means of defense. They should have individual resources to resort to, and if attacked, be able to offer formidable resistance. They have no right to repose in supineness and indifference when beset with danger, relying entirely upon the Government for protection. They have been too negligent in that respect. Each new difficulty that arises from Indian hostilities finds them in the same destitute condition in respect to appliances for defense, and as the danger becomes more threatening, the appeal to the department for guns becomes pathetic. I can conceive of no excuse a frontiersman can offer for having a good gun of his own. And another circumstance still more remarkable, the Indians, on such occasions, are well armed. The arms belonging to the State should be collected and deposited in the State armory and none issued except to responsible parties and for good reasons. I commend these matters as subjects of the utmost importance to the people of this State, and which require prudent and decided action. Proper efforts on your part should also be made to induce the United States to indemnify those who have suffered damage and loss from the recent depredations. Section 14 of the act of Congress of March 30, 1802, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers, provides for payment of spoliation claims of that character. These claims would clearly belong to the class specified in the act, but they are so extensive and the injury having been inflicted by a mixture of Indians from various tribes, it would be very difficult, if not entirely impracticable, to obtain satisfaction in that way. By every principle of right, the sufferers in the premises should be fully indemnified. They are citizens of the United States as well as of this State, owe allegiance and are entitled to its protection. The Indians are subject to the laws and regulations of the United States, and regarded as its wards, and at the time of the outbreak were upon reservations in charge of its agents. It was its duty to restrain them, but it failed to do so, and innocent parties have been seriously impoverished in consequence. The United States may hold the Indians responsible and claim satisfaction, which neither the citizens nor the State can do. As a matter of right and justice it should reimburse them for the loss they have sustained.

I respectfully call your attention to a matter which fastidious people may regard as a hackneyed subject. I refer to the treaty of 1868 between the United States and China, known as the Burlingame Treaty. There has been no event, in my judgment, from which greater evils are liable to result to this State and the entire Pacific Coast than from that unfortunate diplomacy. Governmental acts and measures which prove injurious in their consequences, can be ordinarily easily changed, but where they arise out of a compact between high contracting Powers it is effected with greater difficulty. This affair is, however, still further complicated. The treaty operates beneficially as well as injuriously. It involves antagonistic interests. Chinamen are permitted, under its terms, to immigrate to the United States by their own volition for the purpose of curiosity, of trade and permanent residence. Their influx to the country has a tendency to cheapen labor, which is an advantage to the capitalist who desires to engage in it, and it benefits the State by encouraging the prosecution of enterprises calculated to develop its resources. On the other hand it causes competition with white laborers, reduces their amount of wages and decreases their opportunities to obtain employment, and will, in event such immigration is permitted without limit, seriously affect their occupation, and compel them either to seek employment in other localities or be content with the gain of a precarious livelihood. The result of such a policy would in effect displace a respectable class of our own people and substitute in their stead persons of a different caste, belonging to an inferior race, and who are so wedded to their own peculiar manners, customs and religion that time nor circumstances cannot effect any similarity between them and ourselves. While there was a scarcity of laborers, their presence was tolerated as a necessity, and prior to the treaty it occasioned no particular uneasiness or apprehension of danger, as the State, by unfriendly legislation, could at any time discourage them from coming to or remaining within its territorial jurisdiction. And according to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it would have had the right to expel them from her borders as an unacceptable population. But the treaty is paramount to State law, and it results in foisting upon the communities of the Pacific Coast this element of humanity *nolens volens*. I refer to the subject not from any partisan standpoint. I do not regard it as a party question. The two leading political parties of the State entertain and express sentiments in common regarding it. To my mind it is fraught with difficulties. That its legitimate fruit if allowed to mature will, on the one side, be discontent verging upon sedition and anarchy; on the other hand clamors for a strong government, for a consolidation of power, and the success of either would be alike calamitous. The treaty has never been maintained on the part of China in accordance with its intent and meaning. The right of free migration and emigration, which it recognizes, was to be entirely voluntary, and to be exercised in view of that situation. The Chinese have no right to be admitted under the circumstances in which they come here. They are usually brought in hordes in a condition of semi slavery, and obligated to perform a term of servitude. The privilege accorded to the contracting parties was upon condition, that the immigration to either country by the citizens or subjects of the other, should be a voluntary, individual act. China has wholly failed to have that consideration observed, and the United States ought to revoke the privilege, and could do so consistently with the dignity and honor of the Republic. Our Senators and Representatives in congress should be urged to exert their energies and influence in procuring an abrogation of its objectionable provisions, and if commercial relations between the United States and China cannot be preserved except by permitting the latter country to open wide the flood gates of her immense ocean of humanity, and allowing a constant and everlasting current of her surplus population to flow in upon us, to gain possession of resource for the support of the masses of our people, to obstruct and prevent immigration to this section from the older States, and to gather up and carry back their acquisitions in order that they may enjoy them amidst their own pa gods, they had better be dissolved at once. The Republic cannot afford to permit the perpetration of so unjust and cruel an act towards any class of its citizens, at any price or for any consideration. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express the high appreciation in which I regard you personally, and in doing so, I disclaim entirely any intention or desire on my part to disparage previous legislative assemblies of the State, but I am fully impressed with the belief, from my personal acquaintance with the most of you, from the good reputation you maintain, from the extensive experience many of you have had in public offices, and from your acknowledged ability, that the country may reasonably expect well, practical, and prudent legislation at this session. You are called upon to perform arduous and important duties, for which, viewed from a mercenary standpoint, you are poorly requitted. The pecuniary compensation you are to receive for the services you are required to render, is small, and no doubt you ere this have learned from experience and observation, that however well and faithfully you may discharge those duties, you will be almost as liable to receive censure as commendation. The public servant who anticipates that by extraordinary exertions and skill, he will be enabled to awaken in the public mind of the community, a high sense of gratitude, is liable to sad disappointment. He may establish a character for honor, probity and ability, but he ought to expect nothing beyond that, and has no right to claim anything more. The faithful performance of duty, merits no special praise or should excite ardent emotions of thankfulness.

