

# EVA RAY,

—BY—  
**JANE EYRE.**

With feeling. JANE EYRE.

PIANO. *mf*

1. Where the snow-white flow'rs are grow-ing,      Smil-ing in the sun-by vale,  
2. While she lived, life was all pleas-ure,      Now we miss her from our home;

And the gen-tle winds are sigh-ing,      As they float o'er hill and dale,  
Lost to us our dark-eyed treas-ure,      And in sad-ness now we roam,

Where the hap-py birds are sing-ing      In the sun-shine, light and gay,  
But when all our griefs are o-ver,      In the realm of bright-er day,

*staccato.*

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There now sleeps our lit-tle loved one,      Dar-ling, lit-tle E-va Ray.  
We shall meet our lit-tle loved one,      Dar-ling, lit-tle E-va Ray.

CHORUS.

Down the wood-lands birds are warb-ling,      Warb-ling o'er their joy-ous lay,  
Down the wood-lands birds are warb-ling,      Warb-ling o'er their joy-ous lay,

*staccato.*

But we'll ev-er miss our loved one,      Dar-ling lit-tle E-va Ray.  
But we'll ev-er miss our loved one,      Dar-ling lit-tle E-va Ray.

INTERLUDE.

*mf*

## STREETER'S ACCEPTANCE.

### He Sets Forth the Theory of Reform of the Union Labor Party.

At the request of several of our patrons, we publish in full the letter of acceptance of A. J. Streeter, candidate for president on the Union Labor ticket.

The Hon. J. W. Gresham, Chairman, and Robert Schilling, Secretary, of the National Executive Committee.

"NEW WINDSOR, ILL., July 14.—Gentlemen: Your favor of June 20 to hand, giving notice of my unanimous nomination by the Union Labor party at its national convention held in the city of Cincinnati, O., May 15 and 16 last, for the office of president of the United States, and with this notice you also send copy of platform.

"I am truly thankful for this distinguished honor. To be nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people is more than I expected, and more than I deserve, and I would have been pleased had the convention conferred this distinguished honor upon another more worthy than myself. But it has come to me free as the air and the sunlight, and I deem it a duty I owe to both the convention and the people there represented, to accept the nomination, and if it shall be the will of the people to elect me, there will be some radical changes made in the administration of affairs, and to the extent of my ability and energy, and with a firm hand, the government will be administered more in the interest of the great common people, but not to the injury of any class of our people, for all should be equally protected in their person and property by the firm hand of the law. But the great common people, those whose hands have made the country what it is: have not had justice. Unfortunately it is the government itself that has brought the people to the condition they are in, struggling with poverty and debt. Through bad laws and their wicked enforcement by corporate monopolies, greedy combinations and avaricious trusts have become favored classes in the administration of affairs, and these have forced the people into their present condition. They now cry aloud for relief, and it is the duty of the government to help them instead of further aiding the privileged classes to their injury.

"I hold to this principle: The prosperity of a nation is measured by the prosperity of its industrial people. If they are prosperous then the nation is prosperous; indeed, but if its productive people are struggling with poverty, taxes and debt, then the nation is poor, though its treasury, like ours, be over flowing with idle money. Such is the condition of our nation to day. They tell us the country is growing rich, but the farmers

and other working people are growing poor. Did our fathers ordain and establish this government to be a machine to enrich the few at the expense of the many? I think not. But, on the contrary, the true intent of law and of government should be to protect the weaker members of society from the encroachments of the stronger. The stronger are better able to care for themselves, but the weaker need the fostering care of the government, and hence governments are institutions among men. This fundamental principle has been subverted, and in lieu of it we have a government of the capital class, now merged into moneyed aristocracy.

"If elected, no recommendation will be made to demonetize silver again, nor will the secretary of the treasury advise the destruction of the remaining greenbacks in circulation. The law for the coinage of silver will be enforced in the interest of the people, and instead of coining the minimum amount of \$2,000,000 per month, the maximum of \$4,000,000 per month will be coined. We need more money in circulation, and the coinage of silver should be as free as gold. Instead of so much talk about idle money in the treasury, that department of the government should be conducted on business principles—bonds called, the money paid out and interest stopped. I am advised that the act creating the 4 per cent bonds was tampered with and the time of payment changed in the interest of the bondholders, and this after the act had passed congress. We know the people did not do this thing, and if changed it must have been the work of the bondholders or their agents. I deem it good law that the bondholders should not reap the benefits from the unlawful acts, and such bonds should be called in and paid at their face value.

