CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. from our tariff laws.

Full Text of the Document as Given to Press for Publica ion.

The following is the president's letter of acceptance made public on the 10th

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee, etc.-Gentlemen : In addressing to you my formal letter of acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the excess of public needs, is surely some impressive relations of such action to the American people whose confidence is thus invited, and the political party to the people, ought not to be tolerated. which I belong, just entering upon a While the heaviest burdens of the govcontest for continued supremacy. The

In these circumstances, and in view of this recessary effect of the operation of lute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of the frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a substance of the people a sum largely in thing which, under a government based upon justice and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of ernment are uncomplainingly born,

world does not afford a spectacle more light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by just sublime than is furnished when millions necessities. Unnecessary taxation is un-just taxation, and yet this is our condiof free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate and bid one tion. We are annually collecting at our of their number to find the highest custom houses and by means of our inearthly honor and the full measure of ternal revenue taxation many millions public duty in ready submission to their in excess of all legitimate public needs. will. It follows that a candidate for this As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than \$130,000,000. No better evidence high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend could be furnished that the people are the selection of its incumbent shall be exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the heard no more, there must be in the superfluous burden indicated by this | quiet calm which follows a complete and surplus will be better appreciated when solemn self-consecration by the peoples' it is suggested that such surplus alone represents a taxation aggregating more chosen president of every faculty and than \$108,000 in a county containing 50,endeavor to the service of a confiding 000 inhabitants. Taxation has always and generous nation of freemen. been the feature of organized govern-These thoughts are intensified by the ment the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. light of my experience in the presiden-When presented in a direct form nothtial office, which has soberly impressed me with the sever responsibilities which ing will arouse popular discontent more it imposes, while it has quickened my quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the mechanics, laborers and all our citizens trust of my countrymen. It is of the closely scan the slightest increase in the highest importance that those who ad- taxes assessed upon their lands and other minister our government should zealousproperty, and demand good reasons for ly protect and maintain the rights of such increase, and yet they seem to be American citizens at home and abroad expected, in some quarters, to regard and should strive to achieve for our the unnecessary volume of insidious and

country her proper place among the nations of the earth.

But there is no people whose home indifference if not with favor. The surterests are so great and whose numerous plus revenue now remaining in the objects of domestic concern deserve so treasury not only furnishes conclusive much watchifulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound finanistence constitutes a separate and indecial system suited to our needs, thus pendent menace to the prosperity of the securing the efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the confunds represents that much money struction and equipment of means of dedrawn from the circulating medium of fense to insure our national safety and the country which is needed in the chanmaintain the honor beneath which such nels of trade and business. It is a great national safety reposes; the protection mistake to suppose that the conse of our national domain, still stretching quences which follow the continual withbeyond the needs of a century's expandrawal and hoarding by the government sion, and its preservation for the settler of the currency of the people, are not of and pioneer of our marvelous growth; immediate importance to the mass of sensible and sincere recognition of the our citizens and only concerns those envalue of American labor, leading to gaged in large financial transactions. scrupnious care and the just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; which free and ready money among the the limitation and checking of such people produces, is found that opportumonopolistic tendencies and schemes as nity for labor and employment, and that interfere with the advantages and beneimpetus to business and production, fits which people may rightly claim; a which bring in their train prosperity to generous regard and care for our surviv- our citizens in every station and vocaing soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, in business and manufacture, the conto the end that while the appreciation struction of new and important works of their services and sacrifices is quickened, application of the pension funds to improper cases may be prevented; protection against servile immigration fair security; and all these things are which injuriously competes with our stimulated by an abundant volume of laboring men in the field of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; a guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy so that in peaceful relations the Indians may be promoted, with re- the opportunity for work and employsulting quiet and safety to the settlers public expense by the introduction of empt from the influence and effect of an econominal methods in every department of the government. The pledges tional treasury, and wage earners and the late convention of the national democracy lead to the advancement of these cerned in the situation. Others, seeing objects and insure good government, the approach of danger, may provide aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present ad-ministration and submitting its record of idleness resulting from disputes be-tween the laboring man and his complexto the fair inspection of my country-men, I endorse the platform thus pre-sented, with the determination that if I am again called to the chief magistracy there shall be a continuace of a devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country. Our scale of federal taxation and its consequence largely engross, at this time, the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our stantially the rate of tariff duties imgovernment is a creation of the people, established to carry out their designs sities of the government justified the im-and accomplish their good. It was position of the weightiest burdens upon founded on justice and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control. and only serves them well when regulated and 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 reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his the judgments of individuals. While fair contribution to the necessary public such efforts should be made as are con expense. Therefore it is not only the right, but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to inlimited to actual public needs. It seems to be perfectly clear that when a government thus created and maintained upon them and through utter perverof public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom ouses on imported goods and by interous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleo- that defense and safety promised in the this seems to be entirely unprovided for margarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these dues and assess-ments are added to the price of the ar-

