

THE DEMOCRACY.

Opening Chorus of the Campaign at the Iroquois Club.

The Sage of Gramercy Strikes the First Note with a Letter.

In Reply to the Toast, "The Federal Constitution."

Sammy Takes the Opportunity to Air Erudition and Grievances.

Senator Bayard Arraigns the Republicans for Corruption.

J. Sterling Morton Delivers Himself on His Pet Hobby.

Senator Pendleton Likewise on His Latest Craze.

Letters from Nearly Every Leading Democrat in the Country.

CHICAGO'S IROQUOIS CLUB.

THIRD ANNUAL BANQUET. CHICAGO, April 15.—The Iroquois Club of this city, composed of gentlemen prominent in democratic politics, gave its third annual banquet at the Palmer House this morning.

MR. E. ERSKINE PHILIPS, president of the club, in introducing the speakers of the evening, and speaking of the career of the Iroquois, said: "This club has existed for three years, and in politics and especially upon the question before the people—tariff reform, believing that it is the only sure road to prosperity in this country, now that the wheels of commerce throughout the length and breadth of the land are clogged by burdens in the system of protective taxes, we feel that the people should understand and act upon this important issue as to enable themselves to compete in the markets of the world, and the American flag to float again triumphantly on every sea, as of yore under democratic auspices."

After an address by Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, upon the sentiment, "The Republic, or Inalienable Union of Instructable States," the following letter was read:

FROM EX-GOV. TILDEN. NEW YORK, April 15, 1884.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to receive your invitation to the third annual banquet of the Iroquois club to respond to the sentiment "The Federal Constitution." I have also received a private letter, asking a written response to the sentiment, in case I am prevented from attending. I have been for some time and am still exceptionally engaged with business which I have no power to defer or abandon; I must therefore communicate with you in writing, and my answer may be brief. The formation of a new federal constitution, Gov. Morris, who had been a conspicuous member of the convention, being asked what he thought of the constitution, replied: "That depends on how it is construed."

The democratic party originated in a resistance by the more advanced patriots of the revolution, to the British, who were to change the character of our government by a false construction of constitution impressing upon the new system a monarchical basis. Mr. Jefferson's election in 1800 removed the institutions from the perils which surrounded them and secured sixty years of administration mainly in harmony with their design and true character. The rights of the people to break up the Union, and to dismember the territorial integrity of the country, the people were compelled to maintain, and the dangerous influences of civil war upon the character of the government, they patriotically and wisely resolved to

SAVE THE UNION FIRST and to repair the damage which our political system might sustain when the more imminent dangers had been provided against. The first work was successfully accomplished, but twenty years of mismanagement and the work of restoring the government to its original character is not yet accomplished. Our present leaders have endeavored to lead us into civil discords our free system was liable to perish in the struggle by an insensible change of its character. Not only have the best nations of the past, but our own independence and established freedom of authority, but our cherished political system is slowly losing its hold upon life under the

VENUE OF GROWTH OF FALSE CONSTITUTIONS and corrupt practices. The government itself has become a menace, and the people have long as 1876 I expressed the opinion that the opposition must embrace, at the beginning of the campaign, the rights of the people to maintain a majority at the election. In this history repeats itself. In most countries the government maintains itself by force or fraud, and in the comparatively young government of England, the monarch has until lately controlled a majority of parliament and frequently decided elections by court favors, jobs and money taken from the public treasury. This is a hard saying, but the recent publication of the papers of her deceased statesman leave no doubt upon the subject. In our country the government, instead of being a partial arbiter and the conflict of maturing opinion and contending interests, has sent its dependents into the arena equipped with all the weapons of despotism.

ITS MYRIADS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS, its alliances with or against vast pecuniary interests, its unlimited command of money levied from its defendants and contractors, have sufficed to determine a majority in every case but one. In that case it collected military forces around the capital, and by this and other means intimidated the congressional representatives of a majority of the people to relinquish the fruits of their victory and to surrender the government to the control of a minority. No reform of the administration is possible, so long as the government is directed by a party which is under the domination of false doctrines, and animated by enormous pecuniary interests, in the perpetuation of the existing abuses. The first essential step in the reform of our government must be

A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE in the policy of its administration. The work of reform will be difficult enough with the whole power of the government exerted in accomplishing it. I have such faith in the benign providence which has presided over the destiny of our country in every great trial hitherto, that I do not despair of our ultimate deliverance. Though I can no longer aspire to be one of the leaders in this great work, I

will those upon whom this great mission may fall. God speed. Signed, S. J. TILDEN, To S. Corning Jewell, Chairman Political Committee Iroquois Club.

