

# VOLUME XXV-NO. 8

. President Cleveland.

DEALING WITH DEBOORATIO PROFIE

To Relieve the Propie From the Under and

the Unnecessary Burden of Tariff Taxation Favoring the Restriction or Prevention Undesirable Immigration-Trusts Agein Dr. Bounced-The Party Not For Free Trade.

The following is the president's letter o

WARLINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888 - Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee, eto --Gentlemen: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the im-

formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the im-pressive relation of such sotion to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy. The world does not afford a speciale more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American officens select their oblef megistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthy honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

ill. It follows that a candidate for this high

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the tur-moli and the strife which attend the selec-tion of its incumbent shall be heard no more there must be in the quiet caim that follows a complete and solemn self-conse-cration by the people's chosen president of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confi ling and generous nation of free-men.

men. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught the the priceless value of the trust of my coun-trymen. It is of the highest importance that these who adminiate our sovernment

that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and

whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic con-cern deserve so much watchfulness and

Cars. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national weath and general prosperity; the construc-tion and equipment of means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national do-main, still stretching beyond the needs of a contary's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the ploneer of our mar-velous growth; a sonsible and sincere rec-ognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupnious cars and just ap-

section of the scrupulous cars and just ap-reclation of the interests of our working-nee; the limitation and obecking of such accorpolistic tendencies and schemes as in-

road, and should strive to schleve for our country her proper place among the na tions of the earth ; but there is no people

rights

BIONS AND REPUBLICAN MISREP-RESENTATIONS.

# LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1888.

# PRICE TWO CENTS

# THE ELECTION IN MAINE

FOUR CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD P GOVERNOR BODWELL'S SHOTS

The Vote Each Party Rectived in the test of Two Years Age-Alt the Old Congressmen Candianies ter St Sk ettes-A Large Vote Expected

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.-The h state biennial election occurred to day y s governor, four occurred to day y s governor, four occurred to day y s governor, four occurred to day y s states nounties. The last legislature of Senators and 151 state representatives of Senators, Republican 27, Demont Prohibition 1; Independent 1. In the Republican plurality for governor the pluralities were : for Reed, 1.41 the 1.188; Dingley, 2d district, 6,318; Milli 84 district, 5,211; Boutelle, sth dist 7,715. In 1886 the Republican plurality povernor was 19,765; for president the dates for re-election, and all but the T district are considered Republican yiers and the lat district, Wm. Emery, of All in the 1st district, Wm. Emery, in the ind, late fishery treaty commission (Dom); Volney B. Cushing, of Banger, in the 1st district, Northing, of Banger, in the 1st district, Wm. Emery, in the ind, late fishery treaty commission (Dom); Noney B. Cushing, of Bosting (Dom); Wm. B. Simmons, of Bosting (Dom); Wm. B. Simmons, of Bosting (Dom); Noney B. Cushing, Souther (Dom); Wm. Sout

FINE WRATHER AND & LANGE FINE WEATHER AND A LARGE VOIL WATERVILLS, MA., Sept. 10 -- Fold interest and fine weather combine to be out a large voic to-day. The Kepshik are 100 shead and will probably early oity by fifty, a gain of 100 on the ap-election. The neighboring towns are in ing well up to the 1584 vois. FORTLAND, Ma., Sept. 10 -- The size is proceeding quietly. There are in tions of a heavy vote. The weather good. The Republicans will carry the-by a slightly increased mejority, profe-500 or 800.

EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 10 .- At 2 of the election is proceeding with us quistness, less than 400 votes have cast out of a total of over 1,000 on the v

election was progressing very of About 60 per cent of the vote he cest. The Republicans estimat majority for governor. Both sides been reserving their strength. Leaders an both sides claim if one of the heaviest votes ever polici

Result of Report Raves. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The braces which were prevented on Be by rain came off at the fair ground morning. The first race was the em-amateur, open tandem for read where Ohrist and Brown, of Washington ceally, Banker brothers, Fittsburg, I Davis, of Cambridge, and Hill, of third. Time Stol. Becond race, half-mile amateur I Will Windle, of Newbury, Mana-Campbell, of Biagars Falls, accord, den, of Chicago, third. Time, 155 Third race, two mile professional handlesp. W. J. Morgan was griny yards but was non overtakes. 2 between Rows allow pople was

between Rowe shares paper was a Both started from the series was a tow inches spart during the winds in Rowe won, Temple second, Orocker the Morgan fourth, Kuapp filth. Time said Fourth race, 10 mile smatcur ble handlesp. Lumsden, of Chicego, who i 400 yards, second, Wilnelm, of Chice 600 yards, third, and Midgivy, of Wes-ter, 300 yards, fourth. Time Sitis. Mr. C. J. Hamiin this mering nounced that Belle Hamiin would i equinat time Thursday to best her time 2:13%.

Intrison's Letter of Acceptance. INDIAMAPOLIS, Sept. 10.-Gen. I son's letter of acceptance will be pr the public in the newspapers of Tr morning if he does not find to day reading President Cleveland's Later, there is more he may think it dyna speak about.

speak about. It is suthoritatively understood that tariff, the divil service and election under in the Bouth will be the subject of mented upon at greatest length, Third Canadian troubles will be given update tion. In general, the national platter course, presents the line and white of remarks, but he has endesvored to the his expression of views pointed and the interference of Party Mar.

Buields of Four Men. St. LOUIS, MG., Sopt. 10. - Four mist took place yesterday. August Froeder drug cierk, shot himself while interim aged 70, jumped into the river. And Jarns, 45 years old, jumped into a and was drowned. The fourth suisider an unknown man, who drowned him in the river.

Three Convicted of Mardering a Farma PLACENVILLE, Cal., Sept. 10.-The ji in the cases of J. H. Myers, John Olam William Drager, on trial for the murder Farmer James Lowell, near Narramen last February, yesterday returned a very finding all three of the mon guility of mu der in the first degree.

this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for mising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the secondities of a frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plair. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people s sum largely in excess of public needs is surely meeting which under a government based upon jostice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and rest of the people, ought not to be toler-sted. while the heaviest burdens inddent to REDUCE THE TAXES Is The Shibboleth Sounded By HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Treat of the people, ought not to be toler-sted.
while the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are un-complainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.
Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.
And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxa-tion many millions in excess of all legi-limate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty million dollars.
No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superflaous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than \$108,000 in a county containing 50,000 inbabitants.

sione represents taxation aggregating more than \$108 000 in a county containing 50,000 inbabilitants. Taxation has always been the feature of organized government which is the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of free-dom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than ur just and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes ascessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indiffer-ence if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existences constitutes a separate and independent. This vast accumulation of idle funds rep-resents that much money drawn from the oirculating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hearding by the govern-ment of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our oitizens, and only concerns these engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which brings in their train prosperity to our eltizens in overy station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manu-facture, the construction of new and im-portant works, and the enlargement of en-terprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all things are stimulated by an abundant volume of cir-colating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthooming for its movement and transportation to the sea-board movement and transportation to the sea-

The first result of a scarcity of money The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to icon or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the neople is persistently boarded. It is of the people is persistently hearded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment and

exist between the standard of wagre which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We pro-pose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady em-ployment of labor, while by obsepting the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

the purchasing power of the working many strages and add to the comports of his home. REATRICTION OF INFIGRATION. And, before passing from this phase of the question, I su constrained to express the opinion that, while the interests of abor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additions and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of information protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of information protection of our failow editations, or acquiring the restriction and prohibition of the interest in our country, but who could be allowed itsens, or acquiring the restriction and prohibition of the interest in our country, but who could be allowed itsens, or acquiring the restriction of our party contains the follow into to existly these who make claim to a merican editor and prohibition of the interest of the people are being deciaration : "Judged by Democratic period when unnecessary taxation, trains and combines are permitted and fostered, which, while undaly enriching the few that combines root the body of our eitisens by depriving them as purchases of the people are being deciaration of the national convention the increase in the stational convention in increase they have been punished by the tomogratic years, and they have lost none of their anterful features between they have been punished by the tomogratic years, and they have lost none of their anterful features between they have been punished by the tomogratic years. We believe that these trusts are the natural of fortights and they have lost none of their anterful features between they have been punished by the tomogratic years, and they have lost none of their anterful features between they have been punished by the tomogratic years and they have lost none of their anterful features between they have bear for a wrong done. The tomograt

