and the plants washing ashore took aboard to find the plants washing ashore took root and the plants washing as a plant washing that many years ago a vessel from Ireplants washing ashore took root and formed the nucleus of the present prolific growth. Nowhere else in Maine

The Chinese question is a problem that vexes more countries than this one. Notwithstanding that Australia has taken steps to prevent the Celestials from landing there, they are pouring into that country. The Australians the courts and officers, and maintained that running through all of the revellations. God had given upon this are in doubt about what is the best revelations God had given upon this means to employ to check the influx subject, for the government of His means to employ to check the influx. Church, there is found the principle of No matter what legislation any country attempts, to keep them out, so far

A carious-looking craft, built in a Chinese yard, near Tunkadoo, a sort of stern-wheel boat, in which the motive power was supplied by a number of coolies working with their feet, was seen passing down the Nile by an enthusiastic amateur photographer, a the trial which was at hand. But his friends slept. Again and again He asked them to watch, but they were heavy eyed. Their ingratitude—fruit of the flesh—was a blow that almost crushed his heart. Solit must at times try us to witness the ingratitude of friends; keimalice of others we should not be a sectionally hear. toreigner. He began to get his apparatus in order to photograph it, when he was accosted by an officer, who said: "No can makee picture this steamer; bye'm by you go to England side make all same." And to make sure he warned the the stand I am grateful that they have not embittered me. The speaker closed by invoking the blessing of God upon the Saints. the foreigner with his camera off the

Not only the codlin moth, but all kinds of leaf-destroyers on the apple tree, are gotten rid of by using Paris green or London purple. The fruitgrower thus kills "several birds with one stone," as the old saving is. Years age the tent caterpillar used to be a formidable pest, but now any farmer having facilities for spraying his trees need not give it any special attention. In ridding his fruit of other pests be will incidentally destroy that.

New York is going to try electric street cars again. The ten new cars fitted with electric motors, which the Fourth Avenue Company proposes to put in service between the Grand Central Station and the City Hall, are nearly finished, and one of them is already on the tracks and making experimental trips. Between midnight and dawn is the hour selected for the trials. It is a regular palace car, and will leave the Broadway "Pullmans" farbehind when it begins regular trips. It is roomier and more expensively fitted-up than the best of the cars in present service, and is brilliantly lighted by electricity.

The world believe that Joseph Smith was an impostor. The Saints know that he was a Prophet of God. The Elders of the Church go forth and proclaim this truth to the world, and the world will be condemned by it, if they reject the testimony. Three men was translated by the power and gift of God. And in addition to this, we have the testimony of eight witnesses and that of the Prophet Joseph himself. Have we any such testimony to support the inspiration of the Bible? The teetimony of two men is sufficient in any ordinary case of buman affairs.

SUNDAY SERVICES

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday september 0, 1888, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding. The choir and congregation sang:

O God our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come, Our shelter from the stormy blast And our eternal home.

Prayer by Elder Lorin Farr. The choir sang:

He died! the Great Redeemer died; And Israel's daughters wept around.

The Priesthood of the Eighteenth Ward officiated in the administration

Church in ignorance of the fact that any member of the Church in corrections as a right to vote against any man or measure that may be proposed for the acceptance of the people. The Lord commanded the Prophet Joseph to submit to the Church for its approval or rejection the names of men, designated by revelation, to fill certain offices in the Church.

God is never willing to permit the use of coercion upon the human mind. How can we be intelligent if we are accused of being, narrow-minded. We believe that even our enemies will be aved in the Leard's own due time. Read the resultions given upon the subject, and you will find that all mankind, except those who have had the testimony of Christ and rejected it, denying the blood of Christ, will ultimately be saved. We spend thousands in erecting temples where we can administer the ordinances for those who are dead. The world asks, how can that be, that one can be baptized for another? But if we believe in the vicarious work of the government, seems to be How can we be intelligent if we are not free to choose the good and reject the bad? God revealed the plan of salvation, one of the chief corner stones of which was common consent. Christ led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men; and among those gifts there was none greater than that of free agency—the right of choice in all things. In the council of the Gods, held be-fore the world was created, Lucifer