SENATOR BAYARD.

The following letter from Senator Bayard was then read: WASHINGTON, April 15.—S. Corning Jewell, chairman, etc. I daily receive the invitation of the political committee of the Iroquois club to attend and speak at their annual banquet on the 15th inst. My remembrance of their kind invitation is not less warm when I view my good fortune to be their guest, is a potent inducement to renew the pleasure; but a survey of my field of duty here has predicted it. Measures of great importance are now pending before the two houses of congress, and it is impossible to foretell when they may come up for decision. The welfare of the country and the prosperity of all classes and occupations demand a speedy loosening of the restrictions upon production and trade caused by

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS, which are patently congesting every branch of manufacture, prohibiting exchanges with other nations, convulsing our home markets with alternate excitement and depression, and compelling the laboring classes to obtain their daily bread by a readiness to work steadily but by dependence upon the condition of our home markets alone, and its capacity, finally to afford the means of their employment. This is the condition of things and the attitude of the republican party, under whose policies and administrations it has been brought about. It is rarely shown by the votes in congress and the declarations of their party press; and it must be seen that they are not by the oligarchy of the protection of a favored few at the cost of the many, that hope of reform or relief can only be expected from the democratic party.

THE EVILS OF MALADMINISTRATION are every where apparent, are confirmed in many and proven to exist in every department of the executive branch. Respectable men of every party are compelled to hold their noses over the developments of the star route and other out of office in office and out of office is exposing a state of things so corrupt and shocking that the only remedy is the overthrow of the present administration. The testimony of the special counsel and agent of the government, of members of the cabinet, of the Garfield cabinet, and the official reports of the department of justice are adding chapters in the history of maladministration equal to the worst days of the worst governments. These evils are thus proven by the internal evidence of the facts themselves to be so deep-seated and widespread in the very structure and substance of the republic that it cannot reform them from within; that they have grown by reiterated use to be its customary and daily food and means of obtaining it, and that the only way in which it can now be abandoned unless it abandons all other hopes of continuing in power. Of what material the republican convention soon to assemble in your city will be chiefly determined, may be learned by an examination of the composition of

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION headed by an individual now under indictment for bribery, accompanied by a band of official mercenaries and political camp-followers. Under such conditions how idle to hope for civil service reform, or for any other form of any kind or nature from a party of such antecedents, such present composition and such inevitable administration in the future. The only way in which it can now be abandoned unless it abandons all other hopes of continuing in power. Of what material the republican convention soon to assemble in your city will be chiefly determined, may be learned by an examination of the composition of

HON. J. STERLING MORTON, of Nebraska, was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Reduction of Taxation; A Tariff for Revenue." Mr. Morton said: In the course of his remarks, Mr. Morton said: The highest exercise of the functions of the government, is in opposing taxes upon its subjects. A tax, legitimately, is nothing more nor less than payment for a service rendered by the government to the citizens that service in a republican form of government, should be nothing more nor less than absolute protection of the citizen's property, liberty and personal rights, and that only, should he be compelled to

PAY TAXES. Any system of tax imposition which compels one class of citizens to contribute to the support of the government, without the consent of those taxed, is obviously unjust and inequitable. The speaker said that at the present moment the highest exercise of the functions of the government is in opposing taxes upon its subjects. A tax, legitimately, is nothing more nor less than payment for a service rendered by the government to the citizens that service in a republican form of government, should be nothing more nor less than absolute protection of the citizen's property, liberty and personal rights, and that only, should he be compelled to

LOSE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION for the party. He declared that argument was predicated upon the theory that the government is a mere contract between those who are in office, and those who wish to get in office. He declared that the best way of government is one which shall require from the citizen the least possible amount of taxation, and furnish the most perfect and equal conservation of rights. Farmers, mechanics and laborers of the United States are taxed under the present protective tariff, more indirect and

WADE HAMPTON, in a letter of regret dated Washington, says: I might perhaps have been able to express to some extent the feelings of southern people, who regret the restoration of the Union, and the supremacy of the constitution. They believe that there can be no "union of independent states," and that the rights of those states which founded this union, which gave it life, power, authority—are jealously guarded and socially protected. If we hope to preserve the Union, we must keep the states independent.

OTHER LETTERS of regret were read from S. S. Cox, G. M. Glick, Rosewell P. Flower, John Q. Adams, John G. Carlisle, Joseph E. McDonald, George Hoadley, David A. Wells, S. B. Hewitt, Z. B. Vance, John H. Reagan, Gen. McClellan, J. S. Blackburn, and Gov. Cleveland.