It is simply yielding obedience to the demands of an absolute and imperious law, and it must be remembered that the labor one bestows for the promotion of the public interest, indirectly tends to the promotion of his private interests; that the services performed for the benefit of the state by its citizens, is like that performed for the benefit of a family by one of its own members, and while it would perhaps, be unjust to require the services of public officials without emoluments, yet the office was created for the public good, and not to enrich the incumbent. If the maintenance of the government require a sacrifice of time, labor and convenience, who should hesitate to make it? What other means can be employed to bring order out of chaos, or to harmonize the discordant elements of humanity. It is the bond of society—the main ligament which holds it together, and the palladium of civilized liberty. But a government based upon popular sentiment, cannot be upheld for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. It must be useful to all, and the great majority of citizens must duly appreciate its importance. The popular mind should be disabused of the opinion which has of late become prevalent, that positions of public trust are tainted with dishonesty and corruption, and that peculation, fraud and bribery are the ordinary practices of officials. The affairs of government should be conducted so faithfully, fairly and ingeniously that the people, whose creature it is, will realize its blessings and advantages and confide in the integrity of its administration. Gentlemen, regard these views as the fundamental principles upon which a republican form of government must rest; that it has no other foundation, that it will endure so long as they are maintained, but will not survive their destruction. I have full confidence that you will labor assiduously to carry them out; and I assure you that it is the desire of my heart that you may succeed. The acme of my ambition will be to discharge the duties of the position I occupy in accordance with that oath recently administered to me and which is recorded among the archives of the state.

Massachusetts Greenbackers' Platform

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The Greenback Convention, after the nomination of Gen. Butler for governor, left the matter of placing candidates in the field for the other State offices to the Greenback clubs. The committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Butler and notify him of his nomination, reported that he was engaged in the supreme court and could not attend the convention, but would make a reply at an early date. The committee on resolutions reported the following platform:

WHEREAS, By a vicious and reckless administration of public affairs we have seen our industries crippled and our people reduced to want and misery; and

