JUDGE PARKER IS NOTIFIED

Accepts the Presidential Nomination Tendered law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest from By the Democratic Party

Utterances of the Democratic Candidate on the Issues Before the Country in the Present Campaign.

Esopus, N. Y., Special.-Judge Alton B. Parker Wednesday received formal notification of his nomination for the candidate of the Democratic party, and in accepting gave public expression for the first time of his views on the issees of the campaign. The notification was brought to him by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, as chairman of a committee representing every State and Territy in the Union, Mr. Clark, in a brief speech informed the candidate of his nomination and try for its confidence and support presented to him a formal communica- clearly states the principles which tion signed by the committee.

Mr. Clark said in part: "Judge Parker: - The most momentous political performance known among men is the quadrennial election of an American President. preme executive power of 80,000,000 free people changes hands with simplest ceremony and most perfect order. While the contest for votes is waged with earnestness and enthusiasmsometimes with much heat and bitterness—the ready acceptance of the re-sult by the defeated is the surest augtry of the perpetuity of our institu-

"Presidents come and Presidents go but the great republic-freighted with granting of special privileges the hopes of the human race for liberty -goes on forever. All history proves that a government bottomed on popular suffrage is a government by party. Experience shows that he serves his party best who serves his country lest. The names most fondly chershed are those of men who devoted their time, their energies, their talents, their fortunes and their lives to the prometion of the public weal. Stronger incentive to high and patriotic endeavor no man hath than the hope to stand thorough all the ages in that goodly

"Out of the masterly debates and profound deliberations of the St. Lous convention emerged a re-united party,, which goes forth conquering and to conquer. The flower of the Democracy esesmbled there to consult the government to the principles enunciated by fathers, from which it has drifted for in these latter days. Every phase of Democratic opinion was represented by brave, honest and able champions in that great conclave of free and patriotic men. The St. Louis convention trade or business. These essential carried out no cut and dried programme. Its degelates were not mere automatons or marionettes waving and talking when the strings were pulled by one man. Speech and action were absolutely free and the great debates which took place there will constitute part of the permanent political literature of the country. No effort was made to gag or bridle any one. delegate had a pet idea which he was adequate and respectful hearing before To none was opportunity denied, Out of it all grew such unity as encourages lovers of liberty and of pure upon the campaign with the strength neighty party, with the enthusiasm born of truth, with the courage that the confidence of men animated by noble purposes and lofty patriotism.

entertaining that in this campaign not only of every Democrat in the land. but also of every voter, by whatever political name called, who believes that the constitution of the United States is a living reality and that it applies equally to high great and small; to public official and to private citizen.

"Into your hands the Democracy has committed its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership we will achieve a signal victory, that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy era in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long period of Democratic ascendancy, and that you will so discharge your duties as to rank in history as one of the greatest and best beloved of American Presidents.

In accepting the nomination Judge Parker spoke as follows: JUDGE PARKER'S ACCEPTANCE.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: "I have resigned the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, of this State, in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention that you represent has put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the honor to belong, or to the ominent members of the judiciary of this State, of whom I may now say as a private citizen that

I am justly proud. "At the very threshold of this response and before dealing wth other subjects, I must, in justice to myself, the confidence reposed in me by the

the gold standard as firmly and irre-votably established, a matter which I felt it incumbent upon me to make support had been secured through inpresidency of the United States as the direction or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me-an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in

no degree lessen or impair.

"The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the counwere so well condensed in the first lnaugural address of President Jeffer-son and points out with force and di-rectness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the government. While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the goverament, the conduct of whose officials has created scandals, and to punish these who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to practive economy in the expenditure of the money of the people, and to that end to re-turn once more to the methods of the founders of the republic by observing in disbursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes in respect to his own; still the spirit of the platform assures conservative, instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent as well as the punshment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, and thrift; the protection of property and a guarantee of the enforcement for the benefit of all man's inalienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of hatpiness." Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right prisonment or restraint. right of one to use his faculities in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution of each of the

"Occasionally, by reason of unnecforms, or because the limitations anxious to exploit, he was given an placed upon the departments of government by the Constitution are diseither the platform committee or the regarded by officials desiring to acentire convention. Every man had his | complish that which to them seems | ever. good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people, in whom all power resides have which grows out of the union of a and to say to departments created by it: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.' To secure the ends sought emanates from a righteous cause, with the people have by the Constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government-"The hope is not too extravagant for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial-certain powers, and it is the duty of those administering each deernment, and thus secure the exercise of all the powers conferred by the

the Fourteenth Amendment to

without due process of law.