SENATOR GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, then delivered an address upon "Reform of the Civil Service." After paying his compliments to the members of the club, and acknowledging the high character, intelligence and business capacity of the gentlemen before him, the senator said: We have a territory of more than four millions of square miles. We have more than fifty millions of people. We have nearly fifty million households, one hundred and thirty million acres, and collect four hundred million dollars of revenue. Sixty ministers of high grade represent us in the foreign courts. Seven hundred and fifty consuls attend to our consular interests. We have courts and judges and marshals in every state. We have military and naval establishments. More than one hundred thousand officers are needed in the subordinate civil administration alone. These officers of the government have neither political power nor choice of policies, but routine administration only, but to touch at some point in some degree the material interests of every one of our fifty million of people. In not the wise and faithful administration of this great trust a business matter, demanding the clearest judgment, the most conscientious devotion to duty and the most approved methods. The offices of the government are trusts for the people; the performance of the duties of these

offices is for the interest of the people. Every superfluous officer should be cut off, the employment of two officers where one will suffice is robbery. Salaries are so large that they can submit to extortions of 10 to 20 per cent. The assessments are excessive and ought to be diminished. Appointments should be made of those best fitted to perform the duties.

OTHER SPEECHES. Hon. David Turpie, of Indiana, spoke upon "The Party of the People," and in the absence of Gov. Hubbard, ex-Senator Doolittle spoke and in the absence of Congressman Hurd, Hon. Melville W. Fuller made an address.

THE ATTENDANCE. Among the distinguished gentlemen present not already mentioned, and occupying seats of honor at the banquet table, were ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, Major General Smedley, Hon. M. M. Ham, P. H. Kelley and W. C. Goudy, members of the national democratic central committee from Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. On the right hand of the president, Erskine M. Phelps, sat Senator Philbrick; on the president's left sat Rev. Clinton Lockyer, Mayor Carter H. Harrison and Mayor Adams, of Burlington, occupied conspicuous seats.

The banquet was one of the most successful and elegant ever given in Chicago. The large dining room of the Palmer was overflowing, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The small hours of the morning witnessed the breaking up of the feast.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Dawes (rep., Mass.) called up the bill to divide a portion of the great reservation of the Sioux nation Indians in Dakota and to separate the reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend the bill so as to make the amount of land to be given in severity to the Ponca Indians to one-fourth of a section. Agreed to 40 to 2. Pending action on the bill the chair laid before the senate the unfinished business, being the bankruptcy bill, Mr. Dawes remarking that he would to-morrow after the morning business, call up the Indian bill for further consideration. Consideration of the bankruptcy bill was proceeded with by sections, and much progress was made, the debate being confined strictly to the legal aspects. Adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Morrison (dem., Ill.) moved the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill. There was no division and the motion was agreed to. Cox (dem., N. Y.) being called the chair.

Immediately upon the committee assembling Mr. Eaton (dem., Ct.) objected to the consideration of the bill and the objection was reported to the house. By a vote of 140 yeas and 138 nays the committee decided to consider the measure. The vote on the question of consideration was as follows:

YEA—Adams (N. Y.), Aiken, Alexander, Anderson, Bagley, Ballentine, Barckdale, Beach, Belmont, Bennett, Blackburn, Blanchard, Blend, Bond, Breckinridge, Buchanan, Buckner, Caldwell, Callender, Carlisle, Cassidy, Clark, Clay, Cobb, Collins, Congrove, Cox (N. Y.), Cox (N. C.), Crisp, Culbertson (Tex.), Davidson, Davis (Mo.), Denton, Dingle, Doolittle, Dockery, Dorsheimer, Dowd, Dunn, Eldridge, Ellis, Evans (S. C.), Forney, Garrison, Geddes, Graves, Green, Greenleaf, Hall (Mo.), Hancock, Hamann, Hartsell (Mo.), Hamphill, Herbert, Hewitt (N. Y.), Holtzcliff, Holman, House, Hurd, James, Jones (Wis.), Jones (Ark.), Jones (Iowa), Jordan, King, Kramer, Latham, Leflore, Love, Lovings, McMillan, Matson, Mayberry, Miller, (Texas), Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrison, Mumford, Newcomb, Phelps, Murray, Nease, Nelson, Oates, O'Neill (Iowa), Pierce, Peck (Ark.), Potter, Price, Pusey, Reese, Rogers, Robertson, Rogers (Ark.), Rosecrans, Scovel, Sneyd, Seymour, Shaw, Singleton, Stokesslager, Strat, Sumner (Wis.), Skinner (N. C.), Slocum, Snyder, Springer, Stewart (Tex.), Talbot, Taylor (Tenn.), Thompson, Thurston, Tilden, Townsend, Tucker, Turner (Ky.), Vance, Vanderhook, Wakefield, Ward, Warner (Tenn.), Wheeler, Williams, Willis, Wilson (W. Va.), Winslow, Winslow (W. Va.), Wood, Woodward, Worthinton, Yaple and Young—140.

