DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 255. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

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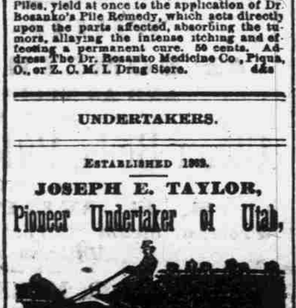

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Carlisle is Renominated and Makes a Speech on Campaign Issues.

Sherman Makes a Set Speech in the Senate in Opposition th the President.

A Delegation of Ladies Urge Protection Before a Committee of the Senate.

A Synopsis of the Chinese Correspondence Transmitted to Congress.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

CARLISLE RE-NOMINATED.

He Makes a Speech on Campaign Issues.

COVINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—The democratic convention of the 6th congressional district renominated Speaker Carlisle by acclamation.

The nomination was made with great enthusiasm, and upon Carlisle's appearance there was an outburst of applause, lasting several minutes. Carlisle said:

Twelve years ago I was nominated for Congress in this hall and since then the democracy in this district has chosen me six times in succession to represent them. No man could be insensible to such devotion on the part of his friends, and I assure you that I feel most profoundly my sense of gratitude to you and the people whom you represent. I accept the nomination and endorse to the fullest extent the resolutions you have adopted except that part that relates to me personally. The question before the country is the question of federal taxation. It is of overwhelming importance to the people that the next House of Representatives should be democratic, and that the next President should be democratic also. The political parties have nominated their candidates and made a formal declaration of their principles. The republican party has chosen as its standard bearer Mr. Harrison, a respectable lawyer, for President, and for Vice-President Levi P. Morton, a very rich banker. The democratic party has selected a true and tried and incorruptible President who now fills the chair. A man who has brought the administration back to the ways of the Constitution and given to this people a clean, conservative and faithful administration of the law. With him they have associated Mr. Thurman, who for many long years has been the best and truest representative of our western democracy.

It is not my purpose to make a speech, but I want to call your attention to the overwhelming importance of

THE GREAT QUESTION

which is now presented for the decision of the people. It is declared in the democratic platform that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation and by that declaration the democrats will stand or fall in this contest. When President Cleveland was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1885, he found on the statute-books laws passed by a republican Congress under which there was being annually collected from the people $100,000,000 in excess of the actual needs of the government. He found a large surplus accumulated in the vaults of the treasury, and that all the public debt in the control of the government, except $196,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, had been paid. What was to be done? We were not responsible for the existence of these laws, but we felt, as representatives of the American people, that the responsibility rested upon us in some measure, at least, to see if it could not be remedied. We found the money went on accumulating in the treasury at the rate of $10,000,000 per month, and is still accumulating at that rate. At the rate of several hundred thousand dollars day and night the money of the people was being poured into the public treasury, where it is not needed. To relieve the Treasury from this enormous amount and to prevent disaster to the business of the country, the administration was compelled to purchase the outstanding bonds of the government at an enormous premium. Harrison in his letter of acceptance says the present process should go on and that the money should continue with the bondholder. Sherman, the former Secretary of the Treasury, takes the same ground, and criticises in a harsh manner the action of the present administration in depositing part of this money in the national banks so it can be loaned to the people and go thus into the channels of trade.

Now, the great question you are to decide is whether this

SYSTEM OF TAXATION

shall be continued indefinitely, or whether the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time in the history of this country, so far as I know, the Republican party has substantially declared in its platform in favor of reducing the revenue by increasing the taxes. It declares that it deems it necessary to reduce the revenue by checking the imports of such articles as can be made here, and if that is not sufficient it will repeal the whole internal revenue tax on whisky rather than surrender any part of its protective system. This proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of this country can be benefited individually and collectively by imposing taxes on themselves. It might as well be said that a man can make himself rich by picking his pocket, as to say he can make himself rich by imposing taxes on himself. I see Blaine, who claims to be the mouthpiece of the republican party, has given a quasi endorsement at least, to those sentiments. I believe that when a man attends his own funeral, he ought to be allowed to go at the head of the procession. Mr. Harrison is not to enjoy this privilege. Blaine is the great central figure in this campaign, and he tells the people in the face of the platform of his party that these trusts are private affairs, in which neither the President nor any body else has any particular right to interfere. Why, my friends, larceny is a private affair—a very private affair—and yet it is not supposed to be improper to interfere with it by law. Blaine has not been occupying a very good position from which to view the interests of the American workingmen, farmer or consumer. The top of Carnegie's coach as it bowled along with its liveried outriders over the hills of Scotland is not a good place from which to look at the interests of America. Had he come here to his own country and mingled with the farmers, with the consumers, with the laboring men of the land he would have had a far better opportunity to know what they desired than he could possibly have dining with the aristocracy of Europe. It is said that even if it does impose an

