LOST IN A GULF STORM.

Sixteen People Perish by the Capsizing of a Schooner.

Seven Women and Three Children Among Those Lost.

A dispatch from New Orleans, La., sayst The Norwegian steamer Washington, Captain Salvesen, from Boca Del Toro, has just arrived in port. She reports that on October 10, latitude 14.46 north, longitude 83.26 west, she encountered a hurricane from north-northwest around to west-southwest, north-northwest around to west-southwest, lasting until 2 a. m. October 11, accompanied by mountainous seas. The vessel shipped much water and had boat covers and moveables on deck swept away and cargo slightly damaged. The captain and first officer were injured by being knocked about by the heavy sea and the rolling of the vessel.

The Norwegian steamer Agnes, Captan F. Hanse, from Bluefields, Nicaragua, also arrived that same evening. She reports having, October 10, at 8 p. m., encountered a

ing, October 10, at 8 p. m., encountered a hurricane from west veering to southwest and south, with tremendous seas flooding the steamer's decks fore and aft.

The vessel was "hove to" until 4 a. m., October 11th, when the weather moderated She also reports that at 7 a. m. she sighted what appeared to be a boat in which were what appeared to be a boat in which were two men, the waves at the time being very high; hauled the ship up, and, drifting down to them, found they were two sailors clinging to part of a boat, passing near them, a line was thrown to which they clung, and was drawn aboard the ship in clung, and was drawn aboard the ship in safety. The men belonged to the Honduran schooner Stranger, which had capsized at 11 p. m. on October 10. She had thirteen passengers, including seven women and three children, also a crew of five men, including the captain, all of whom, with the exception of the two rescued by the Agnes, were drowned. The schooner was bound from Balize via Ruatan, for Bluefields; regis tered thirty-two tons, was one year old, and tered thirty-two tons, was one year old, and owned in Ruatan. The men rescued are Thomas Connor and Charles Scott. Among Thomas Connor and Charles Scott. Among the passengers lost by the capsizing of the schooner Stranger were Miss Frances McBride, of Ruatan; Mrs. Wright, of Bluefields; Mrs. Thompson, of Ruatan; Miss Fauny Steinn, of Ruatan.

NWSEY GLEANINGS.

THE potato crop is not up to the standard. KANSAS is having another plague of grasshoppers.

THERE are 500 charitable organizations in New York City. Hops in Washington have been injured by

tent caterpillars. STAMFORD, Conn., has just celebrated her 250th anniversary.

REPORTS make it appear that good comb honey will be scarce.

THE fruit crop of Southern California is estimated this year at \$6,500,000.

A METEOR shattered a windmilt near Blackpoint, Col., a few days ago. THE car famine continues in the

owing to the immense grain crop. THERE have been 17,962 cases of cholerain Hamburg, Germany, with 7595 deaths.

A NEW hymnal has been adopted by the Episcopal General Convention at Baltimore, Md. FIGURES from Europe indicate the grain

yield about fifteen per cent. better than last PURCHASERS have been found for many

of the Massachusetts farms reported as ahandoned. THE first discovery of a comet by photog-

raphy has been made at Lick Observatory, in California. w ships of the United States

Some of the ne Navy are to have three smokestacks, each 100 teet high. An epizootic of madness has seized large herds of cattle in Gaines Township, Iowa,

and many have died. THE tax collector of New York City took in \$3,000,000 in two hours and a half on the

first day for payment. THE storage battery system is to be adopted on the Second avenue street railroad, New York City.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER has forbade postmasters to furnish names and

addresses to advertisers. THE United States cruiser Boston has been dered to remain at Honolulu until the

Hawaiian trouble is settled. NEW YORK'S Board of Estimates figures out that it will cost \$40,000,000 to carry on

the city government in 1893. GOLD has been found near Frankenberg, in Hesse, Prussia, near the old gold mines which were in operation a thousand years

Work on the United States cruiser New York has been delayed by the failure of the Carnegie Company, Homestead, Penn., to deliver the eighteen-inca armor for her

AMERICAN interests in the Gilbert Islands are suffering since the raising of the British flag. Gilbert Islanders are systematically deceived and sold into practical slavery in South America.

which have clearings of the sixty-one cities which have clearing houses for the nine months ending September 3) foot op \$45,-489,413,521, an increase of \$4,109,312,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1391. THE total clearings of the sixty-one cities

HORSE THIEVES KILLED.