Yet, when in the legislative body where, under the constitution, all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties they were met by determined opposition and obstruc-tion; and the minority, retusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Sanate. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and

Iner abandonment of the held of legislative section to meet in political convention and dippantiy declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people to missied by the appeal to pre-judice contained in the absurd allegation that measure the interaction of Europe Shills

which threates over to an the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary dan-ger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides. Yet, when in the legislative body where, under the constitution, all temedial measures

that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America. They propose in their platform to thus

## BOAN AND MITOBELL SXOBARGI WORDS NOT COMPLIMENTARY. The Alabama Senater Introduces a Bill and While Speaking Upon It is Interrupted by

A RUMPUS IN THE SENATE.

the Oregon Member --- Mr. Shermi Againet the Chinese Measure.

WARHINGTON, Hept. 10.-Mr. Morgan, after the morning hour in the Sensie to-day, introduced a bill to compensate Chi-ness subjects in the United States who had been the viotims of injuries to their persons and property at the hands of lawless men. Mr. Morgan speaking of the bill, took the ground that as China in the pending treaty had expressed a desire to prohibit the emigration of Chinese laborers to the United States. this government had the right es, this government had the right to exclude Chinese by the operation of our laws and ought to do so. He believed the treaty ought to be withdrawn and the bill which was now pending should be amended so as to provide for compensation to these Chinese sufferers. In the course of his remarks Mr. Morgan said he believe the Chinese government were holding tack the treaty until after the November election here, hoping that if Harrison was elected president they might get an amendment favorable to Uhinese immigration. This led to bitter personalities a few moments later. Mr. Mitchell here intruded the remark that he did not believe a solltary mind in the United States bonestly believed any such thing, and afterwar said he did not believe Mr. Morgan be-lieved it. Mr. Morgan indignantly ex-claimed : "1 will not be interrupted by a man of your character in the impeschment of my honesty," and went on and finished his speech. Mr. Mitchell then attacked Mr. Morgan's record on the Chinese question, charging that it had been contradictory and that within the past few days he had been going back on the whole record of his life. Such a map, he said, had no right to question the sincerity of the Pacific coast senators in this matter as Morgan had done. One thing, said Mr. Mitchell, in closing, in the nine years of his service in the Senate, "the senator from Oregon never came into the Senate full of whisky, disgracing himself." Nothing further was said by Mr. Morgan :

the Chinese bill was taken up and Mr. Sherman took the floor and spoke in favor of reconsidering the passage of the bill.

## THE MILLS BILL SUSTAINED.

It is Debated by the Normal Literary Society of the Normal School,

MILLERSVILLE, Pa, Sept. 8.-This evening the Normalites held their first regular meeting for the present school year. Every effort was put forth to make this meeting a success. The speakers were all well prepared and, aided by the inspirati of a large audience, a well-arranged pro-gramme and by the zeal awakened through the rivalry of the other society, did their utmost to excel. The result was a please and profitable evening for the public, and a performance of such literary merit that it promises well for the society's future, and reflects credit upon the institution to which it belongs.