proposed a plan of salvation, the chief feature of which was coercion. It was rejected. Jesus proposed to come up-on the earth and suffer his blood to be shed to redeem, and secure liberty to, the children of men, and his plan to, the children of men, and his plan to the great majority of this people know that Joseph Smith was a prophet and that the revelations he gave came from God. I therefore ble when not justified by existing newas accepted. The strongest sentiment felt by intelligent beings in heaven or on earth, is love. Hatred is weak; so is coercion; but love is strong. Therefore if the "Mormon" leaders have great power over the people, it is because the people love them. The law of God to the Latter day Saints is that unrighteous dominion must not be exercised. The Prophet Joseph said

that almost all men were prese to do this when clothed with power, and for this reason said that of the many who were called but few would be chosen.
()ne of the chief doctrines of the Gospel is that of reconciliation. If thy brother offend thee, go to him alone and seek to offect a settlement and reconciliation. Should this effort be unsuccessful, the next step is one of arbitration. A third party is called in to endeavor to effect a reconcillation. Should this attempt fail. Bishop's courts may be resorted to and they have authority to adjudicate differences between brethren. From this court an appeal may be taken by either party to the High Council of the Stake. This is a body of fifteen High Priests, all of whom are supposed to be dis-interested men, imbued with the Spirit of God. They are commanded not to judge in favor of the rich, because they are rich, nor the poor because

they are poor; but in all righteous-ness. The members of a Stake High

Council ought to be righteous men, free from prejudice, and able to rise above all bias. Should this court err, an appeal will lie to a still higher court. The Book of Doctrine and Covenants declares that the decisions of the High Councils in the Stakes are equal to those of the highest tribunal in the Church, and its decision is an end of courroversy in spiritual matters. But from this court there is still an appeal, to God and the angels: for decisions made by any

common consent. The speaker then referred to the has proven ineffective. Whenever they wish to enter a country they seem to know just where the toil-roads are.

A carious-looking craft, built in a

patiently bear.
Thank God I owe no man malice. I am thankful to again enjey my liberty. I trust that the trials I have endured

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT. I rejoice in the testimony of the Gospel and in laboring in my humble way for the advancement of God's kingdom. I can also say that I feel mer baving been separated from the Saints for years and now can bear testimony to the truth as known to him. We should all appreciate highly the knowledge will grow and increase only as we keep the commandments of the Lord. But if we do not keep the commandments of the Lord, this knowledge will condemnation. truly thankful for the privilege I have our condemnation. If we have re-ceived light in advance of our fellowmen, this will condemn us, unless we

in any ordinary case of human affairs.
But the world is very slow to believe
when men say that they have obeyed
the commandments of God. The signs promised are manifest among the Latter-day Saints. They have many evidences that this is the gospel of Carist. But the world will not receive it. So it was at the time of Christ. The disciples of our Savior proclaimed His coming. But the world rejected their testimony. Those that have not the testimony. Those that have not the improper cases may be prevented; testimony. Those that have not the Spirit of the Lord cannot discern the

it as clearly as we know that two and two are four." Now, I may tell such my experience and of the influence of the Holy Ghost and the manifestations I have seen. But this may not bring conviction to them. I may tell a man that I have get the tooth-sche, and he may say he does not believe it. But this can not change The Priesthood of the Eighteenth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