cost of domestic productions resulting countries which have the advantage of we have entered upon, the necessity of SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, the deour plan for raising revenue, the abso- mand 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 extendscale of tariff taxation as draws from the ing the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating 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 employment or the reduction of

1 sevel

the wages of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such ancouragement and advantage to the .mloyers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any differ-ence that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening 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. And before passing from this phase of the question, I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulonsly regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to those interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow

citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to

American citizenship. The platform adopted by the late national convention of our party contains the following declaration: "Judged by democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed, when by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered up, while unduly enriching the few that combine to rob the body of our citizens by depriving

them, as purchasers, of the benefits of national competition." Such combinations have always been condemned by the democratic party. The declaration of its national convention is sincerely made and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious insults of

these devices to wrong the people. In the restless enterprise and activity Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they

which is so obvious, I believe should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be petter and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our do-

eason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like

result And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the abstraction by the government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All the danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less and the blame should not be laid at the door of the democratic party if it is applied too late. With firm faith in the intelligence and

patriotism, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not in-

MEN AND WOMEN OF PROMINENCE.

scholar, but a brilliant whist player.

published. Herbert Spencer is working on his autobiography, but his poor health prevents his making much progress.

Dr. McGlynn's Anti-Poverty society a committee of conference ordered. is a mere reminiscence, and he is to be Stewart asked unanimous consent to sent away to Europe in search of his lost have the Chinese exclusion bill taken health. up. Sherman objected. Mr. Stewart

Chevruel, the French scientist, has inst celebrated his 102d birthday. A were not allowed to see him. They tion on the measure the senate adwere received by his son, a promising journed. young man of seventy-nine.

Citizen George Francis Train, who is taking a vacation at Berkeley Springs, n Virginia, is visiting his daughter, a bright and charming lady. He dates his letters at Pendleton Villa-on-the-Hill, and he is sending out to the press some of the brightest of "Psychos.

De Lesseps is approaching his eightythird birthday. It is said that the 'Duke of Suez," as he is playfully have assumed the name of trusts instead the humanities, but failed miserably in of conspiracies. We believe that these geography; he could not tell the cardi-

and have a comparison of the or that the

A Sumonsis of Protoedings in the Sen House of Representatives

HOUSE .- The house on the 8th reamed consideration of the retaliation bill and was addressed by White of New York, who declared for retaliation such as would retaliate against the enemestic enterprises and furthering our my and not upon the people of the Uninational welfare. If misrepresentations ted States. He believed the first sec- a mile away. Baker county, as well as of our purposes and motives are to gain tion of the bill would inure to the bene-credence and defeat our present effort fit of the dominion of Canada and to weather is wet and favors development. in this direction there seems to be no the permanent injury of the comerce of The demand for aid from frightened this country and of American labor. Florida and Georgia towns is entirely Wilson asserted that a ruler who would precipitate a war without imperative ne- telegram was read the house took up and essity and without exhausting every honorable means to avoid it, would

