



The worst feature about the protective system is its tendency to protect.

The average height of the thermometer beginning of the week, in this state was about 94.

A terrible explosion of gas in the York colliery, near Pottsville, caused the death of fifteen men on last Saturday.

Monday there were sixteen deaths from sunstroke at Chicago, with reports of similar cases in many other cities.

Sunday and Monday were roasters—thermometer 93 to 96 in the shade. "O for a lodge in some vast wilderness," or a little iceberg in our pocket.

The appointment of Mr. Shiras to the Supreme bench, is a good one, and the President made no mistake, altho Cameron is mad over it.

The 8th regiment and city troop of Philadelphia has left Homestead for their homes. No telling when the remaining regiments will be sent away.

Iams made a fool of himself in calling for "three cheers for the man who shot Frick." But Colonel Streeter played the part of a ruffian in making Iams torture unnecessarily severe.

Why does Carnegie, getting his millions from protection in America, now prefer to live in free trade England and spend his millions of American wealth there? Protectionists please answer.

The recent tilt between President Harrison and our heavy-weight Senators concerning the appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, once more perplexes the people to know "who's boss."

All anarchists, nihilists, and such assassin breed of cattle, should be treated like Iams, hung up by the thumbs and then drummed out of the land, or with a millstone around their necks pitched into the nearest deep water.

It's highly amusing how greatly the Republican organs "deplore" the manner in which the Democrats use the Homestead laborers complaint to prove that protection is a sham—and while you "deplore" call upon the mountains to roll upon you and hide you.

How Carnegie can start his works. Let him agree not to reduce the wages of his men, after promising that they should be raised.

That will settle the entire trouble and the militia can go home, and the state save \$22,000 per day.

The National Democratic committee has elected Mr. Harrity as its chairman. He was Postmaster of Philadelphia under Cleveland and is Pattison's Secretary of the Commonwealth, which position he will resign in order to attend to the affairs of the campaign.

The Harrison organs all deeply "deplore" the use the Democrats are making of the Homestead labor strike. The naughty Democrats should stop using this strong evidence to prove that high tariff is a robbery and a fraud upon the workingman. The guilty criminal always "deplores" that a witness should be called with proof positive of his guilt.

It is interesting to learn from the Scotch newspapers that Mr. Carnegie's "handsomely equipped ufo-in-hand coach" in which the Pittsburg millionaire has been making a tour of the Highlands is a "very elegant and gay turnout," and has created "quite a sensation" in many places. The Homestead lockout is not so gay as the Highland turnout, but it has created quite as much of a sensation.

When steel billets go down in price Carnegie reduces his workmen's wages. As steel billets represent a small item of the Homestead production, all Carnegie need to do is to lower the selling price of the billets, keep the price of the more important products up, and reduce the workmen all around. Thus Carnegie is bound to gain when the price of steel billets go down. He loses on the billets, but he gains in reduced wages on beams, etc., vastly more than he loses.

By challenging Governor McKinley, the famous exponent of high protection, to a public discussion of tariff systems Colonel McClure, of the Times, has driven him to the embarrassing and picturesque position of the boy who "dissenting fight" because his mother said he shouldn't.

Fear of personal interests is a poor cause for obedience to the powers that be.

DEMOCRACY'S DAY.

Cleveland and Stevenson Formally Accept the Standard of the Chicago Convention.

The most magnificent political spectacle ever witnessed in this country was presented at the Madison Square Garden on last Wednesday night, July 20th. The Democracy of the nation, in mass meeting assembled, greeted ex-President Cleveland and ex-Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, saluting them as the Democratic leaders in the Presidential battle now begun. The candidates responded with calm confidence and in fitting and inspiring words. All this was done in the most splendid manner, in the presence of an audience of 20,000 people, brilliant, enthusiastic and representative, graced by the presence of the flower of the femininity of the country, beneath the brilliancy shed by 5000 electric lamps. Ten thousand people pressing from the streets could not get into the great hall, the seats from which had been removed so that as many as possible of the great Democratic army could gain admittance to the ceremony, to which no tickets were issued and to which all were welcome. Less than twelve hundred tickets for special purposes were issued.

CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

In Fall Wherein He Outlines the Policy of the Party.

In response to Colonel Wilson's speech and the official letter of notification read by Secretary Nicholas Bell, of the Notification Committee, Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The message you deliver from the National Democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well-nigh overwhelming if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

Our party responsibility is, indeed, great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions.

But if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the Constitutional permission the people have granted, and in its willingness to risk its life and hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism.

Never has a great party intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us.

Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them and the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil—while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated.

We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.

Our working men are still told the tale, oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase, while, as they listen scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of Constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that, in present conditions, its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but, invoking the love of fairness of

justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek through the aid of unequal tariff laws to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows.

We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammeled and intelligent votes of the people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of State and suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a President would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail; because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace, everywhere in the land, the rights reserved to the States and to the people which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

I shall not attempt to specify at this time other objects and aims of Democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed, our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles in all times past have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and patriotism their experience teaches can always be trusted.

In a tone of partisanship which befits the occasion let me say to you, as equal partners in the campaign upon which we to-day enter, that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have entrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead.

I cannot therefore, forbear reminding you, and all those attached to the Democratic party or supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the pending campaign followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart.

Moreover, every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success.

This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interests of the entire country, and then let us, after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen.

It only remains for me to say to you, in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and earnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular indorsement of the action of the body you represent.

In point of fact the present session of Congress, with many millions of increased pensions and other deficiencies of some fifteen millions, appropriates over eight millions less than did the first session of the notorious Billion Congress, and the appropriations are nearly sixty millions less than those of the session of the Billion Congress.

With less pensions and less deficits, the first session of the Billion Congress not only appropriated eight millions more than the present session, but it carried a deficit of thirty-nine millions over to be appropriated by the second session.

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WAGES AT HOMESTEAD.

The Protection papers are parading a statement of the high wages earned by some of the skilled workmen at the Carnegie works as a sample of what the high tariff does for the men.

It would be just as fair and reasonable to add in the \$50,000 salary paid to Mr. Depew by the Vanderbilt roads and that of the other high-priced talent employed by that system in "averaging" the wages of the great army of its employees.

Mr. Frick himself testified before the Congressional committee that the high-priced workmen whose earnings he sought to reduce by the new scale numbered "about 325 men of the 3,800 employed." These skilled workmen earned from \$67 to \$171 per month. If their peculiar skill and experience were not rare they could not command such pay.

But the pay of the great mass of laborers in the works, Mr. Frick said, was 14 cents an hour for ten hours, or \$1.40 a day. This is 60 cents a day less than men get for sweeping the streets of New York.

The impressive and picturesque ceremonies that attended the official notification of Cleveland and Stevenson of their selection as the standard bearers of the Democratic party in Madison Square Garden, New York, on last Wednesday, was the first gun of the campaign now begun.

It marks an appeal to sixty millions of people and opens for their edification what presages to be the most thoroughly educational and distinctively statesmanlike campaign in our political history. It was an imposing spectacle, thoroughly Democratic, and conspicuous for its unanimity of opinion and hopes. Differences were buried and forgotten. Universal support uncompromisingly pledged.

The responses of Cleveland and Stevenson, of which the full text of the former will be found elsewhere in this issue were bold, dignified, forcible, and frank. They bespoke the exigencies of the hour and the unparalleled importance of the issues that confront the two great parties battling for power. Mr. Cleveland once more illustrated his extraordinary faculty of setting forth his views in simple, plain, comprehensive words. And it is this very speech, which plainly outlines the policy of the Democratic party, that will be the real platform of the campaign.

With his noted courage and candor he emphasized the two leading and controlling issues, namely, the Force bill and the Tariff, which distinguish Democracy from Republicanism; and the determination with which he adheres to his convictions was visible in every phrase that fell from his lips.