A Desperate Battle Results in the Extermination of the Gang.

News has just been received from Deer Flat, in the northern portion of Idaho, of a battle that resulted in the killing of a gang of horse thieves who had long been a source

of great ross to farmers and stockmen. A large pose went out in search of the thieves, who were operating with the utmost boldness. The posse was absent about A large pose went out in search of the thieves, who were operating with the utmost boldness. The posse was absent about a fortnight. One afternoon the thieves were found camped at a spring at the head of a shallow basin, about a quarters of a mile in diameter. They were well mounted and heavily armed, and had with them a dozen fine horses, which they had stolen from various farmers. The rustlers were cooking their dinners when the posse came up and surprised them. Finding themselves surrounded, the thieves shot five or six of the stolen horses and using them as breastworks made a stubborn resistance. The shooting was all at long range, and after an hour's battle no fatalities had resulted. After a consultation a majority of the pursuers ranged themselves in line about half a mile to the lesward of the thieves and a few men left on the windward side set the prairie grass afire. The hunted men started for a distant gulch in an attempt to ascape the double danger. Three of their number were wounded and were left to perish. The rustlers ran toward a ravine, but were shot down before they had gone 1000 yards. The prairie fire did not destroy the wounded rustlers and they begged piteously to be allowed to did in peace, but they, together with the bodies of their six dead companions, were strung to the limbs of a big tree and allowed to remain there.

M. ROUVIER, French Minister of Finance, has proposed to the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies partially to meet the deficit of \$1,200,000 in the budget by placing a tax of \$1.20 on bicycles and tricycles.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Nominations for municipal offices were made in New York City. Tammany Hall nominated Thomas F. Gilroy for Mayor, the Repulicans nominated Eiwin Einstein, and the County Democracy nominated and the County Democracy nominated the county Democracy nom nated John Quinn. Full local tickets were put in the field, but the judicial candidates are the same in each instance. New York Democracy indorsed the Tammany ticket.

The long distance telephone line between New York City and Chicago, Ill., has been formally opened by Mayors Grant and Washburne exchanging greetings by wire. THE New York Yacht Club accepted Lord Dunraven's challenge to sail a race the America's cup.

EX-SECRETARY REDFIELD PROC TOR WAS formerly elected by the Vermont Legis-lature to succeed Mr. Edmunds in the United States Senate.

ENGINEER PATRICK LAVEN was standing with his engine on the frog, near Waverly, N. Y., when a yard engine in charge of J.Gor. man came up the main line with a box car in front and smashed into Laven's engine. Laven and his fireman were killed, and E4-ward Passmore, a brakeman, was struck by a caboose and killed.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WAYNE MC-VEAGH addressed a mass meeting of Demo-crats at Cooper Union, New York City Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, addressed a Republican meeting in Brooklyn.

SIX HUNDRED school children were seated on temporary seats fifteen feet high at West Winsted, rehearsing for the Columbus Day celebration when the structure collapsed and 300 fell to the floor. Many got broken limbs, but none were killed.

AGAIN the Inman line steamship City of Paris makes good her claim to supremacy over the graynounds of the ocean. America's adopted liner has just beaten her own record, which was the world's record, makerson, which was the world's record. record, which was the world's record to he wing the voyage from Queenstown to New York in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes, and performing the feat of sailing 500 miles in each whole day of the voyage and on one day sailing 530 miles, the greatest distance ever sailed in twenty-

CHARLES BURKHALTER & Co., wholesais grocers, of New York City, have failed, with liabilities of over \$700,000.

South and West.

GOVERNOR HUMPHERY, of Kansas, sent a letter to Major-General Nelson A. Miles, of the United States Army, at Chicago, requesting that a company of United States cavalry be sent to the Southern Kansas border for the protection of citizens from the remnant of the Dalton gang.

Fire started in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, Ill., and did damage to the extent of \$100,000. One woman was killed by of \$100,000. One woman was killed by jumping from a third-story window in a hotel. Bodies of some of the guests were supposed to be still under the debris.

