

VENUE REFORM.

of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, at the Iroquois Banquet, in Chicago.

PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Even in this state, man discovered and ascertained that he possessed inherent rights. Before the historic period of humanity began, individual declared himself born with the right to defend his person against all comers, and also the liberty of that person and his earnings and accumulations. Thus the life, to liberty, and to property was the first asserted and established of the race. And, after some general perhaps, it was agreed that in general rights should be defended by all for any individual of the mass. In this way came the formulation of laws of the day and generation in which we live. The laws exist, as the sequence of inherent rights, and the right to life, liberty, and property exist because of the law, our duty, and my duty, as members of the government of the United States, to carefully the working of all statutes, to prevent their being made the instruments of taking away the rights of the people other than the means for preserving

the highest exercise of the functions of government in opposing taxes upon its people, legitimately, is nothing less than a violation of the trust reposed by the Government to the citizen-service. In a representative form of government, should be nothing more and nothing less than the absolute protection of the property, liberty, and life. For that, and that only, should he be compelled to pay a tribute. Any system of taxation which compels one class of citizens to contribute to the profits of another, arbitrarily, without the consent of taxed, is obviously unjust and iniquitous.

At the present moment there seems to be a division in the minds of some members of the Democratic party, forsooth, as to the nature of a just protective system. We are told that the time is inopportune, and if the discussion be continued for the reduction of the protective system imposed by the Morrill tariff that is a party, will lose the Presidential election, and those gentlemen talk as though the African people were divided only into two classes—those who are in office, and those who are not. The general, honestly enough, no doubt, holds the that the sole purpose of political organization is to pursue and procure public offices where honors and emoluments are ample and remunerative. This large and that influential class of persons vehemently declaiming against the agitation for reduction of protective duties are really agitating it, forsooth, to the detriment of the public welfare. But to my mind the result of the discussion of protection is to the number of votes in the campaign of the third party, with consideration of none except mere placeholders, and should not for a moment be strained by any thoughtful citizen who desires the welfare of his country and people.

The best inheritance one can leave his descendants is the great and inestimable wealth of good health. Good health pays no tribute to either drugs or physicians. The inheritance of which I can conceive for people to be paid by the public government, is that of a pure, healthy, and happy life, whatever, but, as that is impossible, the best inheritance in the way of government is that which shall require from citizens the least possible amount of taxation, and furnish the most perfect and conservation of rights. The farmers, ranchers, and laborers of the United States, paying, under the present protective system, more invisible taxation on the clothing they wear, on the implements which use, on the glass, nails, and sugar which consume, and every article of direct or indirect taxation, for all the machinery, national, county, and municipal governments, to reduce those taxes 30 per cent, the tariff bill has been perfected and introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington. By this bill the Democratic party declares itself unalterably and determinedly in favor of the reduction of taxation on the citizens of all the States in the Union. For one, I am not afraid to make this, because I believe s. n. erly that it is an act of truth and right and justice against the people of the South, and the Republican party nor any other political organization can long maintain itself before intelligent, reasoning people by the advocacy of unequal and unjust taxation. The best good to the greatest number has come a proverb among Americans, and yet protective tariff legislation has been born desire to legislate for the few and against the many. Every citizen engaged in a breeding avocation has somewhere an interest that is antagonistic to a large proportion of the people, and makes it easier and easier to accumulate great power, desirous, prior to, to be had; but the consumers of, who greatly outnumber the buyers, always anxious to buy bread at the lowest possible rates at which it can be produced. A physician has an anti-social interest in the ill-health and disease of the community in which he lives, because when demics prevail few live in his business comes remunerative; but the patients are a greater number than the doctors, happily ever.

The mischief of the protective tariff is that, at bottom, it is looking after the self-interests of the anti-social interests of the few, forgetting the welfare of the multitude of consumers. It takes care of the doctor and forgets the patients. Thus for a few ironmongers' enrichment the protective duties on iron; on the protective duties on sugar; thus the protective duties on woolen blankets, and all other goods, in behalf of the anti-social interests of those who manufacture articles of those materials, while the great multitudes of the people are taxed for the products of foreign. They ask now, in the name of equality and justice that all the legislation which has been enacted by protectionists for the benefit of these few manufacturers, and against the interests of the millions of consumers, be reduced; first, gradually, perhaps, but that finally they be utterly abolished.

