

ELECTRIC FLASHES

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JUMPED THE TRACK

THREE KILLED AND TWO INJURED IN A WRECK.

Harry Hayward, the Murderer of Catherine Ging, to Be Hung December 11—Condemed Man's Terrible Exorcations Against His Parents and Brother.

Bad Wreck in New York. NEW YORK: Three men were killed and two were injured in a railroad wreck on the New York and New Haven Railway in Harlem. The killed are: Thomas Fitzgerald, engineer, 38 years old; Frederick Maples, 40 years old, brakeman; Thomas C. McNally, 40 years old, brakeman. The injured are: Thomas Bannon, conductor, cut and scalded; Thomas McKean, fireman, cut and scalded.

All of the killed and injured were residents of this city. The accident occurred between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets. The engine, with a switching crew, was bound east to Van Ness station, when, without any warning, it left the track and went bumping along over the ties. Bannon, the conductor, and McKean, the fireman, leaped for their lives the moment the engine toppled over across the westbound track before the others of the crew were able to save themselves from being crushed beneath the weight of the boiler.

The dead bodies were crushed and scalded, death evidently having been instantaneous. Fitzgerald's head protruded through the window of the engine cab and he was sitting on his seat at his duty when the accident happened. No cause for the accident could be learned, everything being in proper shape.

Society Girl in Disgrace. NEW YORK: A young woman who has figured prominently in society in Rhinebeck, N. Y., is occupying the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, because a young man named Dodd, formerly one of her admirers, has charged that she gave him to read a poem and a bit of prose alleged to be shockingly indecent.

Wayward Hangs Wednesday. MINNEAPOLIS: Gov. Clough Saturday afternoon sentenced Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, to be hanged December 11. Harry heard the news of his doom from Sheriff Holmberg's lips when the latter read to him the death warrant. The prisoner evinced no signs of breaking down, but, on the other hand, repeated the awful exorcations against his brother, Adry, which of late have been the only indication that he appreciated the seriousness of his position.

"I know that I have little time," said Hayward. "There are a few things I'd like to straighten out and a few folks I'd like to get even with. I'm not quite so mad at Blitx as folks think. But if my father, mother and brother (Dr. Hayward) were dead, I would be the happiest man in the world."

National Live Stock Convention. CHICAGO: At the meeting of the National Live Stock Convention in this city the following officers were elected: President, W. M. Thompson, Chicago; secretary, L. B. Bond, Chicago; treasurer, Chas. W. Baker, Chicago; vice-presidents, D. N. Palmer, St. Louis; W. B. Stickney, St. Louis; J. G. Martin, Omaha; J. H. Hanson, Sioux City; L. B. Bond, Chicago; John Payne, Kansas City; W. E. Skinner, Fort Worth, Texas.

May Bar Our Sheep. WASHINGTON: It is reported from London that Great Britain intends to prohibit after January the importation of American sheep. It is quite probable there will be vigorous protest from this Government. The Agricultural Department has not as yet received official notification of the proposed prohibition, but the subject has been informally discussed by the officials. The reason given for the proposed prohibition is the prevalence of scab disease in the sheep.

Concession from China. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash.: A concession from the Chinese Government to build a line of railroad from tide water to Pekin has been obtained by a syndicate of American capitalists. The road will be about 200 miles long and will tap a valuable coal mining district. Among the men of prominence said to be in the deal are Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, ex-Secretary of State John Foster, and others.

Cardinal Persico Dead. ROME: Cardinal Persico, prefect of the Congregation of Indulgence and Sacred Relics, is dead.

Hopes to Be a State. OKLAHOMA, O. T.: A large non-partisan convention adopted resolutions earnestly urging on Congress to admit the territory to statehood. A committee will be sent to Washington to push the claims of the territory.

Durrant Denied a New Trial. SAN FRANCISCO: The court has denied Theodore Durrant a new trial. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Guilty of Many Murders. FORT WAYNE, Ind.: Wm. Stone, for-

der sentence of ten years here for shooting Deputy Sheriff Harold, has confessed to committing murders in Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City and several other places. His story is one of a life of murder, burglary, train and stage robbery and is a startling confession.

Stone says he and his partner, William Walrath, killed a man at Kansas City in 1888 and robbed him, but later gave the money to Henry Donnelly, a policeman, for protection. He confesses to the murder of Mrs. Stewart and her son, Clarence, in Cleveland. The bodies were cut to pieces and thrown into Lake Erie. He says the following day he killed a boy in the Big Four yards in Linndale, Ohio.