RALEIGH, N. C., was one hundred years old a few days ago, and she celebrated the centennial by an elaborate street pageant. The city was decorated in her centennial colors of orange and red and with a profusion of National flags.

In the Colby Mine, in Bessemer, Mich. when the day shift was going down, the cage containing nineteen men broke away, and fell over seven hundred feet. One man was instantly killed and the others all had legs broken. Four were fatally hurt.

THE Republicans and People's Party have agreed upon a fusion in Louisiana.

Washington.

BARON FAVA, the Italian Minister at Washington, announced that King Humbert of Italy has nominated Professor Russo, the of the Columbus monument, a

Cabinat officers, members of the Suprema Court and the Diplomatic Corps started for Chicago from Washington on special trains. THE annual report of General John M. Schotield, Major-General commanding the United States Army, has been sent to Secretary Ellipse retary Elkins.

United States Minister to Venez-UELA SCRUGGS has formally recognized General Crespo's Government.

THE President received the following dis patch from Secretary of State Foster, dated Chicago: "By the direction of the Garman Emperor, the Charge d'Affaires express to you, this, the 21st day of October, devoted to the universal celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, his Imperial Majesty's most sincere congratulations and wishes for the welfare of the country. I have conveyed to the Charge your deep appreciation of the imperial message this morning."

Foreign.

Alt the Greek representatives in Rou-mania have been ordered to leave their posts on account of the seizure by Roumania of a Greek merchant's fortune. The Roumanian diplomatic representatives in Greece have also been withdrawn.

FIVE miners and three would-be rescuers were suffocated in the Palermo (Italy) sul-

THE Wahehe triba, in East Africa, attacked the German station at Mpwapwa, killing the Arab Governor, two Germans and two British Indians. Many of the defenders of the station were wounded.

THE French Chamber of Deputies was opened after the recess; the Government was questioned in regard to the Carmaux labor troubles. It was decided to settle the strikes by arbitration.

FOURTEEN workmen were buried by the caving in of a sewer in Hamburg, Germany; two were suffocated.

Four natives and fourteen Turkish soldiers were killed in riots in Crete. THOMAS NEILL, an American, was found guilty of the murder of Matilda Clover, in London, England, and was sentenced to be

GREAT damage was done by floods in Sar dinia; at Elmas 100 buildings fell, under-mined by water; there were several wrecks on the Spanish coast.

A REVOLUTIONARY outbreak in Santiago dei Estero, Argentine Republic, resulted in a desperate conflict, in which the revolutionists were successful. Five men were killed and nine wounded.

NEW PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The Crow Reservation in Montans Opened to Settlement,

President Harrison has issued a proclamation opening to immediate settlement all the surplus lands of the Crow Indian reservation in southern Montana, aggregating vation in southern Montana, aggregating 1,800,000 acres, ceded to the Government under the agreement of Decumber 28, 1890, as modified by the agreement of August 27, 1992. The ceded lands, except mineral lands, under the terms of these agreements can only be disposed of to actual settlers, under provisions of the Homestead laws and section 2301, R. S., which allows ex-soldiers and sailors the benefit of their time of service in the army or navy of the United States. Each settler before receiving a patent for his homestead, however, shall pay to the United States for the lands taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, \$1,30 per acre, one-half to be paid in two years. The ceded lands constitute the western part of the reservation, the eastern part remaining in reservation.

THE railway construction in the United States during the first nine months of 1892 was 2519 miles, while there is yet 1500 miles in sight to be built this year.

WHITELAW REID'S LETTER.

He Accepts the Republican Vice-Presidential Nomination.

Whitelaw Reid's letter announcing formally his acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency has been made public and is, in part, as follows: "Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.:

"Dear Sir-When the nomination with which the National Convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of its appeal to the popular suffrage.
"To do other or less than this is, to any honorable man, an impossibility. A politi-cal party is an association of citizens seeking to have the Government conducted in accordance with its views, and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose. To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles would be as dishonorable and as criminal as to pro-

cure goods under false pretences.

"There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the Republican Party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken; and they will strive, by all the lawful means in their power, to enforce its plainly expressed will. Since my interview with your requestion, and careful committee, further reflection and careful attention to the arguments on both sides in the current public discussion have confirmed my belief in the wisdom of the Republican declarations, as well as the lucid candor with

which they have been presented.