people. THE THREE POWERS "Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis, touching the perpetuity of our institutions, written many yours after he had retired to private life, said: 'If the three powers of our government maintain their mutual independence of each other, it may last long, but not so if either can assume the authority of the oth-It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have employed powers not belonging to were expressly forbidden by the constitution and statutes have been set aside as unconstitutional when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offended against in their enactment; all this has been done with a good purpose, no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless, of the fact that ours is a government of laws. not of men, 'deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.' If we would have our government continue through the ages to come for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides pation be by officials representing one of the three great departments of

ing without a commission from the warning and consent to give at least

day to day. Within the past few years many lustruces have been brolight to our attention, where in lifferent parts of our beloved country supposed criminals have been seized THE NOTIFICATION ADDRESSES and to relieve my sense of gratitude, ing the fact that the constitution of express my profuond appreciation of each State guarantees to every per convention. After nominating he and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the cold standard of fact and the cold standard of fact

"In a struggle between employers and employes, dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting known my attitude so that hereafter in the loss of life and the destruction man, and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them, should, after meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. This erime, added perhaps to others, led to the formation of a committee of citizens that, with the support of the military authority, deports from the State, without trial, persons suspected or belonging to the organization of which the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages were supposed to be members. In both cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of the government to protect the citizen and his property. which not only justified the action of your convention in this but made it its duty to call attention to the fact that constitutional guaranteos are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire, and to enjoy property, or to tion may determine; and the fulfillment of the assurance to rebuke and whether brought about by individuals or government agencies, should be enforced by every official and supported by every citizen. The essence of vance of constitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order and rugged opposition to all encroachment

upon the sovereignty of the people. "The foregoing distinctions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and other forms of government. It has been well said, in substance, that there are but two powers in government, one by the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference between a republic-such as ours, based on law and a written constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism-and a monarchy-sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him; one represents con-

"The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has this view become that many promiseveral States, but the States are by nent members of the Republican party, and at least two of its State conven-Constitution of the United States fortions, have dared to voice the general bidden to deprive any person of them sentiment on that subject. seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time to time be necessary, but it is so phased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those favor a reduction thereof, and to those opposed to any change what-

"Judge by the record of performance, rather than that of promise, on the part of that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome, in the event of seen fit to limit the powers conferred its success would be to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of [both the legislative and executive department of the government since March 4th, 1897, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future Congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the partment so to act as to preserve, tariff downward in the event that it rather than destroy, the potency of shall receive an endorsement of its the co-ordinate branches of the gov- past course on that subject by the people. It is a fact and should be frankly conceded that though our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any medification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent. While, therefore, we are unable to give assurance of relief to the people from such excessive duties are burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a resonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe it is demanded by the best interests of both manuthem; statutes have been passed that and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and in- to whose natural increase were added stability that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing that such a resonable period shall intervene, between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement, as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am I in the belief that the demand of the people for a reform of the tariff is just, that I indulge the in the whole people, whether the usur- hope that should a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Executive be chosen by the government, or by a body of men act. I even a Republican Senate may heed the

The combinations, popularly

nanifested by them, to the energy, by

dustry, moral character and law-abid-ing-spirit of the people themselves.

on conquest, or engaged in extending

trous of securing natural advantages

lowever great, by force; but a people

oving peace, not only for ourselve

country the brains, brawn and mus

the rights of its citizens at home or

States was organized solely for the

people of the United States. While

try should become a refuge for the

oppressed of every land, who might

citizenship, and while we have al

ways sympathized with the people of

every nation in their struggles for

self-government, the government was

not created for career of political or

civilizing evangelization in foreign

in uplifting the people of other coun-

py, prosperous, self-governing nation

as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation

triotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young

men of to-day to the history of the Civil War. For 50 years, with the exception of the war with Mexico,