The Apostle Moses Thatcher addressed the congregation. The principles of the voice, like those of the organs of the voice, like those of the body, become weakened by disuse, and lifed this to be the condition of my own voice today; yet I hope by the blessing of God to make you all hear. I am more grateful than I can express to apply the vertex of liberty, and the privilege of speaking to you today of the vertex of liberty, and the privilege of speaking to you today of the vertex of liberty, and the privilege of speaking to you today of the vertex of liberty, and the privilege of speaking to you today of the vertex of liberty, and the privilege of speaking to you today of the vertex of liberty, and the privilege of speaking to you today of the vertex of determined the privilege of speaking to you today of the vertex of determined the propose of darkness do not prevail, the sales of the United States and become a might y sepole in the Rocky Mountains. Outland man governments are concerned, this of ours is the broadest, deepest, and highest of any of which we have an account. It was born amid oppression, and; was the case. So far as human governments are concerned, this of ours is the broadest, deepest, and highest of any of which we have an account. It was born amid oppression, and, at was the case. So far as human governments are concerned, this of ours is the broadest, deepest, and highest of any of which we have an account. It was born amid oppression, and, at was the case. So far as human governments are concerned, this of ours is the broadest, deepest, and highest of any of which we have an account. It was born and oppression, and, at was the cours of the course of the limited States would be arriven from one and the privilege of the propose of the course of the limited States would be arriven from the continue to the limited States would be arriven from the continue of the Lord Himself. The risult of the course from th

capsed minimum severy encounts and interest and mand interest and the element of the courts of the c

one can be baptized for another? But if we believe in the vicarious work of Christ, we must believe that one can do work for another, and that we also may become "saviors upon Mount Zion." The apostle in speaking of the resurrection, refers to the subject saying (1 Cor. xv. 20): "Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not all?" This shews that baptism for the dead was resurrection, refers to the subject saying (1 Cor. xv. 20): "Else what shall
they do which are baptized for the
dead, if the dead rise not all?" This
shows that baptism for the dead was

known at that time. of the people, ought not to be toler all Saints have a right to the revela- sted. While the heaviest burdens inci he gave came from God. I therefore beseech myself as well as yeu to be faithful and to seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. It is true that God is willing to bless the Saints, if they will keep His commandments. But if we neglect to do this, our knowledge will wither and die, like an armitied up and never put to use. That we may be faithful in the discharge of our duties.

cessities.

charge of our duties, is my prayer in the name of Christ. Amen. The choir sang the anthem: Hail, Judea, happy land. Benediction by Elder Elias A. Smith. A POSSE

President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance-It is An Able Document.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Carliet Manks in Spain Recant their Allegiance to that Leader. Condition of Politics in Maine

Four Candidates for

Governor. Heavy Gambling in Coffee by Dealers in Hamburg, Ger-

Extensive Damage in Greece by Repeated Earthquake Shocks.

many.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.] CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

is a Masterly Exposition of Deta ocrtic Doctrine. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- Following is

he President's letter of acceptance: WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888. Hon. Patrick A. Collins, and others, Committee: Gentlemen .- In addressing to you my

formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for a conand intelligent American citizens se-lect their chief magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and full measure of pub-lic duty in ready submission to their will. It follows that the candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows, a complete and solemn

SELP-CONSECRATION, by the people's chosen president, of every faculty and endeaver to the service of a confiding on the renerous nation of free men. These Houghts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office clizens at home and abroad, and ahould strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of earth; for there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of somestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system united to live so that we are worthy of that greater light.

The world believe that Joseph Smith was an impostor. The Saints know struction and equipment of the means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposed; the protection of our

national domain, still stretching bepanelon, and its preservation for the settler and pioneer of our marvellous growth; the sensible and sincere rec-ognition of the value of human labor leading to scrapulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the ilmitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightfully claim; generous regard and care for our surviving solders and sailors, and for the widows and or-Spirit of the Lord cannot discern the signs of today. For no man knows the things of God save by the Spirit.