In Buffalo he and Walrath and a man named Burns, a saloonkeeper, killed a wealthy western farmer, who was looking for a good time. The money was divided and Stone and Walrath returned to Chicago, with the stolen money, in a restaurant. Here Walrath married Stone's sister. Mrs. Walrath died and Stone and Walrath left Chicago. Later Stone returned and was implicated in the murder of a father and son named Prunty. Three men are now said to be serving life sentences at Joliet for the crime, but Stone was not arrested.

He then tells of a murder at Dunkirk, N. J., where his side partner, Duffy, stabbed a pal named "Buffalo Jack" four times fatally and buried him in the woods. Another murder was committed at Union City, Pa., the victim being an old man named Horton, or Norton. Another murder was committed by the trio near Youngstown, O., the victim being a resident of Ashabula. The last murder committed by Stone and Walrath was on April 12, 1895, on a Pennsylvania freight train.

Cripple Creek's Wealth. COLORADO SPRINGS: J. R. McKinney, one of the first practical miners to enter Cripple Creek and one who has made a good fortune, said in speaking of the recent boom in the Cripple Creek mines: "I am positive that Cripple Creek will next year produce \$18,000,000. The values will be more from the low grade ores, though the extent of the rich ores already discovered is astonishing. No one not as familiar as I am with the camp can understand the enormous yield in sight of gold ores running under two ounces to the ton which will pay a handsome profit to the mine owners. All stocks in companies formed two or three years ago have a permanent value, because they were honestly organized and are honestly managed. The swarms of new companies I have nothing to say. The district may enlarge in area, and these companies may develop good mines. I am urging a still more close watch by the listing committees of all new companies. Many companies will not sell their shares here, but will go east to unload upon the ignorant."

Bradstreet's Weekly Review. NEW YORK: Bradstreet's report says: "General trade continues the feature of preceding weeks—smaller volume, quiet in most lines, business being conducted conservatively, actively only among dealers in woolsens, clothing, shoes and hardware, and new orders generally of a filling character. The season has evidently been a late one, prolonged mild weather having delayed orders until the Christmas season and the belated autumn request came together. Notwithstanding almost uniform reports of quiet and unchanged conditions, it should be noted that Jacksonville, Augusta and Birmingham, at the south, and Milwaukee, Kansas City and St. Louis at the west, show exceptions to the rule by reporting gains in demand for wholesale staple goods compared with the preceding week.

Ironwood, Mich.: Letters just received from Capt. William Knight, who left here last September with a party of miners for the gold fields of South Africa, indicate that the dark continent is not the miners' paradise it has been painted. The Ironwood men were promised desirable situations at salaries from \$5 per day to \$5,000 per year. Many of them have been unable to secure any work and are in Johannesburg, which they describe as a "human hell." They composed principally of sharps of both sexes, and the miners are principally native Kafirs, who work for about 30 cents a day, and it is difficult for a white man to get employment at living wages. The letter states they will return to Michigan as soon as they get money enough to pay their passage.

Gough Given Eight Years. CHICAGO: After two hours' deliberation the jury which tried Geo. Gough for the murder of George Puek found Gough guilty of manslaughter and fixed his punishment at eight years in the penitentiary. The verdict was a surprise to all in the courtroom. Gough's face brightened as the clerk announced the verdict and he was greatly pleased. Gough was an attendant in the Dunning insane asylum and kicked a patient named Geo. Puek to death. The crime was at the time considered one of the worst affairs of its kind that ever happened in Chicago.

A Triple Hanging. COLUMBUS, S. C.: Prince Graham, Jason Blake and Wm. Brazier were hanged at Hampton for the murder of F. R. Nears, committed for the purpose of robbery. On the gallows they persisted in saying that Wm. Blake, Sr., had nothing to do with the crime. He was convicted along with the others, but received a life sentence. He was taken from the sheriff and lynched, as he was leaving court, by a mob. All of the men confessed their guilt.

Two Counterfeiters Caught. WASHINGTON: The secret service has received word that Mike Ford and Wm. Senter were arrested at Atlanta, Ga., with a large quantity of counterfeit \$10 silver certificates on their persons. Ford and Senter have been passing counterfeit bills throughout the West and considerable quantities are known to have been disposed of in Omaha, Kansas City and Dallas, Texas.