merit and call down upon himself the execration of every just and right-minded man. The debate was continued by Messrs. Bayne, McAdoo, McMillen, the house. Farquhar and Seney. Henderson of SENATE. lows charged the president with dishonesty in sending in his message. He was trifling with the American people, with American citizens. Fifteen thous

raged. They ask that their enemies be treated in the same way as they had been treated. The debate having fluence them, prejudice will not cloud | closed, Mr. White of New York moved their understanding and that menace to recommit the bill to the committee the people's interests and public duty strike out the first section, but the mo- the department of agriculture, and to for the vindication of our attempt to in- tion was lost without a decision. The augurate righteous and beneficent re-form. GROVER CLEVELAND. bill was then passed-yeas 174, nays 4. The negatives were Messrs. Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White of New York.

Chief Justice Fuller is not only a ripe the conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and

committee on foreign relations. The antine regulations. house amendment to the senate bill to pension the widow of General Kilpatrick, reducing the amount from \$100 to \$75 a month, was non concurred in, and then made a motion to that effect, and dressed the senate in favor of Blair's House.-The house on the 10th re

sumed consideration of the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The pending motion was that made by Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to concur in the amendment reserving but as his time was limited he had merecalled, when he went up for his bach-elor degree in 1822 passed creditably in the humanities, but failed miserably in the humanities, but failed miserably in the but as his time was limited he had mere-ly an opportunity to touch briefly upon the cotton bagging trust. Consideration of the bill was interrupted long enough of the bill was interrupted long enough to allow Maish, of Pennsylvania, to present the conference report on the army to deprive railroad companies of any appropriation bill. It was agreed to. the house bill was passed for the allow- merce law over the telegraph comance of certain claims reported by the treasury officers, known as the Fourth is Table difference with the fourth treasury officers in the formatter and the sentence of the s schemes, we count the checking of their, are of seventeen years to a farmer, but of July claim. The bill represents 686 during the next session, which convenes was soon left a widow, afterward marry- claims, amounting to \$180,000. The on December 4 and adjourns on March a market unless money is forthcoming sults promised by revenue reform. While ing Rev. Dr. Lockwood, a Baptist cler- claimants are residents of Tennessee, 1, covering exactly three months, but gyman. For the past fifteen years she Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, Pennsyl- excluding the regular holiday adjournhas been practicing law in Washington. | vania and Kansas. Senator Sherman re- ment, consume only about nine weeks. ported the senate bill, declaring trusts | Efforts will be made at the next session to unlawful, placed on the calendar. This put upon the regular army, navy and bill is a substitute for Senator Sherman's fortification appropriation bills additioninterest in the employes of the roads original bill. The Chinese exclusion bill al provisions for fortifications, heavy which he owned. A story is told of an was then considered, but no definite ac- ordnance and men-of-war, torpedo death. Mr. Crocker was greatly dis- HOUSE .- In the house on the 11th the lieved, however, by the oldest and turbed, and when one of the officers of sundry appropriation bill was consid- ject of the tariff will consume nearly all the road told him that it was no use ered. The pending amendment was of the next sess on of congress which worrying over such things, which were that relating to the reclamation of the will remain after the regular apprepriapeatedly confessed by all political par- of our boys was killed, and I could not souri, moved that the appropriation be to enable the two houses to accomplish reduced from \$250,000 to \$50,000. The the work desired on the tariff, trusts motion was adopted. Mr. Holman, of and other important questions, and that Indiana, offered a substitute for the the president will call an extra session senate amendments providing that the shortly after his inauguration. William Redmond, member of parlia- necessary expenses for the carrying on ment, has been convicted at Wexford of the survey be paid from the approsentenced to three months' imprison- the United States, and suspend the op- of December. The session has already eration of the desert land act during been the longest, but one, during the the pendency in congress of legislation looking to its repeal. The vote showed the largest since the foundation of the