ENORMOUS BURDEN

on the consumers of the country the wages of our laborers must be maintained. Therefore high rates of taxation must be continued. If I had time I think I could show to the satisfaction of every intelligent and candid man within the sound of my voice that the wages of the laboring man are no more affected by the rate of duties on imported goods than the yield of corn to the acre on your farm is affected by it, and one of the chief benefits of the system, in the estimation of Mr. Harrison, is the fact that the people do not know how much they are paying. When a man's money is taken away from him without his knowledge, some malicious people call it stealing. I will say that it is the most dangerous form of taxation that could be devised, because it makes the people less vigilant of the expenditures of the public money and lulls them to sleep while their substance is taken away.

I have said that this system of taxation is continued on the ground that it increases the rates of wages of the American laborer. There are two or three facts which show conclusively that this argument is not sound. In the first place, it is a conceded fact that there is as much difference between the rates of wages paid in this country to laborers engaged in the same occupation in different parts of the country as there is a difference in the average wages paid here and in European countries, and yet the same tariff law prevails throughout the whole United States, while the greatest difference between the rates paid here and the rates paid in European countries is found in those occupations which nobody pretends can be protected under the tariff laws. For instance, there is a far greater difference between the rates of wages paid here to carpenters, plasterers, painters, stone and brick masons, teamsters, railroad employes and steamboat employes and the rates of wages paid the same classes of workingmen in Europe, than there is between the rates of wages in our mills and cotton factories and the rates of wages paid in the same industries in Europe. The rates of wages paid in this country, too, in unprotected industries and the difference between them in the one case and those paid in Europe in the other case is still plainer. They say if you reduce the duties the country will be overwhelmed with foreign goods and all our manufacturing and mercantile industries will be ruined.

Why, gentlemen, if

ALL THE SHIPS IN THE WORLD

were employed continuously in bringing goods from Liverpool to New York it would take them two years to bring as much as a single railroad in this country carries in one year. If all the Cunard vessels plying between this country and European ports were to be employed it would require them 73 years to bring to this country the goods as the Pennsylvania Railway carries in one year, and yet these gentlemen expect sensible men to believe that the reduction of taxation on the people will close up all our manufacturing establishments and compel the people to rely alone upon the foreign products for the necessaries of life. The proposition is too absurd and preposterous to be argued.

We propose that the people shall have cheaper clothing and agricultural implements before they get cheap whisky and cheap tobacco. The republican platform, on the contrary, declares that they will repeal the whole internal revenue system rather than surrender any part of the pro ective system. The high duty upon woolen goods, cotton and upon steel and iron is part of the protective system. The meaning of the republican platform is that it will repeal the tax on whisky, beer, cigars and cigarettes and cheroots, but it will repeal no part of the duty upon articles I have mentioned. Are the people ready to endorse that document? How many of you are there who are in the habit of purchasing and using in your families articles of foreign production the like of which are not produced in this country? Very few. Yet these are the articles from which the republican party platform pledges to take off the tariff. I know that if the intelligent and honest men of this country will take this question of federal taxation, unbiased by political prejudice and unawed by political power, they will give a just and righteous decision and Cleveland and Thurman will be elected by a majority much larger than that which secured the Presidency for us in 1884.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Adjournment—Synopsis of Chinese Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The preliminary session of the first biennial meeting of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons was held this afternoon. Two hundred members were present. Dr. John Shaw Billings was chosen president.

Upon assuming charge, Dr. Billings read a cablegram of congratulation to the congress from Sir Henry Ackland, late president of the Medical Council of Great Britain. After the address of welcome a set of by-laws was adopted. The sessions are to be held triennially at Washington. In the evening a general session was held and Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Milwaukee, professor of surgery in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, read a paper.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Cox of New York presided at the democratic House caucus tonight. There were many speakers, the majority of whom took the ground that the House should not initiate an adjournment resolution. The caucus formally decided to continue the House in session till the Senate made known its intentions.

A CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Edwin E. Ells to be Indian Agent at the Puyallup Agency, W. T.

ORDERED TO SAMOA.

The secretary of the navy has telegraphed Rear Admiral Kimberly, commanding the Pacific station, who is now at San Francisco, to send one of the vessels of his squadron to the Samoan islands for such services as may be required of it in the protection of American interests. The U. S. S. *Alert*, *Vandalia* and *Adams* are now cruising in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. One of these will be sent to Samoa at once.

THE CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

The President today transmitted to Congress in answer to the Senate resolution the correspondence in relation to the Chinese treaty.

