

ing to the *Lealtad's* rigging shunt-out for assistance. A boat was lowered and the only survivor of the ill-fated launch rescued. The body of the pilot and one seaman only have been recovered. The *Lealtad* was built in 1881, was 18 tons, 27 horse power, mounting one gun.

As telegraphic communication with the interior towns becomes established the first reports of the havoc by the hurricane are confirmed. This is particularly the case in Batabano, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua and other places on the northern coast which suffered as much from the effect of the winds as high tides inundating large areas of territory. At Isabella Disagay forty-three cadavers have already washed upon the beach while the loss of life is estimated at eighty. Private advices from Cardenas state that all the wharves are destroyed and numerous small craft sunk. The city is inundated, the water at the statue of Ceylon being a foot deep. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. The Spanish mail steamer *Espanole* while en route from here to Matanzas shifted her cargo. The mate and two seamen were washed overboard.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—An excursion train carrying G. A. R. veterans from Youngstown to Columbus, on the Erie Railroad, was wrecked this afternoon. There were several killed and five fatally injured. A score of others were seriously hurt.

Train No. 5, west bound, on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road, carrying G. A. R. veterans from Youngstown and vicinity to the national encampment at Columbus, was wrecked at 1 o'clock this afternoon at Rittman, a small station within three miles of Wadsworth. The train consisted of nine cars. The connecting rod of the locomotive drawing the special broke near Rittman, and after much difficulty the train was stopped on a curve. While waiting for repairs a freight train which had been following the special thundered down the heavy grade at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and although warning was given, it was impossible to avert a collision. The locomotive of the freight plunged into the rear coach of the special, wrecking four cars, two of them being completely demolished. The excursionists had notice of the impending danger and all succeeded in getting out of the cars before the crash came, but as they hurried down the embankment the wrecked coaches rolled down upon them, killing four persons outright, and injuring twenty-five others more or less seriously.

The names of the killed are: Barley Batinger, engineer of the freight, who jumped against the bank and fell back under the wheels of his engine, his head being cut off; Wm. Cochran, Caladonia, Ohio, brakeman of the freight train, killed outright; John Snook and Samuel Brace, Youngstown; Miss Ina Tucker, Austlin, seriously hurt, since reported to be dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The following is General Harrison's letter accepting the republican Presidential nomination:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.  
Hon. M. M. Estee and Others of the Committee:

Gentlemen—When your committee visited me on the fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the republican national convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow citizens has not only occupied all my own time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views on the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the question that now attracts the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention's utterances of the democratic party, if in any degree uncertain and contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question.

THE ISSUE cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors in our markets are with quick instinct seen how the issue of this contest may bring advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law and wrong in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short at an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind: The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it.

Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St.

Louis platform, the democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. Is this not practically free trade in the English sense? The legend upon the altar may not be free trade, it may be the more obscure motto—tariff reform—but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is an important fact. Those who teach that the imposed duty upon all foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer and that the price of domestic competing articles is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported articles, that every million dollars collected for custom duties represents many millions more which do not reach the Treasury, but are paid by our citizens in the increased cost of the domestic productions, resulting from the tariff laws, may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt without impugning their integrity that if free to act upon their convictions they would so

REVISE THE LAWS as to lay the burdens of custom revenues upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform" if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance. The republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule and modify it, but we always keep in mind an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people.

We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of legislation to preserve the American market for American products, and to maintain the American scale of wages by an adequate discrimination of duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of an increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortable than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of the TREASURY SURPLUS, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to the consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective system duties as an advantageous case of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and burred the surplus, which they affect to deprecate seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy proposed. The proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate, and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called on, I think, to make the immediate choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not used for current or deficiency appropriation, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency, thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of

FOREIGN LABORERS under contracts of service to be per-

formed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary to effectively deliver our workmen and women from this most iniquitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contract to serve here will, however, afford inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duty is broken down. If the products of American workmanship must compete in the American market without favoring duties for the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different if at all, only in degree whether the cheap labor is across the street or across the sea. Such competition will soon reduce the wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of labor under contract. They will have no inducement to come and the employer have no endowment to send for them. In the earlier years of our history, agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarcer and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share in our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some circumspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civil position by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject should be enforced and faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a government BY THE MAJORITY,

and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect, when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual or community or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that the exchange of the American system of majority rule for minority control, is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single voter at a legal election by fraud or intimidation is a crime too great to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask for special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in localities where enfranchise is free and the election doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced. The nation not less than the state, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of its people.