Men have said to me: "If you know that you are engaged in the work of God, explain it, so that we can know it as clearly as we know that two and it as clearly as a clearly as we know that two and the clearly as a clearly as a

DANGEROUS TO GUR PEACE and welfare; strict and steadfast all-herence to the principles of civil ser-vice reform and the thorough execu-tion of the laws.

to the comforts of his home.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; and yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom house by means of our internal revenue taxation, MANY MILLIONS in excess of all legitimate public needs in excess of all legitimate public fieeds:
As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than \$130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished than that the people are exhorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden, indicated by this surplus, will be better appreciated when it is suggested that anoth a surplus alone representation of its national canon its sincerely made, and no member of the superfluous burden, indicated by this surplus, will be better appreciated. at such a surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight thousand inabitants. Taxation has always been the feature of organized government hardest to reconcile with the people's idea of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form, nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickpular discentent more and profoundly than untust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics and laborers and all for their existence, chiarges the limit our citizens closely scan the alightest increase. In the large the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing. other property and demand good With an unatterable hatred towards reasons for such increase; and such schemes, we count the checking

The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes con-clusive evidence of unjust taxation, out its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country, which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people, are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only con-cern those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which a free and ready money among the people produce, is found the opportunity of labor to find employment, and that impetus to business and production

which bring in their train PROSPERITY TO OUR CITIZENS in every station and vocation; new

the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the pelitical party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for a continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent. American citizens as

hoarded.

It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural if not inevitable stage is reached, the depression in all business and enterprises will, as a necessary consequence lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce the salaries and wages of labor. Instead of their being exempt from the influence of the immense amplus lying idle in the national treasury, our wageinfluence of the immense aurplus lying idle in the national treasury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support, are most of all, directly concerned in the situation. Others seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it; but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for daily bread, unprepared, dependent and defenceless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between laboring mea and their employers; but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages. and wages. In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency

GROSS AND SCANDALOUS public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse in a are maintaining without excuse in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people. Diverse plans have been suggested for the return of this accusulate i surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance, some are delusive, some vices are at variance with all rules of good fluance, some are delusive, some absurd and some b tray by their reck-less extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sasctioned by sound judgment, to avoid danger by a useful disposition of the surplus now remaining

source by a reform in our present in the source by a reform in our present in the laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to a political doctrine. We present to them propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of the present federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government. We believe the same means which are sdopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence, would cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs, their maintenance and prosperi y should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such as, by reliance upon present revenue arrangements, have been invited or encouraged, should be fostered.

But we know the cost of our domes-

But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the ray material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free ray material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rates of wages paid uncertain. We propose therefore to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty imported ray materials which, by the employment of labor are used in ar home manufactories thus extending the markets for their sale, and permitting an increased and steady production, with an allowance of abundant profils.

True to the undeviating course of the Demetratic party, we will not neglect the illerests of labor and our works.

that exists between the standard wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending markets for our manufactures, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life, we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages, and add of the workingman's wages, and add Before passing from this phase

WHO SWARM pon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citizens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor, which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform of our party contains the following declaration: "Judged by democratic principles the interests of he people are betrayed when by unnecessar | axation | rusts and combinations are permitted and fostered while

our party will be found excusing the stricted by an inordinately high tariff, which besides furnishing temptations yet there seems to be a disposition in some quarter to regard the unnecesary volume of insidous and indirect taxation visited upon the people by our present rate of tariff duties, with indifference if not with favor.

The surplus revenue now remaining the such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misperpresentation, our position upon the question of revenue reform about the

so plainly stated as to admit of no mis-understanding. We have entered upon NO CRUSADE OF FREE TRADE. The reform we inaugurate is pred-

icated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the in-justice and danger of the condition which treatens evil to all the people of great mistake to suppose that the con-squences which follow the continual the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides. When yet in the legislative body where under the constitution, all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, a democratic majority were attempting with exmajority were attempting with ex-trems moderation to redeem their pledge, common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction, and the minority,

refusing to co-operate with the majority of the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party plat-All these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the grain of the farmers remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard. The first results of a scarcity of money among the people, is the exaction of sevre terms for its use, and an increasing distrust and timidity, followed by refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in the general fright, money still in the hands of the people, is persistently hoarded.