A letter dated Tungli Yamen (the foreign office) to Minister Denby in regard to the coming of Chinese to this country, containing bitter complaints of violated treaty obligations and of the cruel outrages upon the Chinese. The original project submitted to Mr. Chan Yen Hoon by Secretary Bayard under date of January 12, 1887, embodied a proposition that for a period of 30 years beginning with the date of the exchange of the ratification of this convention, the coming or return to the United States of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited, and if six months before the expiration of said period of thirty years neither government should formally have given notice to the other of an intention to treat such a proposition as at an end, it shall remain in full force for another period of thirty years, but it is understood that the provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects, being teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, to come to the United States and reside therein. Mr. Hoon, in his reply to Secretary Bayard, states that he has several things which he is to propose, but cannot under his instructions do so until the outrage cases are settled.

The correspondence shows that on March 18, 1886, the Chinese minister left a document giving in detail and minutely the plan proposed by the Chinese government to prohibit the immigration of its subjects to this country. Part of this document, however, is in reply to Bayard's project.

It declares, first, that China proposes to punish Chinese laborers who have never been to the United States and who fraudulently attempt to secure entrance into the United States, and that as China does this of her own accord, and for the protection of her subjects there is no necessity for fixing any limitation of time.

Second, that Chinese laborers with property or relations in the United States must satisfactorily prove the same and must henceforth, when leaving the United States for China, deposit with the consul general at San Francisco a statement showing this to be the case, or otherwise they will not be entitled to return.

Third, Chinese shall be permitted to go through the United States in transit to other countries.

Fourth, the exempt class of Chinese subjects, such as teachers, merchants, etc., if possessed of certificates shall be permitted to land without detention under any pretence.

The document requests that the President proclaim that with a view of preventing United States subjects from suffering ill treatment that the Chinese government has of its own accord prohibited the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States. It also asks that officers shall be appointed to be specially charged with looking after the safety of the Chinese in the West with authority to call on troops to protect the Chinese.

A treaty of extradition by which Chinese criminals will be delivered up is also suggested and the United States is asked to reduce the duty upon rice imported from China.

On April 18, 1887, Mr. Bayard transmitted a draft of the convention to the Chinese minister and invited him to meet him at the Department for the consideration of the subject. The correspondence closes with a notification by Bayard to the minister of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, enclosing the two additional amendments adopted by the Senate and the minister's reply, when he says: "I have carefully examined these amendments and as they do not alter the terms of the original treaty it will give me pleasure to accept them in due form."

Ladies Favoring Protection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The proceedings of the Senate sub-committee on tariff this morning were refreshing in contrast with the average of the last two months. About fifteen well dressed fresh-looking ladies made their appearance at the doors of the committee room at 11 o'clock, headed by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa, and were introduced by Senator Allison to his fellow members as a delegation who wished to be heard in response to the women's special interest in the protective tariff. Mrs. Foster addressed the committee eloquently and at considerable length on the advantages the women have in this country in the way of earning a living compared with foreign countries, and attributed it to the protective tariff.

She said she had been into the mills and workshops of New York and New England and with the consent of the employers had invited some of the female employes to come to Washington with her and tell the committee how they were situated. Her companions were then briefly questioned by the committee.

Mrs. Bohner, a German lady who worked in the factories in the Fatherland, had been employed about thirty years in Rockville, Connecticut, in weaving cloth for men's clothing. Her weekly wages were $9 to $10, compared with two marks in Germany. She laid up money here, and had three times visited her birthplace, paying her expenses from her savings.

Miss White, Miss Pitts and Mrs. Stenfield were all born in England, and were also employed in the mills at Rockville, Connecticut, but not two from the same mill. The rest told similar stories to that of Mrs. Bohner, of the superior wages and superior advantages of their present condition to that in which they lived in their own country. They declared themselves with enthusiasm to be Americans in the fullest sense of the word. Mrs. Gallagher and Miss M. Reveoil from a men's clothing house in New York City, Miss Jennie Chevere, Miss Studd and Miss Clark were from the mills of Ware, Massachusetts. There was but little variation in their stories, which were briefly and modestly told. They were earning a comfortable livelihood by the work of their own hands. The appearance of the ladies was, however, the most convincing part of the evidence received by the committee, and carried the committee irrespective of the tariff views of the committeemen. Senator Harris, who represented the tariff reform doctrine committee, gallantly contented himself in developing the fact from each of the Rockville witnesses that the foreign-born element predominated and from others that it equaled that of native births in New York shops and mills.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Continuing his speech Sherman said:

Why had the President blended the dispute about the trans shipment of fish with the interior commerce of the country? Why connect a controversy in the waters about the mouth of the St. Lawrence with the commercial relations along the boundary line of four thousand miles? No good could come of such a movement unless it was desired to establish non-intercourse between the two countries. The measure of retaliation proposed by the President was far beyond the range of, and out of all proportion to the complaint. He denied the position taken by the President, that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, had been terminated on the 1st of July, 1885. The repeal by construction, he argued, was not favored by the law. Besides in contracting parties treated that article as in full force. The retaliation proposed by the President was retaliation against the United States. When Grant asked Congress for powers like these Cleveland now asked, they had been refused him, and was Congress, he asked, now going to give Cleveland powers which it refused to give Grant, even if Great Britain has violated or failed to observe the provisions of article 29? Congress alone could prescribe the proper remedy, either by abrogation of the whole treaty or a portion of it, or by retaliation in kind. And in that case congress had furnished a remedy, simple, ample and complete in the act of March 3d, 1887. Congress had not undertaken to abrogate article 29 of the treaty of 1871, and according to his construction that article was now in full force. Neither the interests of the American people, nor public policy demanded its abrogation, but rather that it should be maintained in full force.

The institutions of Canada were substantially like those of the United States. The proximity of the two countries was such that, while separated they might be enemies, if united they would be friends. The union could only be accomplished with the free and hearty assent of the people. The use of any force would defeat the object. It could not be promoted by controversies or retaliation. The measures looked to and generally ended in war. No greater good could be accomplished than a wise and peaceful policy to unite Canada and the United States under a common government, carefully preserving to each its local autonomy. He was not wishing to vote for any measure that was not demanded by national honor, and that would have a tendency to postpone the good time coming, when the symbol of union of all English speaking people on the continent should wave from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean.

He referred to the retaliation bill passed in the House as a bill that had got into the House by the grape vine. The discrimination against American vessels in Canadian canals although unjust had been settled upon as a pretence for that bill. Why, he asked, seek a quarrel on such an old pretence. It was neither manly, dignified nor just. He concluded, therefore, that it was not wise to give the President the additional powers of retaliation which he had asked. The time would come when the people of the United States and Canada should take a broader view of their relations to each other than had hitherto been practicable. The whole history of the two countries had been a continuous warning that they could not remain at peace except by political as well as commercial annexation. It would be better for all if the whole continent north of Mexico should join in the prosperity and blessings of the American Union. But the way to a union with Canada was not by unfriendly legislation but by friendly overtures. The true policy of the Government of the United States was to tender to Canada freedom of trade and intercourse and to make that tender in such a fraternal way should be an overture to the Canadian people to become part of the American government. He saw in the success of that policy much that was good and nothing that was harmful to any part of the country. Nor were there any difficulties which would deter the senator for a moment.

Morgan said he admired the Senator for thus grasping Canada around the waist and holding her up to close embrace with the people of the United States. He looked forward (perhaps at the end of the next century) to something like the realization of a dream which the Senator from Ohio had so beautifully portrayed, unless in the meantime, the Federal party of the United States might think it better after all, for Canada to embrace the United States within her union and draw them back within the Imperial power of Great Britain rather than absorb the provinces within this democratic republic.

Sherman's resolution went over without action, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Forney of Alabama called up the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. When last before the House the report was opposed by Payson of Illinois, who antagonized the appropriation for continuing the new library building, and advocating the absolute abrogation of the present plan of construction as inadequate.

Forney proceeded to reply to this attack and to defend the plan as proposed in the conference report.

Cannon, of Illinois, made a speech on the general subject of appropriation, and said the democratic administration had expended in four years $86,000,000 more than had been expended during the last four years of the republican administration. He charged the democrats with increasing the number of public officials and with increasing salaries. The official policy of the administration was an attempt by the President to weld the solid south with Wall Street, and on the structure to be erected he hoped to climb a second time into the Presidential chair.

Burnes, of Missouri, declared that much of the increased appropriation was due to the republicans. The Senate amendments creating them were offered by the gentleman from Illinois and advocated by his party friends.

Cannon declared he only advocated an increased appropriation when he thought the increase was right and proper.

Continuing his reply to Cannon, Burnes read a statement showing that the Senate in four years had increased the sundry civil bill by $34,000,000, and this in spite of the fact that the House conferees, headed by Samuel J. Randall, had resisted the increase with bitterness.

Messrs. Payson and Kelly spoke on the library controvesy, and pending further discussion the matter went over.

Critchings (Mississippi) from the committee on rivers and harbors reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe rules and regulations for the management of the St. Clair Flat ship canal. Passed.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned and a democratic caucus was announced to be held this evening.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

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Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve.

THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience of broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every housekeeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

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NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held in the Institution's office, 21 to 31 East Temple Street, this city, on Friday, October 5, 1888, at 2 p. m., for the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year; also for the purpose of amending Article V of the Articles of Association, with a view to increase the present number of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. G. WEBBER, Secy. and Treas.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 14, 1888.

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