Bean Guessing a Lottery. SPRINGFIELD, Ill.: In reply to the query "Is it contrary to law to give purchasers of 50 cents' worth of merchandise no guess at the number of beans in a jar?" Assistant Attorney General Newell says that it is and clearly comes within the law regarding lotteries, as all such contests, or "guessing arrangements," have been held to be lotteries.

Diamond Merchant Killed. PEORIA, Ill.: Antonio Hodelpen of New York, a diamond merchant, fell from a truck wagon at the railroad station here and received injuries from which he died soon afterward. He had \$70,000 worth of diamonds in his possession.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

GROVER SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

General Synopsis of the Views and Recommendations of the Head of the Nation—Financial Problem Discussed at Length.

The Message.

The following is the text of the message in part of President Cleveland, delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives Tuesday.

To the Congress of the United States: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial urgency to our deliberations. Our relations and the exigencies of our national finances, the reports of the government and the necessities of our national life, have been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of the nation as require your attention and intelligent labor and observation.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our national life, and by entering into course with foreign nations and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are required, the details of our domestic and departmental operations. I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration and approval of your body, but the active interest of my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning these departments, and I trust that you will carefully examined they will furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare.

I press upon you the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption of the people's good.

The Oriental Struggle.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate and arduous task of approaching the narrow waters that connect them, the waters in question are now being disturbed by the piratical activities and there nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the primary cause of the trouble, and the fact that the waters are being disturbed by the piratical activities and there nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the primary cause of the trouble, and the fact that the waters are being disturbed by the piratical activities and there nets are there used.

The Late Hawaiian Uprising.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being connected with the revolt. Among them were several citizens of the United States, who were convicted by a military court and sentenced to imprisonment or fine or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to any subject, has a duty to protect its citizens in all parts of the world. In the Hawaiian case, the United States, while denying protection to any subject, has a duty to protect its citizens in all parts of the world. In the Hawaiian case, the United States, while denying protection to any subject, has a duty to protect its citizens in all parts of the world.

Cordial Relations with Japan.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the government of the United States, by the exchange of her naval bases, has made it possible for Japan to be the first to recognize her wonderful advance, and to extend the confidence due to a ruler of enlightenment and progressive character.

The Cuban War.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed by an insurrection, in one respect more active than the late rebellion, which has continued from 1895 to 1897, in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, embracing the important cities of Havana, Santiago and Cienfuegos. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, which our countrymen are permitted to carry on, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and indignation, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our laws and to restore to the territory of the United States from which to aid those in arms against the rebel government. Whatever the result, the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to have the largest and most earnest desire for freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our country in its effort to maintain the recognized obligations of international relationship.

Should Pay the Behring Claim.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to abstain from interference, in connection with the settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of a British sealion, was not confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government and should be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress it is certainly hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the settlement of the sealion claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed to and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached.

International Sea Rules.

Notwithstanding that Great Britain ordinarily extends her jurisdiction into international waters for the prevention of collisions at sea based on the recommendations of the maritime conference of Washington, suggesting March 1, 1895, as the date to be set by proclamation for carrying these rules into general effect, the British government has recently countered opposition on the part of British naval officers, who are opposed to any such extension of jurisdiction.

Massacres in Turkey.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued since April, 1895, to excite the sympathy of Christians in Armenia and the development there in other districts of fanatic hostility to christian influences naturally attracted attention to the sufferings of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies, are engaged in the performance of their educational and religious missions. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been afforded them vigorously enforced by every means within our power. I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain more information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarters of the Ottoman empire by sending thither the States consul at Sivass, for investigation and report was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government.

This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitous entanglement of the United States in the so-called eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers, calling for their intervention in political matters. It was intended to promote the good government and religious freedom of the non-Musulman subjects of the Sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

The Ottoman government has lately issued an Imperial firman relating to the payment of taxation on American college girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and duties which throughout the empire shall be protected.

The government, however, in view of existing treaties and its reliance upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection to the individual cases where danger threatened or the safety of our missionaries was imperiled. We have sent ships to cover the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have sent ships to the neighborhood of our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board the ships. The demand of our minister orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish troops shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the personal safety of our missionaries and missionaries. Through thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks.

The Financial Problem.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial condition, and when we appreciate how well the work has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent interest in these subjects.