The debate was especially interest The Mills bill, sithough a question pretty difficult for the ordinary student, was discussed in a manner that showed careful study and preparation on the part of the debaters. It was decided in favor of the firmative. The music following is the programme in full: Music-Lyrian Giee Club. Miscellaneous Business. President's Ex-Augural Address. Insugaration of Officers. Oration--"The Tusts of Man," Mr. J. J. Behnsy. drunkenness, was locked up yesterday by Officer Seigler. Patterson asked for one more trial to reform, but the mayor thought he had better be locked up for a Gration-"The Tusts of Man," Mr. J. J. Behnsy. Hssay-"Home," Miss Garber. Vocal Solo-"Beautiful Isle of the Sea," Miss stevens. Regular Debate-Recolved, "That the Mills bill should become a law" affirmative-Mr. Habocker, Mr. Isadia, Miss Cassavant; Negs-tive-Mr. Fry, Miss Hartin, Mr. Felty. Plano volo-Miss Bricker. Recitation-"The Ministor's Housekesper," Miss Hostetter. Vocal Solo-"When the Heart was Young," Miss Hostetter. Fiano Solo - Miss Fricker. Fiano Solo - Miss Fricker. Fiano Solo - Miss Fricker. Fiano Solo - Miss Frants. Sentiment Roll. Critic's Remarks-Miss King. Musio-Glue Club.

AN ADDITION TO THE FACULTY. THE BASE BALL WORLD.

Prof. Schledt to Teach German, French and Zoology at P. and M. College, The different departments of Frenklin The Season Is Fast Drawing to a Close For nd Marshall have made an eno

the Season is Fact Drawing to a Close For the Great Game. The League games on Saturday were at Pittaburg : Pittaburg 3, Philadelphia 0; Philadelphia 3, Pittaburg 12; at Detroit 7, Washington 2, betroit 1; Detroit 7, Wash-ington 2; at Ohloago : Chicago 11, Hoston 0; at Indianapolis ; New York 3, Indian-apolia 2. and Marahali have made an encouraging beginning. Most of the students have been prompt in being present at the opening exercises. A tew came in to-day. The professors are all at their posts and ready for work as usual, except Dr. Apple, who is expected to arrive home from his Euro-pean trip some time during the latter part of this week or the first of next. The theological seminary has an

The one Amociation game of Saturday as at Cleveland : Cleveland 2, Cincinnat

Cleveland is putting up a subst The theological seminary has an inusually large number of students this

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## THE MAYOR'S COURT.

Corner Losting to He mopped-An Kample Made of two Offenders.

Benjamin M. Mulwitzki and Charles M Lougs, two young Russians, were arrested by Officer Crawford on Saturday night for disorderly conduct. These young men belong to the Russian colony in the southeastern section of the city, and with a dozen or more of their friends were standing at the corner of Rookland and Middle streets. Officer Orawford ordered them away from the corner and they all went away except the two defendants. When arof their countryman pleaded for their dis-charge, because they have been in this country but a short time and are not fa-millar with our laws. The mayor said that complaints have been filed with him by people in that section about men loafing on this corner and he was determined to put a

stop to it. As it was their first offense he would discharge them upon the payment of

been supplying mission obarges and vecant pulpits during the summer. Until Dr. Apple's return Dr. Gast will supply the vacant hours with special lectures and recitations in his department. The incom-

ng class will number ten. The teaching force in the college has been increased. Rev. Richard C. Schiedt, Ph. D., who so efficiently filled Dr. Stahr's ion while be wastraveling in the interand ability made his services to the college and her interests to such a degree indis-pensable that the board of trustees saw fit to elect bim a regular professor of the college, He will teach German and scology. From He will teach German and scology. From this time on French will form a part of the curriculum. At present it will be an optional study. Prof. Schledt will also teach the French

year. There will be upwards of forty when all have returned. A number of the eniors and middlers of the seminary have

teach the French. The roll of students in college is per The roll of students in college is per-ceptibly larger than usual. Present indi-cations raise it above one hundred. The sophomore class is exceptionally large. The freehmen numbers about twenty. The senior class loses A. T. Clay, of Lancaster, and C. R. Aukeney, of Clear Spring, Md. Mr. Clay enters Muhlenberg college and Mr. Aukeney enters a college of pharmacy. The junior class loses one or two and re-The junior class loses one or two and re-

The President and the Country. The following is from the speech of Bourke Cookran on Saturday in the

ceives two additions.