Mr. Cleveland is stubbornly honest. The allurements of temporal glory and political ascendancy he boldly subordinates to what he deems is ultimately the best for the people of the nation.

The Democratic party never had a better champion and under his masterly statesmanship and leadership overwhelming success was never more assured.

The American newspaper reporter possesses a power of idealization sufficient to make the late Ananias, and the author of the "Arabian Nights," go around into some back street and kick themselves if they had lived to come into competition with modern journalism. The New York dailies printed columns of description of the recent Christian Endeavor convention.

The convention was made up largely of young women from the country, and not once were these young women alluded to by the reporters without the adjunct "fresh complexioned," "rosy checked," or "bright-eyed." The fact is that New York probably never contained within its walls at one time so many thousands of pasty-faced and bespectacled females. Life isn't prepared to state whether this is the result of Christian Endeavor or of the average country diet and mode of life. It is prepared to maintain, though, that the Christian Endeavor convention gave the New York reporters greater opportunity for columns of picturesque lying than they have had for some time.—Life.

The strikers at Homestead disown and disapprove of the deed of Berghman in attempting to assassinate Mr. Frick, and some demanded that the Russian anarchist be lynched. This speaks well for the strikers—nothing could have damaged their cause more than to have the attempted killing of Mr. Frick laid to their door. True workmen are not anarchists—archaic doctrines would beggar every workingman in the land, and destroy our freedom.

America can never tolerate anarchists, nor can the cause of labor be identified with assassination.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 25, 1892.

Senator Hill does not as a rule dignify a denial any of the numerous "fakes" published about him in republican papers, and he did not authorize me to deny the latest, that he was contemplating an early resignation from the Senate, but anyone at all acquainted with the character of the man should know that he would not have used a republican paper; or in fact any paper at all to have made the announcement, even if he actually did intend that Senator has no present intention of resigning, but I am not at liberty to give them at this time. There is, however, one thing that may be said for the special benefit of those who predicted differently. Senator Hill proposes taking a very active part in carrying New York for Cleveland and Stevenson and in electing a democratic legislature, which will elect Senator Hancock's successor, and his activity is not to be on paper, but on the stump in every section of the State.

This will probably be the last week of the present session of Congress, unless there shall be a dead lock between the House and Senate on the World's Fair appropriation, and that is not regarded by those who ought to be best informed as probable. A member of the House Appropriation bill said this morning that he did not think the attempt of the republicans to make political capital out of the democratic opposition to the appropriation would influence any votes when the question comes up again on the report of the conference committee to the House, but that those democrats who had voted against it on Constitutional grounds would be satisfied with having put themselves on record and would not filibuster in anyway to prevent the House receding from its previous position, if those favoring the appropriation can muster a majority, and it is generally believed that they can.

As soon as the World's Fair appropriation is disposed of the House will be ready to adjourn, and unless the anti-option bill, now before the Senate, shall prove a stumbling block, the Senate will raise no objection. The supporters of the anti-option bill in the Senate say that it has been demonstrated that they are in a majority and that they intend to pass the bill before adjourning, but the opposition is a very determined minority and they say they will talk all Summer, if necessary to prevent a vote being taken on the bill. There is a good deal of "bluff" in both statements, and if the World's Fair appropriation be disposed of the very warm weather will do the rest, and adjournment may be looked for at once.

Lots of silly twaddle has been sent out from Washington during the last two or three days about the democratic Senators having agreed to aid Senators Cameron and Quay to bring about the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Shiras, of Pennsylvania, in the hope that the vacancy might eventually be secured by a democrat. It is all rot. A member of the Judiciary committee said on the subject: "There has been no agreement among democrats, and the committee in deferring action on the nomination at the request of the Senators from Mr. Shiras' State only acted in accordance with precedent. As no charges have been made against Mr. Shiras I expect to see his nomination confirmed this week."