House.-In the house on the 14th a telegram was received by Mr. White of New York, from Surgeon General Ham-

ilton dated Camp Perry: "This camp is getting in splendid condition, and a safe and sure outlet is now provided from Florida infected points to the north. No sickness among the refugees here. There are but five cases of yellow fever in the hospital. The tents are half beyond appropriation." As soon as the

passed the senate joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection in the interstate commerce of the United States. A dozen private bills were my reasons: agreed to in committee and passed by

SENATE. - In the senate on the 14th the and American fishermen had been out- passed. There being no quorum voting nesota, Illinois, Iowa and Lakota, alunanimous consent that the next vote should be taken at 1 o'clock next Monday. The joint resolution extending appropriations until September 25 passed. will not intimidate them, let us urge on foreign affairs, with instructions to The house bill to enlarge the duties of

create an executive department of agriculture, was taken up and discussed at but have introduced no evidence. And some length. Final action on it was now after the roads have refused to inpostponed. Among the hills passed were SENATE.-In the senate on the 10th the following: House bill, providing why they don't obey the order of the boards of arbitration to settle differences between inter-state railroads and em-Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague has written agreed to. The house retaliation bill either party to the controversy. Pro- resolution to again adjourn the case unployes upon the written application of ty of the state board presents a pocket a book, which is in print and soon to be was then presented and referred to the viding penalties for a violation of quar- til November 12, 1888.

WORK OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

Likewise Important Measures That Will Over to the Next Session.

Washington dispatch: There are various important bills which will come become the next session of the Fiftieth conthe bill was taken up. Sherman ad- gress. Among them are the bills making states out of Washington, Montana deputation of Paris students who went motion to reconsider the vote by which and North Dakota territories, which are have they not made these inquiries beto his house to offer congratulations the bill was passed. Without final ac- in the senate, and bills of a similar char | fore?

acter in the house, and the bill incorporating the Nicaragua Canal company which was endorsed by the republican its platform. The special committee of foreign immigration will, members of it from the sale and entry until otherwise say, report a bill in December regulatprovided all lands made susceptible of ing immigration, which will doubtless irrigation. Bacon, of New York, took attract widespread attention and make a advantage of the debate that followed to prolonged debate. The general food deliver a speech on the subject of trusts, adulteration bill will also come up in the

MR. LEESE LAYS DOWN THE LAW.

He Defends His Action and Vore on Mutters of Transportation.

Following is the full text of the protest filed by Attorney General Leese of Nebraska against the recent action of the state board of transportation whereby the time of enforcing the ordered reduction in local freight rates was postponed for a more complete and thorough understanding of the situation:

In the matter of adjourning the case now pending concerning the order of the state board of transportation to the railroad companies, I wish to file my protest against any further continuance of this question, and will hereby state

The board has made an order after due deliberation, and served it upon the roads in this state requiring them to so Chinese bill was again considered. A arrange their schedule of rates that the ballot was taken on Mr. Blair's motion to rates in this state may be fixed in the reconsider the vote by which the bill was same proportion as in the states of Minor likely to vote, it was arranged by though our rates would be much higher than in those states.

> This case has been adjourned a number of times All the railroad companies have been before the board, and on the different occasions set for hearing have made long arguments each time. troduce any testimony to show cause state board, and have interposed every technicality known to the law, a majori-

There is no request by the railroad com-

panies for an adjournment. The majority of the board voting on the adjournment are not dissatisfied with the order made by the board, although two of them voted against it when it was introduced July 5; but the motion to adjourn is for the alleged purpose of finding out the cost of roads, and this is the only reason assigned on the part of the majority of the board. What have these members been doing for the past two years? Why