"There is something wrong and we all know it. We have tried a change of administration from one old party to the other, but it gave the people no relief. We are even worse off than when the change was made. Still interest, taxes, high rates of transportation, and other combinations take nearly all we can annually produce and leave but little on which to live, and less to pay our debts. A government that does not aid its industrial and working people to pay their debts is not a government of the people and is unworthy of their support. A government that has by its policy tolerated monopolies, greedy combinations and trusts, and has not protected people against their spoiliations, is unworthy the support of its working people. Unfortunately, these unholy monopolies, combinations and trusts have increased in numbers and power and strength from one administration to another, until they have forced upon the country another irrepressible conflict—a conflict involving the prosperity and happiness of 60,000,000 people. It is an irrepressible conflict that will determine whether capi-

tal shall rule this country, or the people who inhabit it. The other irrepressible conflict involved the liberty of 4,000,000 people, but this one involves the right and liberty of 60,000,000 people to the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

To settle the slavery conflict it cost the government a deal of money, of life and of sorrow, and it is to be hoped that this conflict may be settled peacefully at the ballot box and by the restoration of the government to the people to whom it belongs. But settled it will be, and let us hope without seas of fire or rivers of blood.

"Hence it is the part of wise statesmanship to look this growing conflict square in the face, and to make such changes in the laws and the administrations of the same as will restore confidence and prosperity to the people.

Such is the object and intent of the union labor party. If either old party had given relief, then there would be no necessity for the Union Labor party.

But both have been tried and both have failed. We see people leaving their old parties every day going to some new organization, and these changes are a vigorous protest against the wrong doing of the old parties. Some are saying: 'Let us reform within our old party,' but that is a hopeless task. For history has no record of a political party that ever reformed within itself. It takes a new organization to do that, and that is what we are doing.

"The tariff is a minor issue when compared with the greater issues involved, and so complex as to be difficult for many to understand it. No legislation whatever on the tariff will give cheaper transportation nor cheaper rates of interest on money, nor protect the people against the increasing combinations, monopolies and trusts now sapping the prosperity of the people.

Owing to the great diversity of opinion on the tariff and among all parties the Cincinnati convention thought it best at this time to leave that question out of the platform. I believe, however, that there should be a revision of the tariff laws, and that protection should be given wherever needed and the tax reduced wherever it can be safely done.

"We are a temperance party, in favor of good government, better morality and a higher Christian civilization. Believing as I do, that cheap tobacco and whisky are not in the interest of better morals and a higher civilization, but the reverse of it, I am opposed to the removal of the government tax on these conditions. Such would be a retrograde movement of demoralizing tendencies, and would lead thousands of young men into the gutter and degradation. We are the friends of the soldiers, too. Not in a sectional sense, to antagonize the blue and the gray. No. But, forgetting the past, let us plant freedom's flag upon the hilltops of every state, and concede to all the same patriotic devotion to our flag, our

country, and our hopes in a higher civilization. The Union Labor party will deal justly and liberally with its citizen-soldier.

"The platform says arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes. That is right. Labor strikes are unprofitable and often failures, and disturbers of business. Laws should be enacted to compel the employers and employees to submit their disagreements to arbitration. Corporate capital is sometimes too arrogant and relies too much on Pinkerton's militia. The very sight of this force irritates the working people when in trouble, and has a tendency to widen the breach between capital and labor. In Illinois we pay a large tax to maintain an efficient state militia and police force, and why this force of private militia has their headquarters in Illinois is more than I can tell. Their services should be dispensed with by state authority.