By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored trade has been established, and which, while inefficient for the purposes of revenue, was introduced into the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of any right to the government to obstruct the revenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment. The revenue according to special advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our industrial and mercantile interests, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and industry can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than servile protectionism.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government has been unregulated by business conditions, and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years dilute and depreciating medium undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic and the late fiscal year was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed, that the advocates of the measure declared that their advocates declared they were prepared to meet the emergency of war. In almost if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made for the purpose of voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$31,169,072. Immediately after that date, and before the expiration of the law, the Treasury was required, under the provisions of the act, to retire national notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation as such notes were reduced to \$20,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, the outstanding United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the necessary sum.

In May, 1873, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding the further redemption of the outstanding United States notes, and authorized to issue new notes equal to the amount of the notes then outstanding to be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the necessary sum.

The law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding under the law, and which was not to stop at that time, but continued to increase, was \$24,851,616. The law of 1875 did not stop at that time, but continued to increase, was \$24,851,616. The law of 1875 did not stop at that time, but continued to increase, was \$24,851,616.

silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued, payable on demand in gold or silver, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain parity of the metal parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affording an outlet to the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

It thus resulted that treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations at the option of the holder. These notes, on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the payment of silver was amended, amounted to more than \$100,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding, added to the amount of silver purchased and diminished by redemption or cancellation, constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly \$200,000,000. The obligations are all instruments which since we have had a gold reserve have been used to depletion.

This reserve has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to \$7,011,320. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward fluctuations, steadily decreased except as has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations, and necessitated to some extent the payment for our purchases of gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its redemption in gold; the fact that which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold and the purchase of gold on the part of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad, and the consequent liquidation of our gold to be drawn against, as a matter of speculation.

The Three Bond Issues.

In consequence of these conditions the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to \$3,438,577, having lost more than \$1,000,000 during the preceding year. It was necessary to issue gold bonds in order to replenish being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible under existing laws, the sale of bonds provided for by the act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, realizing \$3,582,257.71, which was added to the gold reserve. The balance on the 8th day of March, 1894, at the sum of \$107,445,802. Its depletion, however, was immediately thereafter again accelerated so that on the 31st day of June, 1894, it had fallen to \$94,573,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than \$42,000,000 in five months, and dropping to a low level of \$2,000,000 on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve being reduced to \$7,989,707. It became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by the issue of gold bonds, amounting to \$20,000,000, from which there was realized \$23,538,500, with which the fund was replenished to \$24,221 on the 4th day of December, 1894.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hopes for relief. There was not even a lull in the draining of the gold reserve. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second re-enforcement of our gold reserve, by the sale of \$20,000,000 of gold bonds, our gold reserve being reduced to \$1,340,151. Nearly \$43,000,000 had been withdrawn, and the gold reserve had fallen to its lowest level, in anticipation of impending trouble I had on the 29th day of January, 1895, addressed the communication to congress, recommending setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given to the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by their terms in gold, and in the event of a full and complete gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the treasury notes issued for the purpose of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval.

Bargain with the Senate.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of congressional aid evident, and with the end of gold payments by the government was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory and the large withdrawal of gold, immediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that the measure was not being paid into the treasury upon such sales as was promptly drawn out again by the president. It was, therefore, necessary to issue treasury notes and find its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with their gold.

In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely necessary to those upon whom the responsibility for safety was devolved, not only that our gold reserve must, for a third time, be lessened, but that our gold reserve be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to this purpose, but that a loan must be made to cover the enormous promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was therefore made with certain bankers and financiers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in gold, should be exchanged for gold receivable by deposit, amounting to a little more than \$30,000,000. This gold was to be delivered to the government within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad.

It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they were to exercise their power to protect the government against gold withdrawals.

The contract also provided that, if congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, should be substituted at par for the 4 per cent. bonds described in the agreement. On the day the contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by a special executive message in which it was stated that more than \$15,000,000 would be furnished by the government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.

The congress, having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this sale of the contract, immediately was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,511,320 on the 8th day of July, 1895. The result of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawal of gold and brought about a period of stored confidence and such a general quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value in every interest that affects our people.

I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it would have been a disaster, the imminence of which was fortunately not at all generally understood by our people. Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent.

Appeals to Congress.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress of inaugurate and maintain the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectually consider the issue of our currency. I have suggested a remedy which I believe I have approved. I desire, however, to assure you that I am not prepared to operate with terms which I have suggested. I am prepared to cooperate with terms which I have suggested, and I will gladly labor further the interests and welfare of our countrymen whom in our relation to this matter we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.