CALAIS, Me., Bept. 10.-At 1 o'c

Bourke Cockran on Saturday in the Bourke Cockran on Saturday in the Bourse: The administration of President Uleva-ind and the motives which prompted his official sota needed no explanation to the country. (Applause on Democratic side.) The gentieman from Illinois knew that they needed no explanation, because the people believed them to have been prompted by p.triotism and inspired by fore of country. (Applause.) It would not do, at this stage of the campaign, to attempt to manufacture campaign thunder of this character, for the reason that the people knew now to test its sincerity. Significant applause on Republican aids.) He regarded that applause with pleasure. He knew to what it referred and headopted the declaration of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. O'Neil) that the mesage was a campaign document, and it was a great one-(renewed applause on Republi-can side)-because it appealed to the intelligence and patriotism of the gentlemen on the other side appeared to distrust, and whose intelligence they thought they could barbocsis. (Applause on Democratic side.) Gentlemen need not be mistaken about the effect of their assults. The sneer they levelled at the presi-dent was but a thin disguise for the respect they feit for him. (Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.) Gentle-men on the other side would any that the president had resched his present degree of success mostly by luck, but they would not assert for an Instant that it was encom-passed by dishonor, and Republican sena-for would declars that never, during his incumbency, had they been able to invade his privilege and prerogatives. (Applause on Democratic side.)

2:18%.

Juoda shout

in the river.

monopolistic tendencies and schemes as in-terfore with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a gen-erous regard and care for our surviving sol-diers and sailors, and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; prote-tion accients a service immigration, which improper cases may be prevented; prote-tion sgainst a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring meen in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimi-lation with our people and dangerous to our peace and weifare; a strict and stead-fast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the op-ration of their government; the guarantes to our colored different of all their rights of cilizanship, and their just recognition and encourage-ment in all things pertaining to that rela-tion; a firm, patient and humaue indian poley, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government. at a servile immigration, wh

the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government. The piedges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the na-tional Bemocracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good govern-ment—the aspiration of every true Ameri-can citizen and the motive for every patrio-tis action and effort. In the consciousness tic action and effort. In the conscious that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present admin-istration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymor. I indorse the platform thus presented, with the de-termination that if I am again called to the ohief magistracy there shall be a con-tinuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country. Our scale of federal taxation and its con-sequences largely engress at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of meas-ures of relief.

soberly considering the necessity of meas-ures of relief. Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their de-signs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only useful when within their control, and only guided by their constant touch. It is a free government, because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the re-wari of his toil and of all his income, ex-cept what may be his fair contribution to

wari of his toll and of all his income, ex-oppt what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guarantee, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government—this instrumentality oreated and maintained by the people to do their bidding—turns upon them, and, through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute iargely in excess of public necessities, the oreature has rebelled against the oreator and the masters are robbed by their ser-vanta. vanta.

## REFECT OF TARIFF TAXATION

The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariif duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous, and mait liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the article upon which they are levied, and thus be-come a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. 1 supeffect of this tariff taxation is not limited to effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in prices to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions, and entering every American home, con-stitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax-getherer.

annually paid into the hand of the tax-getherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff dutics. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface it the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for dutics upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represents many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of do-n estic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of

WAGE-EARNERS MOST AFFECTE

Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus ying idle in the national treasury our lying idle in the national treasury our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the altuation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find three depending upon their daily toll for bread unprepared, heipless and defensives. Such a state of stars does not present a case of idleness

upon their daily toll for bread unprepared, heipless and defensions. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the isbor-ing man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of em-ployment and wages. In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tarifi rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendercy toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuss, in a time of profound peace substantially tue ra.s of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the govern-ment justifies the imposition of the weight-iest burdens upon the people. Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good innance ; some are dolusive, some are ab-surd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to svoid danger by the