Col. Oates chairman of the Pinkerton Investigating committee, has only one arm, but he has nerve enough for a man with a dozen arms, and it was not surprising therefore that when John Devlin, one of the Knights of Labor executive committee, intimated to him that he had favored the Pinkertons in their examination that he should have responded with language which always means fight in Col. Oates' section, and he would have followed it up with a blow had Devlin not been taken away.

So much has been said about the opposition to Mr. Cleveland among those democrats who favor free coinage and of threats being made by them of bolting the ticket, that I went to Representative Bland, of Missouri, who during the several silver contests of the present session was everywhere recognized as the leader of the silver democrats, just before he left Washington to do a little campaign work, in search of information. He said in answer to questions: "Yes, we silver democrats were disappointed, and we are still a little mad, too, about our second defeat; but not one of us has ever had the remotest idea of bolting the ticket of our party. I expect to take the stump for Cleveland and Stevenson, and I expect that every democrat who voted for free coinage will do the same."

Mr. Harrison succeeded in convincing the democratic members of the

House committee on Foreign Affairs of the necessity for railroading through the House the bill authorizing him to retaliate upon Canadian vessels for Canadian discriminations against American vessels, and the same bill, after statements made by members, of the Foreign committee, in executive session, was unanimously passed by the Senate, although a number of democratic Senators doubted the wisdom of placing such autocratic power in the hands of the President.

This is Hot Weather. We feel no compunction of conscience or even deem necessary the employment of imagination in making the above extraordinary and conclusive statement. It is no exception for the REPORTER to be outspoken whether in matters of political, social or religious nature, but the big wad of withering prima facie evidence at our command gives us double assurance in asserting as we have that the temperature of the atmosphere is none of low degree.

This is very hot weather, we boldly repeat. We feel no compunction of conscience or even deem necessary the employment of imagination in making the above extraordinary and conclusive statement. It is no exception for the REPORTER to be outspoken whether in matters of political, social or religious nature, but the big wad of withering prima facie evidence at our command gives us double assurance in asserting as we have that the temperature of the atmosphere is none of low degree.

Half-starvation is a born foe to heat afflictions—while such delicacies as ice cream, soda water and ices are nothing less than stool pigeons to lead the unwary in paths of wretchedness. The heated term will soon have passed off and a little self-denial of the temptations of the uncomfortable hour will tide you safely over to hours of rest, comfort and repose.

The Iams Affair.

The torture of Iams by order of Colonel Streeter is being widely discussed at this time, and mostly disapprovingly.

Colonel Streeter is to be prosecuted and money has been offered from a number of individuals, and even legal counsel offered free of charge. Little is known of Iams movements after he was driven out of camp Saturday afternoon. He appeared in Homestead two days after in a new suit of clothes. He had had the other half of his head shaved, so that he did not present the curious appearance that he did when he was driven out. Iams had been drinking. He said he had to do something to drive out the memory of his experiences.

He was mad with anger, and he threatened to be revenged upon Col. Streeter if he could meet him. He was looking for the Colonel, and swore that it would go hard with him if they came together. Iams said he would not go near the camp for fear that he would be subjected to further brutality and indignities.

When he appeared he was accompanied by two privates of his company. They said they had come down from Pittsburg with Iams. A number of military men have expressed their disapproval of Iam's punishment.

Deceiving the Workingmen.

"Our workingmen are still told the tale, of t-repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase—while as they listen, scenes are enacted the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism. From Cleveland's speech accepting the nomination, July 20.

The farmers in the northwest are complaining that they cannot find harvest hands. In the meantime there are thousands able-bodied men lounging about the cities and tramping along the railroads, calling on kind-hearted housekeepers to feed them alleging that they can find nothing to do. It may be said these people are many miles from the harvest fields of the northwest, and that is true, but if they were within six feet of them not ten out of a hundred would be willing to do an hour's work. Work isn't what they want. They avoid rather than seek it.

Senator Peffer's cure for labor troubles is certainly comprehensive. He would wipe out the States, and wipe out private property. He might as well have gone further and wiped out government too, for that is what it would amount to. In this wiping out Peffer might serve as the dishcloth, and then wipe out himself.

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