this country had been at peace, with

standing army most of the time of

ess than ten thousand men. He who

feminate during that period should

read the casualty rolls of the armies

on either side at Shiloh, Antietam,

Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at

would be the last man to pluck a sin-

gle laurel from the crown of any one

of the military herees to whom this

ceeded infinitely more from devotion

at too great length; other questions

NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

"Mr. Chairman: In most graceful

responsibility, as well as the

speech you have reminded me of the

stowed upon me by the convention

that both are appreciated so keenly

appreciated that I am humbled in

"I accept, gentlemen of the commit

of the convention shall be endorsed

by an election by the people, I will,

of the duties of that exalted office

vanced for this position, but the con-

be unembarrassed by any

make this statement, not in criticism

of any of our Presidents from Wash-

ington down who have either held

the office for two terms or sought to

succeed themselves; for strong ar-

guments can be advanced in support

ests of this country are now so vast

tude to the people that it is indispen-

sable to the maintenance of a befit

of the re-election of a President,

their acceptance.

on represent this day. Be assured

suggested in the platform must await

o the country, than from martial

country owes so much, but I insist

Stone River and Chicamauga

that their most heroic deeds

our citizens in the arts of peace

The most efficient work we can do

The general occupation

untries or among allen races.

was contemplated that this coun-

fit to discharge the duties of our

abroad, must be maintained.

ut for all the nations of the earth.

our domains in foreign lands, or do

trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly well as in those things that are em ployed upon the farm in the factors have been encouraged and stimulated By execssive tariff duties. These op erate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of eighty millions of people, by practically excluding com-With ab large a market and highly remunerative prices continuing long after the line of possible competition would naturally be reached, the same business to combine so as to prevent competition at home and a resultresistible in a number of cases. All men must agree that the net result equitable conditions, is most unfortunate for the people as a whole, and it that the effective remedy would be to other course would be not only false appropriately modify the offending law. The growth of monopoly, of which laid at the doors of the courts of this The decisions of the Sucourts of last resort in many other have grown great we should inter States, warrant the assertion that the vene in every important question that complete legal remedy against monoer has been due, not to the failure of country to that attitude. We should the courts to apply the law when prop- confine our international activities erly moved by administrative officials solely to matters in which the rights or private individuals, but to the failof the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a siture of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the ne matton cessary procedure to procure the judg-ments of the courts in the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some of our State governments, as well as Conto, have, by legislation, encouraged their propagation. What is needed in vising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis-is not so much other and differdisposition and the courage to enforce existing law. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and

full measure of protection.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR PINOS. "It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanent ly denying the right of self-government | maments, tends to impair neither pa to the Filipinos. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants reverence and devotion for a government by the people, while denying ultimately that right to the inhabitants of distant countries, whose territory by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, Your lives, your liberty and your propdue process of law for all time,' and expect we will long glory in that feature of Magna Charta, which has become incorporated, in substance, and effect, into the constitution of every State, as well as into the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States? Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world, while proudly guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deny suggested in the patro the laws, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines, but take away from them the right of trial by jury, and place their lives and the disposition of great their property in the keeping of those whom we sent to them to be their gov-We shall certainly rue it as a nation if we make any such attempt. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the twenty millions of dollars expended in the purchase of tee, the nomination, and if the action the islands and the six hundred and fifty millions said to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us. God helping me, give to the discharge The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession and we are the best service of which I am capanot at liberty to disregard the respon- ble and at the end of the term retire sibility which thus came to us, but that to private life. I shall not be a candi responsibility will be best subserved date for, nor shall I accept a renomby preparing the islanders as raipdly ination. Several reasons might be adas possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it trolling one with me is that I am fully will come as soon as they are reason- persuaded that no incumbent of that bly prepared for it. There need be office should ever be placed in a situno fear that the assertion so often at:on of possible temptation to con made of late, that we have now become sleer what the effect of action taken a world power, will then be without by him in an administrative matter support. Ours is a world power, and of great importance might have upon is such it must be maintained, but I his political fortunes. Questions of deny that it is at all recently that the momentous consequence to all of the

erty, the advancement and the pros- pendence should be known of all perity of its citizens, not any career of men.