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now re-mating in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished an-other accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant in-come was not checked at its source by a re-form in our present tariff laws. We do not propose to deal with these con-ditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by aloce urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the proposi-tions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger ex-ists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety prom-ised in the guarantees of their free govern-

ment. We believe that the same means which are alopted to relieve the treasury of the present surplus and prevent its resource about cheapon to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enter-prises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enter prises and injuriously affect the interests of isbor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or in-tended.

continuance are not contemplated or in-tended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and the price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this in-creased cost prevents the sale of our produc-tions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw materials. We know that, oou-fined to a bone market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits. True to the undevising course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employ-ment or the reduction of the wages of honcest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede

toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue is we to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily comparate for any difference that may

ort the inter support the interest of our country by to-moving the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They de-clare, also, that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to

olare, also, that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to in-orease the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themeelves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the sem-blauce, at least, of an interchange of busi-neas, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned. They further propose to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land, and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not al-ready free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes obsept domestic necessaries, and this seems to be entirely upprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration, that if, stort the observe the country. Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation should be re-pesied "rather than surrender any part of our protective system."

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread, and they are given a

stone. The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruc-tion or surrender what is termed our pro-tective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely con-sistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correc-tion of its abuses. Of course, in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety different directs often leading to entirely different directs

with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading to entirely different direc-tions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accom-plishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohi-bition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It may be better and more safely done within the lines of granting sotual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national weilare.

wellare.

It misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present efforts in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should tot be likewise attacked and with like re

sult. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people, and the abstraction by the gov-ernment of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be sverted by timely action. The diffi-cuity of applying the remedy will never be iese, and the biame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late. too late

too late. With firm faith in the intelligence and patrictism or our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresenta-tion will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inauguate a righteous and beneficent re-form. GROVEB CLEVELAND.

An Aged Colored Woman Dead. 'Tie wi's of Thaddeus S. Henry, the

oldest barber in Lancaster, died this morning after a lingering filness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, at the family dence, No. 544 North street. Mrs. Henry was in the 62d year of her age, has iong suffered with consumption, was widely known and highly respected. She leaves a family of several children and grand-children to mourn her death.

The officers of the society are: Preside C. H. Bucher, Cornwall; secretary, Miss Mary Bowman, Lampeter; oritio, Miss Ella King, Mahanoy City; editor, Miss Allos Bricker, Lititz.

## THE RESERVE RECNION.

Judge Livingston Collects Enough Money For a Banquet For These Veterans.

The citizene' committee appointed to as-sist in the arrangements for the reception of the Pennsylvania Reserve association next week, met on Saturday evening in the Board of Trade rooms with Judge Livingston presiding.

Judge Livingston reported that he had collected \$421.75, and had on his list uncol-lected \$57, which would be paid in when called for, making the total collections \$478 75, or more than enough to pay the expenses of the banquet on the evening of the reunion. He said the people of Lancaster seemed anxious to do tribute to the gallan Reserves and that a much larger sum could have been collected, but he stopped when he thought a sufficient sum had been raised Mr. Griest offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

tion, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the citizens committee appointed for the purpose of assisting in the seception of the survivors of the Penn-sylvania Reserves, in reunion in this city, hereby tender their thanks to the patriotic citizens of Lancaster, who have given with such promptude, liberality and cheerful-ness for the free entertainment of the visit-ing veterans.

District Attorney Weaver was elected treasurer of the committee. There will be a joint meeting of the citi-zens and the committee of the Reserves, residents of this city, to-morrow evening, and final arrangements will be made for the remion. the reunion.

## Ticket Office Robbs

The licket office at Millway, on the Read ing & Columbia railroad, was entered by thieves on Sunday night, but nothing of great value was stolen. An entrance was effected by breaking a window pane and removing the fastening from the window. The money drawer was broken open, but there was no money in it. The only articles carried away were a pair of boots, a rasor and a few cigars. About two months ago this office was entered by this ves and \$10 n money was taken from the drawer. Since that robbery no money is kept in the building over night. The theit was discovered this morning by H. H. Snavely, the ticket agent, when he went to work. There is no clue to the thieves.