"I will not discuss the platform generally, but the land plank, opposing monopoly in land, demanding the forfeiture of unearned grants, limitation of land ownership, etc., meets my approval. The ownership or control of lines of communication and transportation is demanded by the people. A national monetary system in the interests of the people instead of speculators in money, is good. Equal pay for equal work for both sexes is justice. The platform is good, as a whole, and meets my approbation. In conclusion I will say, I will observe my duty to those who were pleased to put me in nomination; will hold their banner aloft until the idea of November shall have come, and until the last vote shall have been counted. I have the honor to be, very truly yours, A. J. Streeter.

Old Mr. Thurman had better either remain at home or stick to his favorite theme, the history of the American states, to start forth on a garrulous tour asserting that the levying of tariff duties is simply robbery, taxation against the American consumer, is certainly too raw for a party which is just now engaged in trying to fool the people and make them believe that it is in favor of tariff system. The ass in the lion's skin was a success to this sort of business as it is now going on. Old age grows garrulous, and pappy Thurman won't make the way any smoother for that back action letter of acceptance which poor Grover is now fooling with. To hear the old man denounce the industrial system which has made this country so great, reminds one of those days when he wrote the Chicago platform which declares the war a failure. He was younger and had more sense then than he has now, yet he should have been embalmed long prior to 1864.

## WENT DOWN AT GOLDEN GATE.

### The Two Vessels Collide in a Dense Fog and One of Them Sinks to the Bottom in Less Than Five Minutes.

#### Found Graves in the Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 22.—One of the most terrible marine disasters that ever occurred on the Pacific coast happened in the bay of San Francisco a short distance from Golden Gate at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamer City of Chester left her dock here at 9:30 and started on her regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California. An unusually large number of passengers stood on her decks and waived adieu to friends standing on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles of the Heads encountered a thick fog so peculiar to that locality. Captain Wallace, of the City of Chester, began blowing his steamer's whistle to warn all vessels of his approach. The Chester proceeded cautiously on her way when the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water. Captain Wallace answered the signal and gave the proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for in one moment those on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic emerge from the fog.

The Oceanic had just arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, and was moving up the bay to her dock. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester that there was no possibility for the latter to escape. The cabin passengers were nearly all on deck and the captain, seeing the danger, called on them to prepare for the shock. A panic at once ensued, particularly among the women and children, of which there was a large number. The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port side at the gangway, and the shock was terrific. Her prow cut into the Chester's upper works and then crushed down the bulwarks, tearing the great timbers and iron plates and breaking into the state rooms and cabins.

The wildest confusion prevailed among the passengers. They crowded together, some shrieking with fear and others praying for help. The bow of the Oceanic crashed into the middle of the Chester, cutting her almost in halves and causing

her to reel under the terrible blow. When the vessels were locked a number of the passengers were passed up over the Oceanic's bow and rescued in this way, but as soon as the large steamer could clear herself she swung around and immediately began to lower her forty-four boats.

At the moment of the shock the most of the officers and crew of the Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers stated afterwards that some of the crew took the first opportunity to climb aboard of the Oceanic and left the passengers to cut away the boats, and one of these was lowered as soon as possible and a number of the passengers taken off in them. Others provided themselves with life preservers and jumped overboard. The greater portion, however, were compelled to remain on the steamer, which began to settle immediately after the collision. Torrents of water began to rush into her hold and in five minutes after the collision the Chester disappeared sinking, in fifty fathoms of water.

Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Oceanic's boat, but the greater number were drawn down by the rushing water and never appeared again.

As soon as it was known around the bay that a collision had occurred a number of tugs and boats of every description went to their assistance and rendered what assistance they could in picking up the living or dead. Of the twenty-three steering passengers only two were accounted for this afternoon, and it is believed the others were lost. The cabin passengers numbered seventy, and of these ten are lost.

The names of the cabin passengers lost are as follows: G. W. Anderson, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. S. E. Prater, San Diego, Mrs. C. H. Hancy, Eureka, Cal.; J. A. Hampton and wife, Virginia, Nev.; C. T. Davis, Springfield, Cal., and Miss Davis, his niece; J. Greer, Kapa, Cal.; Miss Welch and Mrs. Porter.

The following members of the crew are lost: E. R. Chambers, steward; R. Fulton and Adam Richmond.

None of the survivors were landed until 1 o'clock, and at a late hour this afternoon there was still much doubt as to the number of those lost.

—Send your job work to the HERALD office.