It is quite apparent that when this such articles as are produced here.
Thus in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibition point, the confess itemselves willing to

> TRAVEL BACKWARD in the road of civilization, and to de prive our people of markets for their goods, which can only be gained by a semblance at least of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of domestic trusts and combinations, which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned. They propose further to release entirely form perfunctorily condemned. They propose further to release entirely from Eimport duties all articles (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. Plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use artices of any description produced exclusively abroad, and not already free, will find it difficult to discern when their interests are regarded in when their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their this proposition. They need in their houses cheaper domestic necessities, and these seem to be entirely upprovided for in the proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose therein asnounced, covered by the declaration that if after the changes already mentioned, there the changes already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed, "Rather than sur-render any part of our protective sys-

den."

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of taxation now resting upon them. They are offered—free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and are given a stone. The implication in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such widuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sasctloned by sound judgment, to avoid danger by a useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if it its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant income is not checked it its source by a reform in our present take conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to a political doctrine. We present to them propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of the present federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government. We believe the

of our purposes, and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort is this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with a like result; and yet no thoughtman can fall to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people, and the abstraction by government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying a remedy will never be less and blame should not be laid at the door of the democratic party, if it is applied too late. effort in this direction, there seems ABRUFT AND REDICAL CHANGES

which might endanger such enterprises and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that missing upon the conviction that prejudice will not cloud heir understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the visdication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficial reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

> Crowds of G. A. R. Veterans. COLUMBUS, O. Sept. 10. - Great crowds of the Grand Army have bee crowds of the Grand Army have been arriving all day from all parts of the country to participate is the 22nd annual encampment. Accommodations were provided for ten thousand or more veterans than have thus far signified their intestion to come, so there will be no lack of accommodation. They will be taken care of in four separate camps. The streets are profusely decorated.

Recalcityant Houses.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—The monks of Fugniterrable convent who were ordered expelled from Spain for being connected with the Carlist propagands, have sent a petition to the Queen, aromising to fefrain from agitation. The papal nuncio here has assured the government, the Pope will check the Carlist clergy. Repressive steps have therefore been abandoned by the government.

Earthquake Shocks.

ATHENS, Sept. 10 .- Two earthquake sbocks at Vostizza, on the Corinthian Gulf, have done great damage. Tents have been sent for the homeless and provisions for the destitute.

Young Priests Arrived. NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- Thirteen young priests, recently ordained at All Hallows College, Dublin, arrived here today. Four are assigned to Sacramen-to, California, and two to San Fran-

Big Range Fire.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 10 .- Disastrous fires are raging in the upper Teeton County. The ranges are burned off over an area of sixty miles. bailles all attempts to keep it under control.

Election in Maine. PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 10 .- The locks and keys passed state piennial election occurs today, when the governor, four congressmen and members of the state legislature will be chosen. The republican con-gressmen are all candidates for reelection, and all but one district, the Money ... first, are considered republican without question. In the first district a strong result of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they win C. Burleigh, of Rangon for Fig. can); William L. Putnam, lately fishery treaty commissioner, of Portland, (democrat); Volney B. Cushing, of Bangor, (prohibition); W. H. Simms, of Rockland, (labor). The vote in 1886 stoed: republican 68,891; democrat 55,289; prohibition 3,868. Quiet, rather heavy at but slight change rom opening.

"A Strong Paper."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10 -"That's a strong paper, very strong paper, was the remark by Judge Thurman when Cleveland's letter was read to him at a late bour last night at l'itisburg. Tourman and party arrived home this morning safe and well and will remain some days.

Gambling in Coffee.

Santees coffee for September delivery and Thursday. advanced last week from 86 pfennigs luesday to 250 pfennigs Friday night. Then the bulls who consisted of four prominent firms, after netting forty million marks, lost courage in the face of the intensely nostile feeling. Modest efforts were made to cover by bears, whose losses foot up to many million marks. Saturday the closing price, 130 pfennigs, was attributed to the Ceffee Liquidation, whose directors only Saturday morning forbade further sales for September without faith. He leaves a wife, two sous and three absolute proof of ability to deliver.
This gambling is likely to have serious results. The chamber of commerce is considering the matter.