United States has attained that emin- people have been in the past and will

ence. Our country became a world pow- be in the future presented to the

thrown off foreign domination, the peo- approaching their consideration, as

ple established a free government, the well as in weighing the facts and ar-

source of whose authority sprung, and guments bearing upon them, he should

will of the people themselves. It grew thought of the influence his decision

ways and railroads, till now a nation is simply my judgment that the inter-

ment numbered only three millions in and the questions presented are fre-

population, has become eighty millions, quently of such overpowering magni-

a free and proseprous people, advanced ting attitude before the people, not

and arts of civilizations. It is the lib- be independent, but that that inde-

the highest degree in the learning only that the Chief Magistrate should

as a world power as its sturdy citizens, that may effect him personally.

er over a century ago, when, having President for determination, and in

In an official statement issued at the at Vera Cruz, Mexico, three at Coatza- White House Secretary Loeb made it coalcos, and five at Tehuantepec, There clear that no letter was sent either by Chairman Cowherd, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Com- Richmond, declining to receive the enmittee, has issued a statement chal- gineers as a body, because "it would

News of the Day.

clation was so closely affled with la-

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in great natural resources of the

> Latest Reports Indicate That Japanese Have Assaulted Russian Stronghold

Information Reaches Chefoo From Various Sources to the Effect that the Naval Attack Was Made About 4 O'clock Monday Morning-The Japanese Occupy the Hills Two or Warshipp Return to Port Arthur.

ing comes from authoritative but not rial interests. The navy, however,

left Port Arthur August 12, brought even, have been hopelessly defeated. new positions on that day. The menths of weary and patient waiting, fighting was heavy but intermittent, finally got his chance at dawn today ing continued. The Russians at Port cruiser Rurik and sent the cruisers the Japanese fleet before Port Arthur Vards at Port Arthur, and in view of informed the Russian commander of this fact it would seem to be imposthe place that if the wraships which sible again to make soaworthy or returned after the sortio of August 10 fightable the Russian battleships were sunk by the Rusalans the Jap. which have retained to Port Arthur. anese would shell the town with lyd. It is probable that the Russian battle-

from Llao Yang declared that the casualties in the recent fighting in that vicinity have been enormous on

of Kopren, and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and the cruisers Rossla and Gromobol fled to the antiward after having sustained a ous

damage. Admiral Kamimura cables the Navy Department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight.

The fate of the c.c. of the Rurik miral Kamimura is not known, but It is presumed that he had the Adsuma, Idsumo, Iwate, Takashiho and

other light cruisers. gives Japan mastery of the sea and August 13th:

Flags are flying, lanterns are glimmering and cries of "Banzai!" are in enormous force during the night ringing in the streets of Tokio in hon- of August 9th, and occupied them afor of the victories gained at sea by Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kam. August 10th. During a heavy rain-Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kam-

lace lies a feeling of deep satisfactour whole front from Wolf's Hill to tion and gratification at the disposal driven back. The fortress has been of a desperately serious problem of bombarded from the east side for four the war. The Russian squadron days."

No Change in Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.-There is ractically no change in the strike sitation at the coal mines Sunday, Six een hundred tons of coal were mined at the Blossberg mines of the Slossshefield Steel & Iron Co. today. The perators claim the number of men at work is being increased gradually. The miners' leaders declare the contrary is

Mrs. Maybrick on the Way.

Maybrick, under the name of Miss Rose Ingram, is on board the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, which sailed from Antwerp Saturday morning. She was accompanied by her attorney, Mr. Hayden, who arranged the details of her departure, Mrs. Maybrick errived in Paris Friday and was met by Police Barnard, of New York. On her arrival at New York, Mrs. Maybrick will be the guest of Dr. Densmore. Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness De Roques, intends to follow her daughter shortly.

Republican Hand-Book. Washington, Special .- Tariff, prosperity, labor, wages and prices, trusts, the Panama canal, Cuba and Cuban reciprocity, expansion and its results, the investigations of the postal and end a through train. The wreck was ienders, rural free delivery, irrigation,

which is just about to be issued,

A LAND AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT | which confronted Admiral Togo reused battle, It was stronger than Admiral Togo's squadron in battleit elected to fight, the result might have altered the fortunes of war. The strength of the squadron which confronted Admiral Togo compelled him to draw vessels from the squad ron under Vice Admiral Kamimura, and this left the Japanese navy powcriess to operate against the Russian Vladivostock squadron and unable to prevent the raids of these vessels.