"The party platforms—so-called—are more important this year than usual. Both the leading candidates have once commanded the approval of the American people, in its highest form of expression. Attention is therefore concentrated less on the men them. selves and more on the principles each is put foward to represent, and would, in case of

election, be required to carry out.

"The declarations of our opponents demand a still closer scrutiny, since their vic-tory now would give them the first oppor-tunity they have had since 1859 to put in practice their policy. Never since that date nave they had control at once both in the executive and the legislative departments of the Government. This year the election of a President clearly carries with it majori-ties in both houses of Congress. ties in both houses of Congress.

"It is obvious that, in the common judg-ment of the people in all parts of the country, the really vital issues which this year divide parties, and demand a popular de-cision, are those relating to the tariff and the currency. Fortunately both sides have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness. The issues thus made between the rival candidates for the popular suffrage are specially sharp

Mr. Reid thereupon proceeds to discuss at great length the tariff, the currency and the Federal Elections bill from his stand-point, affirming the Republican view with energy and painting the return of the Damocrats to power as an impending calamity against which he would warn all Republicans—a thing that would be shocking to his party and a shock to business. Mr. Rei4

'I believe your declaration of principles and your renomination of a prudent, spot-less and successful President will command the popular approval at the polls and will, under God, inure to the continued beneat of our country. Very respectfully yours.

"WHITELAW REID."

"Ophir Farm, N. Y., October 18, 1892."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAMES G. BLAINE now tips the scales at JUSTICE LAMAR of the United States Su-THE Earl of Dunraven, it is announced will be the next challenger for the Atment

can cup. REV. DR. HOFFMAN, who owns the Hoffman House, New York City, is the riche

clergyman in the world. KAISER WILLIAM, of Germany, is only thirty-two years old, though airsady the lather of seven children.

PRESIDENT MCLEOD insists that every letter received at the Reading Railroad office shall be answered on the day of its arrival. MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY has been voted \$100 by the aldermen of Boston for a poem in commemoration of General William QUEEN REGENT CHRISTINA, of Spain has

consented to stand as go mother of the daughter born a short time ago to the Imperial House of Germany. DEWITTE, the newly appointed Russian Minister of Finance, was fifteen years ago

a mere village station master on the railroad line from Kieff to Odessa. THE Czar of Russia has recently found time to become interested in the game of cricket, and has organized two elevens

among the young men of his court. JULES VERNE, the French novelist, so far from being an athlete, as he has been called, is a cripple and limps sadly. This is the result of a shot from the revolver of an

insane nephew. A TOUCHING feature of the Tennyson funeral, in Westminster Abbey, London, was the many floral tributes from the lowly, showing the popular esteem in which the dead poet was held.

BRECKINBIDGE, of Kentucky, says Senator Hill, of New York, is the only public speaker he knows "who is impatient to begin his -who can look his audience squarely in the face at the very start and open with-out embarrassment." CAID MACLEAN, the present Commander

in-Chief of the Moorish army, is an Englishman, and was formerly a subaltern in the Sixty-ninth regiment of the British army, which he left some years ago to take service under the Emperor of Morocco. Miss Rose L'Ouventune, a granddaughter and the only living descendant of the great Haytian soldier, lives in the village of soldier, France. She is sixty-nine years old and descended the soldier.

and dependent upon an annual pension of \$310 paid her by the Government. LORD HERSCHELL, the new Lord Chancelior of Great Britain, and incumbent of that office under Gladstone's last administration before this, is not directly descended from the great astronomers who bore that name, but is of the same family. The Herachelis

are of German origin. PRINCES VICTORIA, of Hawaii, will visit the United States and the World's Far in 1893, returning to Honolulu in time to celebrate her eighteenth birthday, October 16, when "she will become eligible to assume the duties of her position as heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii."

BURIED IN A SLUICEWAY. Three Men Killed and Two Fatally Hurt by a Falling Wall.

The wall of a sluiceway in Gleason & Bailey's mill, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., caved in while seven men were cleaning it out. Michael Mansell, fifty-five years old;

Michael Mansell, fifty-five years old; Michael Conroy, fifty-six, and George Seigfred, fifty-two, all having large families, were taken out dead. Patrick Martin and Patrick Conroy were fatally hurt. The others were slightly injured.