We are, however, admonished by protectionists that we must not interfere with this tariff, which, by shutting out foreign competition, places an artificial price on their products. We are told that it is dangerous, if not, to spoliate and force, which will bring the silent and of laborers who will be thrown out of employment. But under the protective system these evils have already sprung and paralyzed many of those industries which are most indigenously produced. The iron mill, the cotton-mill, the nail factory and the glass-making establishment which have during the year shut out the most laborers and outmost suspended operations, gloomy predictions of the protectionists as to the evils which may follow the abolition of laws restricting commerce, have no more terror for us than had the same advocates of an irredeemable paper money regarding the disaster which should certainly add speedily ensue upon a return to specie payment.

Just as natural laws may work harm to the individual, but, on the whole, result in great good to our race, so economic laws, unrestrained by restrictive statutes, always bring about the greatest good to the greatest number. The rainfall in our fertile valleys sometimes delays the growth of crops, and again in the plains of Kansas and Nebraska, crops perish for want of rain. Now, if the rain is, nevertheless, a good thing and no one prays for a rainless world, or even for one rainless year. Economic law may work, sporadically, hardships to individuals. The abrogation of protective duties may possibly destroy a few industries by making some articles cheaper through importation than they can be manufactured in the United States. Cheaper in certain commodities, like sugar and woolen blankets, may injure a few producers and manufacturers, but cheapens in those articles will be an infinite benefit to millions of consumers. We are told, however, that some manufactures have been started in the United States wholly because of the protective and prohibitory duties, and that the

tariff is in the nature of a contract with the fostered manufacturers. Then tell us how long the contract must run?

Should a new motive power be discovered to-night, and an invention evolved by which it could be successfully applied to all kinds of machinery and transportation, and so reduce the cost 50 per cent., and to-morrow, a man being asked for, all mill owners and railroad men, who are now in business, steam power should protest against its issuance against the utilization of the new motor, on the ground that it would destroy the value of steam mills, steamboats, and locomotives, then millers and common carriers would be compelled to exalt their personal, anti-social in errors over and above the interests of the masses, hold the same relation to progress that the protected industries and their advocates occupy in regard to commercial prosperity and freedom in the United States.

Why the Republican Party Should Go.

It might be well to change the proposition, "Why the Republican party should go," and substitute the question, "Why should the Republican party go?" In answering such a question, in view of all the facts of history, the only embarrassment an honest man experiences is to select from the 10,000 reasons why the Republican party should go those which most readily occur to the average intelligence of citizens. To ask, why should the Republican party go? is very much like asking why an intolerable nuisance should go? Why small-pox should go? Why mad dogs should go? Why thieves should go? Why poisonous reptiles and man-eating wild beasts should go? The Republican party should go because the best men who were ever associated with it pronounced it corrupt and abandoned it long ago—such men as Greeley, Trumbull, Doolittle, Hoadly, Julian, and hosts of others, who discovered its infamous tendencies and foresaw its blighting effects, pronounced it infamous and withdrew from its corrupting and contaminating influence. The Republican party should go because the best thought of the country has on more than one occasion pronounced against its remaining.

The Republican party should go: because in the madness of its fanaticism it exalts a murder as the exponent of its theories of government. The sans culotte of Paris deified a courtesan, and it was left for the Republican party, in its wild blasphemies of decency, of law and justice, to glorify a creature who crawled like a snake through the underbrush around Harper's Ferry to murder men who were at peace with God, with their country, and with their fellowmen. The Republican party should go: because when the great American people had elected a President and a Vice President, it uncapped hell, and, by the promise of rewards, called forth a gang of hideous creatures, and by perjuries as impious as ever damned a soul, reversed the decree. The Republican party should go: because, having corrupted every fountain of truth, of honesty, of purity, of thought, and of justice, having overthrown constitutions and trampled upon law to secure success, it becomes transformed into opposing factions, to fight like dogs over the bones of spoils, calls forth from the furnace of its hates an "inspired" assassin, and James A. Garfield, in the pride of his manhood, in the dawn of his fame, when his heart beat high with hope and his future was bright with promise, is foully murdered to harmonize the party; and his embalmed corpse, on the highlands of Erie, furnishes a reason why the Republican party should go, as commanding as if Jehovah had proclaimed, it, and written it in letters of fire on the blue dome of the skies.