Why do they not read the report of the railroad commissioners where the costs of all the roads are given under oath, and have been printed and signed national convention and mentioned in by these same members? Why is it that our three secretaries have not gained the house investigating the subject of this information during the last two 'years? What consideration has the state received for the \$23,000 appropriated to the board, if at this late day neither of the secretaries nor the majority of the board knows what it costs to build a railroad? The cost of the various roads has been given to the board, and has been sworn to by the officers of olution does not ask for any information relating to the operating expenses

tion. New ventures, new investments and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms, with circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without for its movement and transportation to we cannot avoid partian misrepresentathe seaboard.

indirect taxation visited upon them by

our present rate of tariff duties with in-

proof of the unjust taxation, but its ex-

people. This vast accumulation of idle

The first result of a scarcity of money revenue reform should be so plainly among the people is the exaction of se- stated as to admit of no misunderstandvere terms for its use, increasing dis- ing. We have entered upon no crusade trust and timidity, followed by a refusal of free trade. The reform we seek to to loan or advance on any terms. In- inaugurate is predicted upon the utmost vestors refuse all risks and decline all care for established industries and en-, accident in which a fireman met his | tion was had. securities and in a general fright, the terprises, a jealous regard for the intermoney still in the hands of the people ests of American labor and a sincere deis persistently hoarded. It is quite ap- sire to relieve the country from the inparent that when this perfectly natural, justice and danger of a condition which if not inevitable stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise land. We are dealing with no imagina- all the time, he looked up and replied arid regions. After several hours of un- tion bills have been passed. Many also with the government the civilization of the Indians may be promoted with rement and reduce salaries and the wages ties, and pledges of a remedy have been on our frontiers, and the curtailment of of labor. Instead, then, of being ex- made on all sides; yet, when in the legislative body, where under the constituimmense surplus lying idle in the nation all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the democontained in the platform adopted by others who rely upon their labor for cratic majority were attempting with exsupport are most of all directly con- treme moderation to redeem the pledge of offenses under the crimes act, and printion for the topographic survey of terday, it having commenced on the 4th common to both parties, they were met tion and, the minority refusing to coing upon their daily toil for bread unoperate in the house of representatives. prepared, helpless and defenceless. Such or propose another remedy, have rea state or affairs does not present a case mitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the sentween the laboring man and his employ-The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legis-

lative action to meet in political convenwages. In reviewing the bad effects of this action and flippantly declare in their parcumulated surplus and the scale of tariff ty platform that our conservative and rates by which it is produced we must careful effort to relieve the situation is

not overlook the tendency towards gross destructive to the American system of and scandalous public extravagance protection. Nor will the people be miswhich a congested treasury induces nor lead by the appeal to prejudice con-tained in the absurd allegations that we the fact that we are maintaining without serve the interests of Europe while they excuse, in a time of profound peace, subwill support the interests of America. posed in a time of war when the neces-They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by sities of the government justified the imremoving the internal revenue tax from the people. Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumuand for mechanical purposes. They delated surplus to the people and the chanclare, also, that there should be such a nels of trade. Some of these devices revision of our tariff laws as shall tend are at variance with all rules of good to check the importation of such artifinance; some are delusive, some are abcles as are produced here. Thus, in surd and betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon itory point they confess themselves willcivilization and to deprive our people of sistent with public duty and sanctioned the markets for their goods which can by sound judgment to avoid danger by be only gained and kept by the semthe useful disposition of the surplus now | blance, at least, of an interchange of sist that such expense should be strictly remaining in the treasury, it is evident business, while they abandon our conthat if its distribution were accomplished sumers to the unrestrained oppression another accumulation would soon take of the domestic trusts and combinations its place if the constant flow of redund- which are in the same platform perfuncby the people to do their bidding, turns | aut income was not checked at its source | torily condemned. They propose furby a reform in our present tariff laws. ther to release entirely from import dusion of its power extorts from their la-bor and capital a sum largely in excess conditions by merely attempting to sat- (except luxuries) the like of which canisfy the people of the truth of abstract not be produced in this country. The theories nor by alone urging their as-sent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are uninstitute to the produced exclusively abroad and not injustly treated in the extent of present already free, will find it difficult to disfederal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists and that in this proposition. They need in their nal revenue taxes assessed upon spiritu- it is for them to demand a remedy and homes cheaper domestic necessaries, and

cover where their interests are regarded

trusts are the natural offspring of a marnal points on the map.