The wall was undermined by the water and a mass of atons and massury thirty feet high toppled over without warning. Volunteers were quickly on hand and the work of reacue was begun. Thousands flocked to the scene, and the relatives of the men buried were frantic.

The three men killed were crushed out of all shape. The others were pinned down and their cries for help were heartrending.

FOR CLEVELAND.

WAYNE MACVEAGH, GARFIELD'S ATTOR-NEY-GENERAL WILL VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET-HE SAYS THE TRUE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY WOULD BE PROMOTED BY CLEVE-LAND'S ELECTION.

Following close upon the announcement that Judge Gresham, four years ago prominent candidate for the Presiden. tial nomination in the Republican National Convention, had decermined to vote for Cleveland and Stevenson, another bombshell has been thrown into the Republican camp. The following letter from Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General under Garfield, announcing that he will vote for Grover Cleveland, has been given out for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1892. John W. Carter, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club?

Your cordial invitation to address the citizens of Boston on the issues of the canvass happens to reach me just when professional engagements prevent my naming a time when I can do so, but you are quite right in concluding that I intend to vote for Mr. Cleveland.

Entertaining the convictions I do, no other course is open to me, and cheerfully accord to the supporters of President Harrison the same sense of public duty by which I claim to be actuated. As both parties have presented unexceptionable candidates, there is no reason why the differences which exist upon questions of public policy should be discussed otherwise than in good humor, and with entire respect for each other's opinions.

In the present campaign what may fairly be called the false alarms of the canvass will prove of little value, because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates. The average voter knows that free trade is impossible in this country, for the conclusive reason that the vast revenues now required to meet 'the expenses of the Government will necessarily afford a far higher degree of protection to our established and prosperous manufacturers than either Alexander Hamilton or Henry Clay thought desirable in the infancy of our weak and struggling industries. The average voter also knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never reappear. On the other hand, he knows as well that no system of duties on imports, however inequitable, can prevent our continued growth in wealth, in manufactures, and in population, a growth due to the incomparable gifts of Providence, the intelligence and energy of the people, and the blessings of free institu-

While I am more than ever resolved to hold duty to country far above any ties of party, I find myself at present in general accord with the Democratic Party, and willing to trust its course in the future The insight hathe courage party exhibited in compelling the nomination of Mr. Cleveland when he was without a single office holder to support his candidacy seem to me to demand that I should meet them in the same spirit and act with them as long as they maintain that high standard of policy and of administration. It is the more easy to do so because the Republican Party, securing its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve matters as they were, at once embarked upon what I regard as a reckless and revolutionary policy, even overturning all the safeguards of legislation in the House of Representatives in their haste to pass the Force bill and the McKinley bill, both, to my mind, unnecessary and un-

wise measures. The opposition to the Force bill, as not only sure to create far greater evils than it could cure, but as also subversive of the rights of the States, has become so earnest and widespread that it is said to have been abandoned; but it is must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by the Republican Party, and very narrowly escaped becoming a law. There is no pretense, however, that

the Mc Kinley bill is abandoned. On the contrary, our express approval of it is demanded. No doubt that bill, which I cannot but think was an uncalled for disturbance of the then-existing tariff, greatly benefited a few interests, but certainly it greatly oppressed many others. Of the protected industries themselves, many were then, as now, in far more urgent need of free raw materials than of higher protection, but with raw materials on the free list the bill could not have passed, for those having such materials for sale controlled enough votes to defeat it, and they were very likely to do so if their bounties were discontinued. The manufacturers needing free raw materials were therefore, obliged to join in the objectionable processes of increasing prices by restricting production, thus adding to the number of trusts by which the price of the necessaries of life is placed at the mercy of unlawful combinations of capital.

It is not surprising that labor, believing itself to be oppressed, soon rose in revolt, and civil war has actually raged this aummer in four different sections of the country. And, of course, the farmers, paying more for what they buy and getting less for what they sell, grow poorer day by day; and excellent farms in some of the most fertile sections of this most highly protected State will hardly bring the cost of the buildings

upon them. But the economic evils, however great, of the McKinley bill and the unreasonable system of protection it represents are of far less importance to my mind than the moral evils which follow in their wake. In deciding for what purposes the masses of the people may properly be taxed, it must not be forgotten that taxes have a wonderful capacity for filtering through all intervening obstacles till they reach the bowed back of toil and resting there, and therefore the giving of bounties

under any form of taxation is mainly the giving away of the wages of labor. The sad truth that the curse of the poor is their poverty is illustrated in nothing more clearly than in the undue share they suffer of the burdens of taxation.