Texas Quarantined.

HOUSTON, Tex , Sept. 10 .- A state nealth officer, just returned from an nspection of the quarantine stations along the Red River, says the quaran-tine system of Texas is the best in the at 12:05 p. m., Sept. 10, of typhoid fever. country. He apprehends no danger of yellow fever gaining a foothold in the State.

An Insane Man. TUSCOLA, Ills , Sept. 10 .- An insanc

easily compensate for any diff-rence Afgusnistan says that I shak Khan has man taken in charge here today by the police, gives the name of Charles Willlam Clinton, of San Francisco. He was unable to give the date when he was unable to give the date when he left that city. It is thought he has wandered away from home while laporing under temporary mental abar-ration. He says he has a son-in-law, Phillip Hanowan, at No. 50, Sixth St ...

San Francisco.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- The res >lation for printing additional copies of the report of the Pacific Railway Commission, offered by Turpie, gave rise to a discussion as to the number already printed. Senators Cullom and McPherson referred to a desire to suppress the cir-culation of that report, and Gorman. member of the committee on printing. declared there was no ground for such

(1990) had been printed. HOUSE.

an impression as the usual number

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10 .- The conference report on the for ifications appropriation bill was adopted. The oil authorizing the postmaster general to purchase improved mail

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS. New York, Sept. 10, Noon. Jar silver..... 92's Northwestern .. 15 York Central 8 .

Navigation... Pacific Mail.... Rock Island.... 12 St. L. & S. F.... 54, St. Paul & Omaha 118 cutral Pacific.. Burlington 14 rife. 83 Union Facific... 26, tife. 83 Union Facific. 61 infe. 26 Fargo Express. 38 Western Union. 85, orthern Pacific, 26

CHICAGO MARKET. Chicago, 1 p. m., Sept. 10. Wheat - Strong; cash 92 .. Oct. 1'.;

Corn - Firmer; cash, 45%; Oct., 135-16; Oats-Firm; Sept., 215 16; Oct., 41; ; Nov., Barley-Nominal. Pork-Easy; cash Oct., 13,45; Nov. 5. Lard-Steady; cash, Oct., 10; Nov., 9.

EVERYTHING is now in readiness for the presentation of "Mr. Sampson of HAMBURG, Sept. 19 .- The prices of Omaha" at the Theatre on Wednesd

DEATHS.

HEWLETT.-At his fesidence in the Six teenth Ward, of this city, after a lingering illness. Thomas Hewlett departed this life on Saturday, September 8, 1888, at 6:20 1 n., in the 69th year of his age. He died as e had lived, in full fellowship in the Church. and an uncompromising defender of the daughters and numerous friends to mouru his loss

Funeral services were to be held in the exteenth Ward meeting house today, September 10, at 3 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.-{Com. . Millennial Star, please copy,

MACKINIOSIL.-At her residence in the Elizabeth Jones Ockey Mackintosh, wife of Daniel J. Mackintosh; born at Nephi, Juab Caunty, January 16, 1862. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at I p.m.

SpecialSale

100 ELEGANT WHITE & COLORED

Embroidered Robes; YOUR CHOICE FOR \$2.75, WORTH from \$4.50 to \$7.

Bargains in Silks & Satins.

SPECIAL SALE Ladies' Fine Imported Jerseys, Beaded and Plain.

LADIES' SUMMER WRAPPERS

Calico, Gingham, Sateens and Lawn.

IVI.

R.K.THOMAS. Eagle Emporium.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

PECIAL SALE OF SURPLUS On Thursday, July 25,

CONSISTING OF DRESS GOODS,

CARPETS, CLOTHING, SILKS AND VELVETS

EMBROIDERILS.

PARASOLS AND LACES. The Goods are all New, Fresh and Desirable, and will be suita ble for Fall and Winter use. Country people should take time to at-

Saturday, Sep. 1st.

tend this Sale. It will continue until