No student of current history can dwell for an hour on the proposition, why the Republican party should go, without realizing sensations of unspeakable loathing. Its whole existence has been a protest against its continuance. It has sought to dethrone the constitution. It has become transformed into opposing factions, to fight like dogs over the bones of spoils, calls forth from the furnace of its hates an "inspired" assassin, and James A. Garfield, in the pride of his manhood, in the dawn of his fame, when his heart beat high with hope and his future was bright with promise, is foully murdered to harmonize the party; and his embalmed corpse, on the highlands of Erie, furnishes a reason why the Republican party should go, as commanding as if Jehovah had proclaimed, it, and written it in letters of fire on the blue dome of the skies.

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BEN BUTLER.

He Is Nominated for President by the National Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Tilden and Hendricks Endorsed by the Democrats of New Jersey, Virginia, and Dakota.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

The National Convention at Chicago.

The National Anti-Monopoly Convention met at Chicago on Wednesday, May 14, and was called to order by John F. Henry of New York, Chairman of the National Committee. After congratulating them upon having met with the intention of nominating a President at the United States, he named A. J. Streeter, of Meriden, Connecticut, as Temporary Chairman. Mr. Streeter estimated that for the honor conferred upon him, he said he had the highest honor in the world, but for the industrial people of Illinois whom he had tried hard to serve.

The Secretary read the call, following which the names of the delegates from each State represented by the convention for a Committee on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Platform, and Vice Presidents. On motion of Mr. Henry, of New York, N. B. Killian and B. F. Shively were elected Temporary Secretaries and the roll of delegates was read. The following were appointed members of the committees:

Platform. Credentials. California, Mrs. M. Todd, A. D. Wilson. Kansas, W. A. Garrison, W. J. Montgomery. Dist. Columbia, J. George, W. W. Jackson. Massachusetts, C. F. Tilden, W. W. Chapman. Maryland, J. W. Wedderburn, J. J. Wedderburn. Pennsylvania, Osgood Whitlock, Osgood Whitlock. Colorado, R. Schilling, B. Schilling. Oregon, A. J. Grover, S. E. Fisk. Illinois, A. J. Streeter, S. B. Heath. Iowa, M. O. Rankin, H. H. Harris. Iowa, D. B. Jagger, G. N. Morton. Missouri, J. F. Clegg, W. G. Willard. Nebraska, John Barnd, S. F. Reynolds. New York, W. H. Shupe, J. A. Browley. Wisconsin, J. V. Blatz, H. S. Brown. Vermont, M. H. Blanchard, N. H. Blanchard.

During a recess to receive the report of the committee, Mr. Todd, of Nebraska, made a lengthy speech, reviewing the power of the monopolies. He did not blame them for taking all they could get, but he did blame the people for tolerating them.

He was succeeded by Mr. Tilden, of Connecticut, who declared that the luxuries of life should pay the expenses of the Government, and favors the bill pending before Congress granting 160 acres of land to each Union soldier of the late war. It also declares for civil service reform and hard money, and opposes all sumptuary laws.

publican administration of national affairs labor is unable to meet with fair wages; great public criminals are unpunished on the part of the Federal officers; that no government has the right to pay its public expenses and gradually extinguish the national debt; that legislation is needed to protect home industries, without producing or fostering monopolies; that it is the duty of every free man to help drive from power the man who made himself a slave to the elect of 1861. The platform also declares for civil-service reform, and concludes, while adhering to the State customs not to instruct delegates with a resolution favoring Tilden and Hendricks.

Virginia.