But, apart from this consideration, ought not taxes only be imposed as required for public purposes, or may they also be imposed for the pecuniary advantage of such persons or classes as are able to control Congressional action in their favor? It seems to me like s travesty on taxation to require, as the McKinley bill does, the farmer who grows corn in Indiana to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces cane sugar in Louisiana, or to require the farmer who grows wheat in Pennsylvania to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces maple sugar in Vermont; but it is nearer tragedy, than travesty to tax the masses of the people to increase the wealth of the very wealthy owners of most of our

protected industries. But even such inequality and injustice are the least of its evils, for while such a system endures political corruption is absolutely sure to increase, as such a system not only invites, but it requires, the corrupt use of money both at the polls and in Congress. It is of its very essence that "fat" shall be "fried" out of its beneficiaries. Who shall happen to do the "frying" or who shall happen to distribute the "fat" upon any particular occasion is mere matter of detail, but while that system lasts both will continue to be done by somebody.

And the evils of a system of legislative bounties, so far from stopping, only begins with those bounties secured to the industries protected by the tariff. The disastrous course of the Republican Party on the silver question is an apt illustration of this truth. It ought to be an honest-money party, and it would be if it could; but while it demanded increased bounties for its favorite manufacturers, it could not refuse increased bounties to the silver producers, as the votes they control were probably necessary to the passage of the McKinley bill. So situated, the Republican Party had no alternative but to pass the silver law of 1890, doubling the purchase of silver and requiring the building of more warehouses in which

to store the useless metal. The total purchases made by the Government amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, and would not realize, if resold, one-half their cost, while the poison of debased currency, whose work, however slow, is sure, is making itself daily more and more felt in every channel of business and finance, and is inevitably driving gold out of the country and leading us to all the evils of a fluctuating and therefore dishonest currency based upon silver alone. The Republican Party cannot take any effective steps toward repealing the bill, for the silver men are very likely if their bounty is stopped to so vote that the bounties of the McKinley bill will stop also.

The abuses of the pension system furnish another apt illustration of the evils sure to follow such a system of legislation, ... If Congress was to levy taxes upon classes of manufacturers, it was very natural that the pension agents should also join hands to increase their fees by an discriminate granting of pensions. The result is that nearly a generation after the close of the war there is a steady increase of the vast sums passing through the pension agents' hands, until now the total amount staggers belief, and has become of itself a very serious burden upon the Treasury. From the day of Lee's surrender until now no single voice has ever been raised against the most generous provision for every person who had any just claim upon the gratitude of the country; but surely there is neither reason nor justice in legislation which destroys all distinction between the discharge of duty and the shirking of it, between loyal service and desertion of the colors, between wounds received in battle and diseases contracted in the pursuits of peace.

There is still another great and increasing evil chiefly traceable, in my opinion, to the maintenance of an excessive tariff since the war, and the constant meddling with it to make it higher, and that is the bringing to our shores of those vast swarms of undesirable immigrants who degrade American labor by their competition and threaten the stability of institutions based upon an intelligent love of country. Just as the duties upon imported merchandise have been increased, so has the grade of imported labor been lowered, until now, under the McKinley bill, there are coming here every month many thousands of more ignorant, and therefore less desirable, laborers than ever before. It is not easy to exaggerate the moral evils they are likely to inflict upon our social order and our National life.