NAYS—Adam (Ill.), Arnold, Atkinson, Baskett, Barr, Bellard, Bingham, Bisbee, Boutelle, Boyle, Brainard, Breiting, Brewer, (N. J.), Brown (Pa.), Budd, Burleigh, Cannon, Chase, Conover, Cook, Crockett, Davidson, Davis (Mass.), Dingler, Duncan, Dunham, Eaton, Elliott, Ellwood, Eriannort, Evans (Pa.), Everhart, Ferrell, Fielder, Fink, Finerty, Foran, Frazier, George, Glascock, Goff, Gunther, Hanback, Hardy, Harner, Hart, Hatch (Mich.), Haynes, Henderson (Ill.), Henderson (Ill.), Hilday, Hurler, Hewitt (Ala.), Hiram, Hodge, Hopkins, Herr, Howe, Hunt, Jeffers, Johnson, Kasson, Keen, Keifer, Kelley, Kelly, Keitcham, Lacy, Lamb, Lawrence, Libby, Long, Lyman, McClellan, McCombs, McKinley, Millard, Miller (Pa.), Milliken, Morris, Morrill, Muller, Mutchler, Nutting, Ochiltree (Pa.), O'Brien, O'Connell, Parks, Ripley, Payne, Payson, Peck (Ind.), Parkins, Patten, Phelps (Poland), Post, Price, Randall, Ransom, Ray (N. Y.), Ray (N. Y.), (N. Y.), Ray (N. H.), Reed, Rees, Reuben Smith, Spooner, Spriggs, Steele, Stevens, Stewart (Vt.), Stone, Storm, Struble, E. B. Taylor (O.), J. D. Taylor (O.), Tulley, Vanalstyne, Wakefield, Walker, Wallcut, Weaver, Wemple, White (Ky.), Whiting, Wilson, Wilson (Ia.), G. D. Wise (Va.), J. S. Wise (Va.) and York—138.

Decrease in Earnings—Further as to the Managerial Changes.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Union Pacific railroad earnings for February show a decrease of \$125,225 gross, and \$918,819 net. Chicago Tribune, 15th.

The decline in Union Pacific stocks causes general surprise in railroad circles here as the company has long been regarded a better business lately than for some time past, and the danger of congressional legislation is rapidly passing away. The troubles between this road and the Burlington are not of a serious nature, rates being fairly well maintained at a paying basis, and the indications point strongly to an amicable adjustment of the troubles within a short time. The tripartite agreement is of greater benefit to the Union Pacific than to any of the other roads in the combination, as it thereby secures the business from four trunk lines east of the Missouri river. The land sales of the company have been unusually heavy lately, and the increase in receipts from this source during March amounted to about \$1,500,000. The principal cause of the decline in Union Pacific stocks is believed to be due to Vanderbilt throwing his stock overboard because he was defeated at the last annual meeting. It is claimed that the Boston people have now full control, and are quietly buying up all the stock they can get. The Rock Island also is known to have purchased a large amount, and has in Mr. Hugh Riddle an excellent representative in the board of the company. It is expected that Mr. Sidney Dillon will soon resign the presidency of the company and that Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., will be elected in his place. The other contemplated changes in the management will be made as soon as the difficulties with the Burlington have been adjusted.

The N. P. and Fargo Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Judge Greene, at Seattle, to-day granted a perpetual injunction restraining the Northern Pacific from interfering with the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express business in Washington Territory.

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WILLIAMS SEDUCED HER, and that, to secretly have a child of his, she was compelled to leave the city. She gave birth to a female child, and has since quietly brought it up. Last Sunday night Williams called at Nettie's home on Wentworth avenue and asked her to let him have his child. He left with it in a carriage, carrying to his mother that he was going to take the baby to his grandmother in Indianapolis that very night. She consented, and with her and the baby he drove to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad depot. The train was just leaving. He kissed her good-bye and with the baby in his arms jumped on the moving train. It is now charged that at the first stopping place the father got off and took the infant to the corner of Ashland avenue and Nebraska street.

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