WHEREAS, Old political parties offer no relief, but are, on the contrary, responsible for this sad state of things, having legislated invariably in the interest of the few at the expense of many; against the interests of land and labor, which are the sources of all wealth; and we call upon the people to declare their independence from these false guides and aid in regaining the priceless rights bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires. To this end we invite the co-operation of every good citizen and offer the following resolutions enunciatory of the principles of the National Greenback Labor party of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That much of the present legislation and cost of government is a huge swindle upon the industries of the country, procured and instituted by plunderers to fill the purses and provide pay for those who manipulate the people, pack the caucusses and stuff ballot boxes, and that just and equal laws and honest and economical government must and shall be established, absolute money and the volume thereof maintained at a fixed rate per capita by constitutional amendment so that permanent justice may be done to all men by having general values remain the same.

Resolved, We demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act that periodical carnivals of bankruptcy may forever come to an end, and that our national wealth be made the fixed and reliable foundation of our monetary system, forever banishing the idiotic proposition of making commodities of shifting values as articles of merchandise like gold and silver the basis for money, a basis that ever has as in 1800, 1815, 1831, 1857, and ever must periodically step out from under such monetary system, thereby destroying it and plunging the country into ruin and bankruptcy, a basis that even England has never been able to maintain for any great length of time, although she is the creditor nation of the world.

Resolved, That the United States shall never issue any more interest bearing bonds unless the same are authorized by a direct vote of the people, and those issued during the war of the rebellion shall be paid as fast as they mature according to the terms of the contract which authorized and created the indebtedness of the people, and what that contract is shall be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States, and that all subsequent acts which impair the original contract are hereby denounced as creatures of corruption, and must be repealed.

Resolved, That the labor bureau should be sustained, its fields of operations enlarged, its officers elected from those engaged in industrial pursuits and having the confidence of the industrial classes of the commonwealth, for the purpose of obtaining reliable statistics to form a basis for intelligent legislation on labor questions, especially with regard to the hours of labor, which should be reduced in proportion as the use of machinery increases, and in conformity with other causes which throw wage workers out of employment.

Resolved, That land of equal productive capacity shall be subject to equal taxation, whether cultivated or not, to the end that land monopolists in future may be held in check, and that the public domain may be preserved to actual tillers of the soil.

Resolved, That the liberties of this people imperatively demand that the far reaching and deadly hand of capital as it appears in the famous monopoly known as the associated press must be torn from the throat of public intelligence. The telegraph companies must be forced to sell daily news upon equal terms to any paper.

Resolved, That the payment of poll tax as a condition of exercising the right of ballot is a revolution of Democratic principles and tends to corrupt the Legislature and all such odious restrictions should be abolished.

Resolved, That no person should be taxed for that which he owes, in other words, for purposes of taxation all persons shall have the right to deduct from the value of their estate the sum of the mortgages thereon, and said mortgages should be assessed to persons to whom they are due.

Resolved. That the system of letting out convict labor by contract is detrimental to the interest of the workingmen and should be abolished.

Resolved, That the public lands are the property of the people, therefore they should be reserved for actual settlers aided in their settlement by the Government and protected in their possessions by just laws.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the convention adjourned.

IT is not often the *New Northwest* has anything complimentary to say of *Democrats*, so this about Tom Caton we consider a double distilled compliment: "Hon. Thomas N. Caton was nominated almost without opposition for Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory by the Democratic convention held at Vancouver last week. Mr. Caton is a man of probity and honor, and one identified with the interests of the Territory."

ISN'T any member of the Legislature sufficiently interested in his body and the lives of his fellows in Oregon to introduce a bill prohibiting quacks from practicing medicine within our State? This is a most important matter—a subject of "life or death," and should be attended to immediately.

"OUR COUNTRY."

Beecher's Last Lecture in California.