As the Republican Party is now definitely committed to the policy of taxing the people for the purpose of giving bountles to such persons or interests as can secure the necessary votes in Congress, so the Democratic Party is now as definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the needs of the Government for public purposes alone. The gulf fixed between these two policies of taxation is as wide and deep as can well exist between political parties, and I am also convinced that the old causes to which I am interested cannot hope for success until the avowed policy of the Republican Party on this subject

Until then the right of each State to control elections within its borders will not be secure. Until then there is no prospect of our enjoying the single and stable standard of value which other civilized and commercial Nations possess. Until then there is no hope of placing either our pension system or the regulation of immigration upon a just and proper basis. Until then the purification of our politics will continue "the iridescent dream" which high Republican authority has declared it must always remair. Until then any pretended reform of the civil service must prove, as it has proved this last four years, a

And until then even ballot reform, the best help yet discovered to honest elections, and already threatened with overthrow by the Republican managers in Maine, Vermont, and Indiana, must share the same fate of betrayal in the house of its pretended friends. All these causes are, in the very nature of things, the relentless foes of a system of government by bounties to favored interests,

and such a system is their relentless foe. As I believe, for the reasons I have given, that the true welfare of the country would be promoted by Mr. Cleveland's election, it is my duty to vote for him, and as I recall the capacity, the fidelity, and the courage with which he has heretotore discharged every public trust committed to him, the duty becomes a pleasure. Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MACVEAGE.

What Shall the Answers Be I 1200 Here are some questions that Democrais can ask their protectionists friends when discussing the tariff question during this campaign.

Are not the wages in free trade England higher than in any of the pro tected countries of Europe?

Have not wages in this country always been higher than in England since the Mavflower landed. Were not American wages in 1860,

when we had a revenue tariff, higher in proportion to those of England than they are now. Are not wages as a rule lowest in the countries with the highest tariff, like

Russia, Mexico and China, where foreign trade is restricted as far as possible. Did not the farmers own a good deal bigger share of the wealth of the coun-

try in 1860 than they do now! Why have wheat and wool been dropping in price since the adoption of

What good do the duties on wheat and wool do the farmer? Why has the price of cotton declined one-half in the last year or twof

Why were our exports of tinware to Canada reduced from \$75,119 in 1890 to \$40,671 in 1891? If there are 285,000 men in New

York State who have had their wages raised by the McKinley bill, why is it that none of them can be found to acknowledge it? Just notice how your protectionist friend will wiggle to evade the ques-

tion.-Utica Observer.

On Its Last Legs. The Republican press is quoting us statistics at great length to prove that necessary living expenses are higher in Great Britain than here. We are all thankful for this information, but coupled with it is an assertion that is an insult to the intelligence of this Nation. With brazen assumption we are told, in the language of the New York Press, that "Protection, is making this difference, by raising wages and lowering the prices of goods in this country." Protection, that is doing all it can to defeat als; that increases the cost of machinery to till the soil, to manufacture our goods and to transport them, and that increases the cost of every dutiable imported article consumed here! that increased the cost of living, as Hamilton, Clay and Webster admitted, but which they attempted to justify, to a limited degree and for a limited time, because of other considerations. This same "Protection," we are to believe, because it cannot entirely defeat the natural results of the most productive country on the globe, is what makes living cheap here. The system must indeed be on its last legs when its friends attempt to justify it on this absurd plea. If they had talked this nonsense thirty years ago our rational voters would never have employed McKinley to make tariff schedules.

Which Horn?

Every protection paradox presents a

sharp horned dilemma. If the tariff is not a tax how can it produce revenue? If taxing an article tends to make it

cheaper how does it enable the manufac-

turer to pay higher wages? If the tariff has raised wages, thus adding to the cost of production, how

can prices be lower? When the price of farm produce went up under McKinlevism, how could the cost of living go down? Now that the price of foodstuffs is going down is the cost of living rising again?

If our imports have increased, as the protectionists now boast, how has the tariff secured the home market to our manufacturers or protected wage earners against the competition of pauper labor abroad? If our manufactures can, as the statistics show, produce many staple ar-

ticles more cheaply than they can be made abroad why do they need a high If high tariffs make high wages why are wages in Germany and in France so

much lower than in England? Finally, as we have often asked without an answer, if the foreigner pays the duty why did McKinley leave the Treas-

ury so short of money? These questions present several interesting dilemmas. Which horn of them will the protectionists choose?—New York World.

STATISTICS have been gathered to prove that consumption is one of the prime causes in the decrease of the Indian population of the country. and then the collector of the data calls in question the wisdom of prescribing an outdoor existence for victims of pulmonary complaints. The Indian lives in a way that would kill an ordinary tree in a short time, and no white man could follow his example and live at all. It is not outdoor life, but every unressonable form of excess, that gives the red man con-