This common interest very easily suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, at present an exigency that calls for a still more liberal and direct appropriation in aid of common school education in the states.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of

FREE COMMONWEALTHS in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protests. No question of the political preference of the people in a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has been opened to two thirds of the existing states, but admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

The declaration of the convention against all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily

capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage workers alone suffer loss, while idle capital receives its dividend upon the trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectually with these and other abuses connected with the subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience, they gave ungrudgingly. It was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up and running over. What they achieved only distant generations can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades, should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of most grateful liberality, and that in competition for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to the classified

CIVIL SERVICE,

received my support in the Senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore I cordially approve the clear and forcible expressions of the convention upon this question. The law should have a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan consideration and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test. Fidelity and efficiency are the only sure tenure for office. Only interest for the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance therefrom.

I notice with pleasure, that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The republican party has always been friendly to, everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Our relations with

FOREIGN POWERS

should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great both in natural strength and moral power to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to the other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to these I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, the rebuilding of the navy, the coast defenses, and public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate.

Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people, trusting that their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that has made and has kept us a nation, will lead them to wise and safe conclusions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston), Sept. 13.—Vera Cruz advices state that no trains were able to leave today. Medellin is completely under water and abandoned. The inhabitants have fled to the hills. The Alvarado Railroad is fully one meter under water, and in some parts even three meters. The inhabitants of Janapa, Medellin, Solidad, and Boca del Rior are without the necessities of life. Crops near Cataxala and Janapa rivers and their tributaries are totally lost. At El Paso, Soils de Golead ranch, over 20,000 animals were drowned.

The losses by the late cyclone were at Vera Cruz one French brig, four Mexican schooners and thirty-one lighters. At Campeche one schooner

went down and three lives were lost. At Hacotalpan thirty-one houses have fallen and telegraph and railway communications are interrupted.

The railway company now propose to put a line of stages on the road between Vera Cruz and this city, as many passengers, including the Senti Italian Opera Company, are at Vera Cruz, awaiting passage to this city.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 13.—Forest fires at various points along the shore of the bay here have got entirely beyond control. The outlook is very grave. Houses, logging camps and other property have been destroyed. People are flying for their lives. Two families are reported probably perished.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The health authorities anticipate no damages from yellow fever here, even though occasional deaths of fever refugees, such as that of Prof. Proctor, occur here. Proctor's body has been removed from the hospital to an isolated dead house on North Brother's Island.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The national convention of the Greenback party in session in this city, adjourned after deciding to put a national ticket in the field, and passing resolutions against a fusion with other parties and calling a national convention to meet in this city on the first Wednesday in September, 1889.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13.—Memphis has ordered non-intercourse with Decatur, Ala., which is 80 miles east of this city. A death supposed to have been from yellow fever has occurred there.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—The damage by the great flood is estimated at a million dollars. No estimate can be made of the damage to farms and crops from Augusta to Savannah while the country along the river is submerged. Eleven persons have been drowned.

### Southern Notes.

The Horn Silver stockholders will hold their annual meeting on October 2d.

Minersville threshed 7000 bushels of grain this season. This is a little above the record of the last few years.

Three new trustees, we are informed, were elected in Frisco this year. No notification of their election has been received by Superintendent Clayton, nor have any bonds been filed by them. The 20 days having expired, according to law the Friscoites have no school trustees.

Mr. John Hales, of this city, met with an accident last Saturday morning. He was assisting in holding up a frame for a partition in the meeting-house basement when a board fell and struck him on the head. He was knocked senseless for a few minutes, but soon recovered so that he could be taken home.

A little grandson of Mr. Joseph Banks, of Minersville, was kicked in the face by a horse the other day. Examination proved that the bone of the nose had been broken and a deep gash extended across the nose near the forehead and over the right eye. A fracture of the skull between the eyes was also found. The little boy is doing as well as can be under the circumstances.

Drs. Christian and Wenceslaw were called upon to examine a peculiar case yesterday. Mr. M. Steele, of Panguitch, brought over his little sixteen month's old child, which has been suffering for about two months from a fistula. It was found that there was an opening running from just over the hip, through into the bowels. From this fistula a discharge has been continual. There seems also to be another opening branching off from the above named, and coming out in the groin. The case is peculiar as the child is so young, but the doctors express hopes of its recovery, although it will require time and careful treatment.

The Second District Court convened on Monday last, but as no judge had appeared, to take up the reins of justice, court adjourned from day to day until Wednesday, when the announcement was made by clerk Wilkins that the grand jury summoned for the term would be discharged and the petit jury ordered to be brought in on the 17th inst. Judge Boreman has had an attack of illness and has gone to the coast to recuperate. Just how long his visit will be has not been learned, but probably he will return before the 17th inst.; if not it may be that one of the other judges will be with us. The next grand jury will meet on the 4th of December next, for which time witnesses are being subpoenaed to appear. The adjournment will bring a big expense upon the Territory, with nothing accomplished.—*Beaver Unionian, Sept. 7.*

Excavations made in Tzintzuntzan, in Yacatas, Mexico, in search of treasure, are said to have revealed a magnificent palace which is an archaeological wonder.

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