ket artificially restricted; that an inordi-Belva Lockwood graduated from nately high tariff, beside furnishing the Genesee college in 1847, took a second temptation for their existence, enlarges degree from the Syracuse university in the limit within which they may operate 1870, and later the degree of bachelor against the people and thus increases the laws from the National law school at extent of their power for wrong doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such | Washington. She was married at the baleful operations among the good retion, our position upon the question of

The late Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, is said to have felt a personal threatens evil to all the people of all the happening with more or less frequency get that out of my head."

NOTES FROM FOREIGN SHORES.

by determined opposition and obstruc- ment without hard labor.

A dispatch from Afghanistan says the ameer reports that his troops have cap- no quorum, and the house at 4:35 ad- government. There were, during the tured Fort Kanard from the rebels, to- journed. gether with many prisoners, including shak Khan's father-in-law.

Eighty-one passengers, mostly emigrants, and six members of the crew of the steamer Sud America, from Monteher, La France, was badly damaged.

Four hundred Irish stevedores employed in the Glasgow harbor have been Protestants from Belfast. It is feared a | adjourned. riot will ensue. It is stated the employers discharged the men because they belonged to a union which is contobacco and from spirits used in the arts | stantly making intolerant demands.

Russia, accepting a German contract to build a narrow guage railway to the the Merv Oasis, French capitalists have formed a company to purchase large proposing to increase the duties upon and fertile Russian territories for farmsuch articles to nearly or quite a prohib- | ing and cattle breeding. Another great company is proposed with Russian and ing to travel backward in the road of foreign capital to export beef, mutton agreements or combinations, to issue and pork to England by fast steamers his proclamation suspending temporafrom Libau.

> property by the recent cyclone is enormous. The total number of lives lost in the city and subarbs is forty-six. The light house situated on Cayoover three thousand people were left omeless and in great misery. The reatest damage caused on the island by the storm was at Laqua and Isabella. over one thousand buildings were destroved.

The United States dispatch boat, Dol-

House.-The house on the 12th resumed consideration of the conference 10,194 in the first session of the last conreport on the sundry civil appropriation gress. In the senate there were introbill. The senate amendments were con- tions, against 2,881 bills and 56 joint video, which was sunk, are reported curred in. The senate bill amending resolutions in the first session of the ost. The steamer which collided with the act relating to postal crimes was last congress. While in the senate passed. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, there were submitted 2,172 written removed that the house go into committee ports, against 1,581 in the first session of the whole, but this was ineffectual. as no quorum was present. After vain from committees to the senate (approxlismissed. They will be displaced by attempts to obtain a quorum the house imately) 250 bills and joint resolutions

SENATE .- In the senate on the 12th the house amendment to the senate bill relating to postal crimes was concurred a written statement with every measure in. Mr. George offered an amendment reported from committee, while in the to the trust bill reported from the com- senate bills may be returned from committee on finance. The amendment mittees and placed upon the calendar consists of four additional sections, the most important of them being one making it the duty of the president, when satisfied that the price of any article of merchandise is raised in consequence of rily the collection of import duties on In Caibarien the damage done to such articles. He supported his amendment in a speech at some length. The amendment was ordered printed.

able.