John T. Harris presided over the Virginia State Convention, which assembled at Richmond, May 14, and there were the almost unanimous choice of the convention for all the delegates chosen to the national convention will vote for them. The resolutions adopted congratulate the people upon the result of the November election, which rescued the State from the corrupt ring, and restored control to the people. The Republicans as the abettors of ring rule in Virginia, and as the perpetrator of the highest public crime of the age—the trial of the Chief Magistrate, denounces the attempt by ding Republicans to get the election of a Democrat.

After Jan. 1, 1885, no article mentioned in Schedule I (cotton and cotton goods) shall pay a higher rate of duty than 40 per cent ad valorem; in Schedule J (hemp, jute, and flax) than 30 per cent; in Schedule M (wool and woolens) than 70 per cent; and carpets and carpeting shall not pay a higher rate than 35 per cent ad valorem; and in schedules B and C (earthenware and glassware, and metals) than 50 per cent. On all articles, except those specifically excepted, mentioned in Schedule A (chemicals, D (wood), G (provisions), M (books), N (sundries other than precious stones), and E (sugar) there shall be levied 90 per cent of duties now imposed. On the articles in Schedule F (tobacco) there shall be levied 80 per cent of the duties now imposed. On still wines in casks the duty shall be 40 cents a gallon. It repeals the clause of the law of 1883 which imposes a tax of 6-10 of a cent per pound on iron or steel wire rods actually used in the manufacture of fence and baling ties.

The following articles are put on the free list: Salt, in bags, barrels, or other packages, or in bulk; coal, slack or culm; coke; coal, bituminous or shale, provided this shall not apply to coal imported from Canada until that Government shall have exempted from the payment of duty all coal imported into that country from the United States; timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; sawed boards, plank, deal, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, and basswood, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oars-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn or sawed only; staves of wood of all kinds; pickets and palings; laths; shingles; fine clapboards; spruce clapboards; wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; iron ore, including manganese iron ore; the dress or residue from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore and iron pyrites; copper imported in the form of ores; lead ore and lead dress; nickel in ore, matter; chromate of iron, or chrome ore; holly; chloro root, ground or underground, burnt or prepared; acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; jute, jute-batts, flax-straw, flax not hacked or dressed, tow of flax or hemp, hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for hemp not specially enumerated or provided for; sunn, sisal grass, and other vegetable substances not specially enumerated or provided for; bristles; beeswax; lime; glycerine, crude; extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act; indigo, extract of, and carmine; tarts, partly refined, including Lee's crystals; cement, Roman, Portland, and all others; whiting and Paris white, dry, nitrate of potash or saltpeter; wood tar; coal tar, crude; coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch; all preparations of coal tar, not colors or dye, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act; ochre and ochre earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna earths; all earths or clays unworked or unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; all barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excrements, such as n-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, and stems, spices vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds,) and seeds of moribund growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing of which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; iron or steel sheets or plates, or taggers-iron coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by dipping or any other process, and commercially known as plates, term plates, and taggers-in; wools of the third class, commonly known as carpet wools; asphaltum; living animals; copperas, or sulphate of iron; microscopes imported by physicians for professional use, and not for sale; copper in ingots, old copper, regulus of copper; goat-skins; rags; books in foreign languages, and professional books not published in the United States, imported in single copies, for use and not for sale; crude borax, refined borax, and borate acid; grindstones in the rough; stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestones, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone, except marble not otherwise provided for; paintings in oil and water colors and statuary, not otherwise provided for; osier and willow prepared for basket-makers' use; waste and all raw and unmanufactured material not specially provided for by the existing law.

What was the cause of the deficiency, and how was it managed?" was asked.

"I cannot tell you. Mr. John C. Eno,

would have been liable to imprisonment, but his father, who is worth \$25,000,000, has agreed to see the bank through safely for any amount."

Death of One of M. Quad's Characters.

[Detroit Telegram.]

A Bank President's Heavy Defalcation.

[New York Telegram.]

The defalcation of John C. Eno, former

President of the Second National Bank, is

stated upon good authority to be \$4,000,000.

Of this amount \$2,500,000 is said to have

been paid by Amos R. Eno, the father of

the defaulter, President, and the balance by

the rest of the Directors. Director