A large audience gathered in the Grand Opera House last Thursday evening to hear the farewell lecture of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, his subject being "Our Country." On the stage were seated Chief Justice Wallace, S. Clinton Hastings, Judge Wallace, of Napa, and a number of other prominent people and pioneers. Judge Hastings, who presided, turned a compliment neatly for the lecturer by introducing the audience collectively to the lecturer instead of the usual form of introducing the speaker. Mr. Beecher, in turn, became complimentary, lavishing his adulation upon our State, telling how in the few days he had been here his expectations had turned to admiration, was on the way to enthusiasm, and if he were to stay long might rise to the congratulation that he found to exist among our people. He then expatiated on the novel themes of our natural advantages of geographical position, natural resources and climate; things of which we have a faint recollection of hearing mentioned somewhere before. Yet, on the heels of this he gave our pride a fall by reminding us that "for all this local excellence and these various treasures, there is yet the greater glory that you belong to the nation; that you are a constituent element of that great continental commonwealth on which to-day center the eyes and interests of the whole thinking world, for the experiments that are in hand to-day upon this part of the continent are experiments in which the whole human family are interested; experiments that require such a sphere and which are being developed to results which carry in them the welfare of mankind." The speaker then dilated upon the elements of greatness in our nation, its vast expanse of territory, homogeneousness of institutions, and its population, and the compass of its diversified climate and reductions. We are drawing to ourselves the blood, the youth, the genius of the whole world, and what find they when they come hither. A system of institutions rounded out, joined, wound up in full play, spreading over thousands of miles either way from east to west, from north to south, the great army of States, marching in single tread in one direction, under substantially the same laws, the same constitutions, the same judicial systems, marching with the same general industries, with the same underlying principles which may well be called American principles—not that they were born here—liberty was not born in America. We are indebted for the first sentiment of liberty to that noble people, the Israelites [applause]. Afterwards it started anew in the Netherlands, whence England derived the inspiration, and from England it was brought to this country. In America we have shown that liberty means; what is the foundation of the full State—a foundation that does not rock with every sweeping and reflexing tide, but that endures. The question has been raised heretofore whether it is wise to gather these men of all classes—men of free culture and men of no culture—and to submit free institutions to their vote. It is a question that beforehand nobody of wise men on the earth would have dared to adjucated in the affirmative. You would not and I would not. But God has shown that it is safe to commit our interests to the hands of mankind as to ourselves. The speaker then proceeded to describe some of the experiments and tests to which government has been submitted, and which it has stood. The first consideration of every colony when founded here was to separate itself from the possibility of oppression, and the little commonwealths in Virginia, in Delaware, in New Jersey, and the further shores of New York, said with stubborn jealousy and resolute determination that there should be no government extended over them, but that the only government that existed should rise out from among them. The first steps that were made toward union were of great difficulty. Four or five unions were made, but it was almost impossible to bring them together in lasting unity, and it was at last only the actual necessities of war that brought them together and cemented their union. When the war of Independence was over it was by a long struggle that they shed their first teeth and took on their second and permanent, when the Confederation was exchanged for the Constitution under which we now live; it was by the suppresion of bear and the compromise of feelings of which we have no adequate idea, no vital and realizing conception. Once established, the question became, Will a Confederate Government, a republic framed of independent States, yet under a dominance of a nation which has no other power except that which is given it by these States, be able to live? If the doctrine of absolute sovereignty or State rights that prevailed on the one hand or that of federal supremacy on the other, it could never have lived. As it is, the States standing in their individuality are jointed into each other and like the links of a bracelet; if there is an upheaval in the West, for instance, every State is a joint, so that it becomes a local upheaval, and does not extend anywhere else. Reticulation holds them together, not in juxtaposition alone, but also in a certain political unity, at any rate long enough for the adjustment of differences that are in any locality. We have learned in modern times that sameness in poverty and that differences are riches, and it is the glory of this nation that it is made up of 30 or 40 Governments related to the General Government, yet each independent, acting each for itself, and yet each interacting and holding the others together like the links of a chain. Other tests through which our form of government has passed, were mentioned. It was questioned, Is it safe for obedience to law and for order that men should do as they please? for that is the way in which self-government sounds in monarchical Europe. Will not men naturally run to the animal? Will they not naturally inflame their passions and give loose to them? Was there any government