Buit About a Road

W. F. Beyer, esq., attorney for Jesse Davis, of Colerain township, has entered a suit for damages, in the court of comm pleas, sgainst George Washington Gibs Mr. Davis claims the right to use a private road on Gibson's land, which runs to a pub-lic road, and Mr. Gibson, to prevent him using it, has nailed up the entrance.

The Expensive Fun That Two Issues Had Isaac Dennis and Isaac Burkholder, the two men who drove through toll-gates o the Lititz and Oregon turnpikes without paying recently, were heard before Alder-man Deen this afternoon. They settled the cases by paying the costs, toll, &c., which amounted to \$21.47.

his privilege and prerogatives. on Democratic side ) and they were disc Benjamin Patterson, a York drover, who has been arrested a number of times for

THERE ARE 250 DELINQUENTS.

The Properties of That Num or Rents Due.

Under the old city charter all unpaid water rents were placed by the mayor, on September 1, in the hands of an alderman for collection. Under the new city charter the procedure is different. The list of unshort time, and he sent him to jall for fifteen Henry Turner, a Scotchman, works in the country and on Saturday he came to town to buy some clothes. He spent his paid rents is certified by the city treasurer to the city solicitor and the properties of those who defaulted in their pay-ment is liened by the city solicitor in a lien docket on file in his office. This year money for rum and spent the night in the station house. He promised to leave the city at once and the mayor discharged him. Two lodgers, looking for work, were disthe number of delinquents is unusually

W. T. Brown, esq., city solicitor, has re-ceived from the city treasurer a list of two hundred and fifty property owners who neglected to attend to the payment of their The Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsyl-vania Volunteers' fifth reunion, held in West Chester on Saturday, was attended by

water tax. The same procedure will be applied to the city tax, at the proper time, but under the new charter the city treasurer will sell each June the properties of those who fail to pay their city tax.

West Obseter on Baturday, was attended by about 129 of the survivors. Colonel Guss, it old commander of the regiment, pre-single Colonel Isalsh Price read a history resting to the past year, and Hon. Marriott Brostus, of Lancaster, delivered an oration. Tossts were responded to at the banquet, partaken of at the Green Tree hotel, by John O. K. Roberts, Jos. Ad. Thomson, of Media, Captain Isaso Johnson, of Delaware county, Captain J. M. Savage, of New Jersey, and Dr. Theo. Worrall, of Mary land. An Aged Women Dies. Mrs. Catharine Raifsnyder, widow of Iesso Raifsnyder, died in Altoons this morning, sged 82 years. Mrs. Raifsnyder was a native of this city and lived here nearly all her life, removing to Altoons a few years ago. She was a daughter of the late Frederick Yeager, and a sister of Mrs. Lewis Haldy, of this city. Her husband and brother were killed some fifty years ago by the upsetting of a locomotive near Chickies, Mrs. Raifsnyder's remains will be brought to Lancaster for burial. The funeral will take pisce on Wednesday afternoon ; intake place on Wednesday afternoon ; interment in Woodward Hill cemetery.

A Queer Way to Run a Car Line. The East End car line seems to be run more for the convenience of the owners more for the convenience of the owners than the public. Some of the people inter-ested in it are opposed to running cars on Sunday, but during the summer that has been their big day. When the season was at itsheight at Potts' Landing nearly every car was crowded. Recently the cars have only begun to run at noon. Yesterday no. cars were run on the line and the only ex-cuses was that the weather was bad. That cuse was that the weather was bad. That was just the time that the cars were needed by the public ; and there was a great deal of grumbling by persons who have always

Pole Baising Postponed. The incomant rain of Saturday made it necessary to postpone the Democratic pole-raising at Shroad's Centennial hotel, West Vine and Strawberry streets, on Saturday afternoon. If the weather is favorable the

\$1,250,000 Worth of Property Burned. A disastrous fire broke out on Sunday in he sash and door factory of Day, Huber & Crocker, on Main street, San Francisco. The burned district embraces two whols blocks which were entirely consumed, and three blocks which are simost a total loss. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000.

designated for the hearing of Cyrus S. Bowers, charged with obtaining money by faise and fraudulent representations from the Peoples National bank, but the hear-ing, by consent of all the parties interested, was continued by Aiderman Halbach until October 30.