The raid conducted by the Vladivesteck squadron in July was exgrimly refused to make a diversion

ships, that it would eventually get a Five warships and seven torpedo fair fight in the open sea away from junks, returned to Port Arthur the the Japanese would win. These calculations of the navy were correct, Junks which arrived here, baying and the Russians, with the chances

> Gromobol and Rossia fleeing back Japanese guns dominate the dock

The best possible naval force the Russians can new concentrate at Vladivostock is four cruisers.

In the fight of August 10 the squadron, under Admiral Togo, was prac-Tokio, By Cable.-Vice Admiral tically uninjured. The battleship Mi-Kamimura encountered the Russian kasha suffered the most, but she con-

The cruisers Yakumo, Misshini and Kaugo were hit, but repairs have already been made. Eleven wounded officers and 66 wounded mon arrived at Sasebo Sunday,

The steamer Gaelic, bound for Shanghai, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, sighted a Russian cruiser, evidently the Novik, steering southeast by east. This course showed her to be heading for Van Diemen Strait.

Van Diemen Strait is about 120 mlies south of Nagasaki and it would is not known. It is proumed that be presumed from the Novik's going many of them were killed or drowned, in this direction that she proposes t The strength of the fleet mader Ad- try and reach Vladivostock by the east coast of Japan.

Bombardment for Four Days.

St. Petersburg, By Cable,--The Eurperor has received the following dis-Tokio is joyous over the news, as it patch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated

"According to a report from Port Arthur, August 19, the Japanese attacked Taku and Siaohou Mountain storm, the Japanese attacked our east front, but were repulsed at all points. Underneath the jollity of the popul They also attacked simultaneously

Sixty Escaped.

Chefoo, By Cable .-- Launches conaining sixty Russian sailors are said o have entered Wei Hai Wei Sunday. The sailors belong to two torpedo oat destroyers which are reported to have gone ashore in the vicinity of Wei Hai Wei. These vessels presumably are the same which were reported saturday to have been captured.

Shooting to be investigated. Mexico City, Special.-The Federal

government has recommended activity to the State government of Sinaloa in he investigation of the shooting of Clarence Way and Edward Lattimer y police officers at Aguas Callentes. here is no truth in the report that forres, the alcade who ordered the arrest of Way, and the officers who exeuted his order have been sentenced to

Alexieff Goes to Vladivostock.

St. Petersburg, By Cable-A dispatch fom Harbin says that Viceroy Alexhas passed through that place on lds way to Vladivostock.

Killed in Collision.

Thon.asville, Ga., Special -- 11 o'clock Friday night two freight trains on the Atlantic Coast Line met in a head-on collision at Elba Junction, Ala. The trains were a local east-bound the record of the Republican party and the record of Theodore Roosevelt, are the leading subjects discussed by the leading subjects discussed by the leading campaign text book \$1.1994, killed. The fireman was injured an local's engineer. John McLaughlin, of

By Wire and Cable. President Nord, of Halti, made a speech threatening foreigners. It is officially denied in Berlin that Germany had sent an ultimatum to

Venezuela demanding the payment of interest on the idemnity. In the House of Commons Joseph Chamberlain said he was anxious for

general election at once on his tar proposals. French officer was head of the Tangter police.

Minor Mention. The British expedition under Colonel Younghusband reached Lhasa, Tibet. The total number identified bodies

recovered from the wreck at up to Tuesday night was 73, and the unidentified 3.

The United Mine Workers' xecutive board adjourned at Scranton without definitely deciding upon the date for a strike in the Wyoming and Lackawan-

Odds and Ends,

Even a golden vessel cannot make a smooth sea. If the Sinless knew sorrow shall the

The branch that bends lowest pears You must either flee from Egypt or

forfeit Canaan. Circumstances may abase, but only sin can debase you.

Telegraph'c Briefs.

was continuously to proceed, from the

immigrants from the Old World seek-

ing to obtain here the liberty and pros-

perity denied them in their own coun-

tries, spread over the face of the land,

reduced the prairies and forests to cul-

fivation, built cities, constructed high-

which at the formation of the govern-

and from ocean to ocean and the lakes

to the gulf, the country is the abode of

have been no death at the latter place.

Wright's report on wages and the cost

the President or by him by their authority to the National Association of Stationary Engineers in session at lenging the accuracy of Commissioner create capital for the Democratic campaign, and particularly where an asso-