House.-In the house on the 13th a joint resolution was passed extending Frances is completely demolished, and until October 1 the existing appropriathe light house keeper and two other tions for the sundry civil expenses of men were drowned. In Vuelta Abajo the government. The house resumed consideration of the senate bill amendatory of the interstate commerce law. Anderson, of Iowa, offered and advocated the following amendment: That in whatever nature, arising under the act, bhin, which arrived from Honolulu re- approved February 4, 1887," and under

entitled "An act to regulate commerce, ently brings news that the Chinese of all acts amendatory thereof, concurrent

which is very necessary if the design is to fix rates, and if every question conof their land grants. The propositained in the resolution should be prop-SENATE .- In the senate on the 11th, tion to extend the inter-state comerly answered, the board would be in no better condition to make rates than they are to-day. And if for any reason the statements are not the identical language used in the report, as in the resolution, it would only have been necessary to ask a few additional questions, and they would have been cheerfully answered by every road in the state, but for the board itself to adjourn this case at this time until the 12th of November is beyond my comprehension. If the majority of the board thought they had made a mistake in making the

original order, and desired to recede boats, dynamite cruisers, etc. It is befrom the position they had taken, it would have been their duty to have stated that fact, and dismissed the case and commenced anew, but to adjourn the case for the reason designated leads me to believe that it is a subterfuge and for some other object than the one stated.

The fact is apparent that the pending case is one that is absorbing the minds of the people of the state and they have the right to know whether the state has the authority to fix rates on these rail-The Fiftieth congress was in session roads, and especially so as the Union exactly nine months one week ago yes-Pacific railway claims exemption from

the jurisdiction of our state laws because it has been incorporated by an act of congress. last half century, and it promises to be

To adjourn this case until November 12. without knowing how the state board will hold on this question, is in itself a last nine months which ended on last gross violation of public duty and I can Wednesday, introduced in the house only say that while I must submit to 11,362 bills and joint resolutions, against the vote of the majority, I do so protesting with my own voice and vote, in the name of justice to the people of this duced 3,520 bills and 107 joint resolustate.

I want it distinctly understood that I am not a policy member of the board, and in every case and on every question I have acted on my own judgment and as my conscience dictated to be of the last congress, there were reported right.

I do not want to injure the railroads in this state, realizing the fact that we without written statements. All of the all need the roads as much as the roads bills reported from committees to the need the people. Our interests are muhouse were accompanied by written retual, but when I see gross violations of ports, as the rules of the house require our constitution and laws by the railroad corporations, and an utter disregard of the rights of the people shown, I raise voice against the same. I am willing now, always have been, and always will without written reports but with the be, to allow every road such rates as will simple word "favorable" or "unfavoryield a fair per cent on the value of the property, under the same rules of econ-

Among the most important bills of a omy as to operating expenses, as should general character pending in a more or be used in the private affairs of the inless degree of completion are those prodividual stockholders. Every fair viding for the territory of Oklahoma; minded man should be willing to conproviding for the issue of circulating cede this, and I do not believe that there national bank notes to the par value of is a man in this state that would object bonds deposited with the treasurer; esto such rates. I do now and always will tablishing additional life-saving stations object to such rates as will yield a divithroughout the country, and the bill endend on fictitious capital, or what is acting an entirely new system of generknown as watered stock, and make this al land laws. All of these measures are explanation to assure you that I only unfinished business of the calendar and ask right and justice, and submission to are privileged. They will be among the our constitution and laws by the railroad first measures for action in the next sescorporations of this state, and until this sion of this congress if they are not object is attained, you will find me in passed in this session. the ranks with my face to those who op-

Returns from the Maine Election.

I consider it a misfortune at this time Lewiston dispatch: The Lewiston for the board to delay so vital a quesall civil actions and proceedings, of Evening Journal has returns from 300 tion. I can realize how two members towns, which give the republicans a of the board can so vote and act, as they plurality of 17,000. The same towns have interposed their objections, and last year gave the republicans a plural- shown a disposition to delay and vote courts is hereby conferred upon state to protest against the action of the Hato protest against the action of the Ha- courts of competent jurisdiction, and lican plurality will be 20,000. The re- tery to me, and I must rest satisfied

pose it.