WEATHER INDIGATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. G., Sept 10.-Losters Pennsylvanis and New J. my : Rais, followed by fair, en-

# been good patrons of the line.

pole will be put up Tuesday afternoon, and good speakers will be present

## Hearing Continue

Eleven o'clock this morning was the time

An Demova man Gives bis, det. NEW YORK, Bept, 10. -- A gentlemen, i refused to give his name, entered mayor's office to day and leti on Marrie Berry's deak \$12,000 for the railet of yellow fever sufferers of Jackson of The total amount reserved as the sup-office to-day was \$14,000. Dedication of a Public School. The school directors of Sadsbury town-ship will dedicates public school at Coopers-ville on Saturday next. They have adopted an interesting programme and several emi-next speakers will be present, among others Superintendent R. K. Suchrie, of this dity,

Short Items From Quarryville A club of gunners from Quarryville will shortly start on a trip to Virginia for deer. They expect to be gone 15 days. Gilbert Rinser, who recently rented the outcher shop, is doing a large and profitable John Stauffer, who was recently injured

by being caught in the cog wheels of the flour mill, is improving very fast. The score of the last shooting match was

s follows : The Shanghal base ball club is anxious to play a game with the East End club some time between this and September 22, and

An Oration by Marriott B

oharged.

the former will consider this a challenge.

## A Baseway on Se

Monroe Pyter and Morris Metzgar, of Petersburg, started to drive home from this city on Baturday alternoon. When a short distance outside of the city the horse tried to get away but was stopped. When they reached the old foll-gate, about two miles from town, the horse started on a run and the men could not hold him. After running some distance be fell down an embankment at the aide of the road and was caught after he had broken both shafts and one wheel of the buggy. Neither of the men were hurt in the least.

Death of a Soldie

Albert Spangler, who served during the rebellion as a member of Company A, 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, died at the county hospital on Saturday afternoon of general debility, aged 61 years. Mr. Spangler has been an inmate of the above institution for a number of years. He has near relatives residing in the vicinity of Marietta. The remains were taken in charge by the G. A. R. committee and will be buried from the undertaking establishment of A. C. Rote o-morrow(Tuesday)alternoon at 2 o'clock Interment in the soldiers' lot, Lancaster

Henry Frankford, of Lafayette street, exhibits a twig about a yard long which contains twenty-five large peaches. It was taken from a tree which is nearly breaking down from the weight of fruit.

## ing Bol

Samuel Howard has opened a dancing school for the winter in Mannerchor hall. Saturday night the first party was given, and there were three hundred persons pres-ent. Dancing was kept up from 8 o'clock to 11 p. m.

# Killed by Her adopted Ses. BLOOMINGTON, Ills, Sep. 10.- Mrs. 1 Zata Waters, one of the most promis indice of Bloomington, was killed year day by the socidental discharge of a volver, which was being cleaned by 1 adopted son, aged 10.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.-Charles In bookkeeper in the employ of the Color Mining company, committed emission morning at his residence in 37th stress outting throat. Disease and despirate were the causes.

He uns His Thre

Kilffit His Father. NEW YORK, Sept. 10.-Miles Flynn, 311 Water street, was stabbed in the shoulder by his son John at their has during a dranken quarrel last night. died this morning. The artery of the ris

arm was severed. A COSI Operator Dead. WILKESBARRE, Pa, Sept. 10.-J. Swoyer, one of the oldest cosi operators the Wyoming region, died at his home this only this morning of intermetic rheumatism and heart trouble, aged

An Usknown Man Gives 615.00