on the face of the earth, for the last hundred years, that has maintained such social order, such obedience to law, as the American Government has, and gone through such emergencies of poverty and wealth, of agitation, of intestine evils of the most gigantic character, of wars and reformations out of wars? I tell you that a republican government over an intelligent and free people is the most conservative government on the face of the earth. The gauge of a nation's public morals is the condition of the household, and I challenge all the world to look upon this infallible thermometer of the morality of the American people. Where is motherhood more intelligent? where is fatherhood more religious? where is home dearer? where is the household purer and nobler than in America, where the family and the home altar and home fidelities and home loves are the free fountains out of which spring our industries and our ambitions? Except here and there, where the breadth of a foul literature has been breathed upon our thither shores, throughout this land virtue and the noble religious fervor of the Chistian household is one of those elements of strength and of purity and of endurance which characterize republican government. Look, then, too, at the sanctity of property. Governments abroad are made strong by the maintenance of civil order and the rights of property, and it has always been feared on the other side that in a republican government, where laws are supposed to spring from the passions, prejudices and ignorance of the people, the tendency would be to waste, to destroy and to unsettle. But in a land where every young man expects to organize property, where the million of men have this holy ambition to leave their children higher in the plane of life than they themselves when they were ordained into the household, in a public sentiment formed in a union where all Americans can possess the soil in fee simple, you may raise a temporary head in disturbance here under special circumstances; but to undertake to break up the foundation of property and to wreck the stability of affairs would be as preposterous as it would be to undertake to change the course of the sun in the Heavens. [Applause]. Nowhere else under the sun are there so many men interested in the stability of property, which is the foundation of liberty and order. Then it is objected that we are secluded, and with a small population, and that we have had no severe test through State jealousies. That might have been said 20 years ago; it can hardly be said now. The speaker then gave a sufficient account of the growth of slavery and its extinction in the civil war. Where, he asked, has there been a cancer whose roots had run through commerce and industries, whose roots had run even into the schools and pulpits, where can you find a cancer so deep, so virulent, that has been cut out by the sword so safely as that has by a people that are self governing and under institutions of freedom? Then I was told in England again and again, You have not seen the last of this year yet; wait till you disband your armies, send home the thousands and tens of thousands to waste and to riot and to ravage. There has been ravaging and rioting, but it has been men who stand at home that did it, and not those that went to war. [Laughter.] Finally came the disappointing of the croakers in the last prophecy, viz: in that arising from the burden of debt incurred in carrying on the war. There was as distinct an attempt made at carrying a scheme of repudiation as ever was made in any direction. The proposition advanced was repudiation to the core, and was so understood by every voter from Minnesota to the extremest cape of Florida, and the people saw that debts that were incurred to pay for our boys in the field shall be discharged to the last penny. [Applause.] It was not the New Englander nor the New Yorker, nor the Pennsylvanian, it was the German vote, the foreign vote that very largely turned the scale, and we owe it largely to them that we are not a nation of repudiators to-day. [Renewed applause.] The result of all these tests has been to strengthen the government and the law, to re-establish our constitutions and greater faith on the part of mankind in the possibility of free government. We have not yet completed all the tests to be made. We have all kinds of people here drawn from every nation under the sun. This great mill is grinding all these nationalities together. These great people are not sitting down in intrenched camps. They are mingling and assimilating. The question arises whether we are competent to-day to decide, as we have thrown upon the mass of people, all questions of military affairs and public interest, questions of political economy, all questions of finance and the relations of capital and labor. Whether we are willing or not, God is willing, and he is bringing it upon us, and for one I reverently thank God that the time is coming on, whatever feliciousness there may be here and there. It is the movement from Winter to Summer. For the thing most to be feared is that men shall not instruct themselves in regard to the great elements of the social structure. The great danger is materialization—contentment with mere eating and drinking. What we want above everything else is that the common people, and the bottom, shall be made to think, to read, to digest, to determine questions that belong to the whole nation. [Applause.] I have the most enduring faith, that time being given, there will always come out of such free discussion good, and only good. Sweating labor may have some good thought worth adopting. It was the cry of oppression that raised up the strength to break Pharaoh's rod. But if the discussion has no good in it, nothing will so soon relieve the agitation and fear as to put it to the proof by the utmost liberty of discussion. Wherever it may lead us, let discussion be free. [Applause.] Now, will you permit me to make a few suggestions. Deferentially as becomes a stranger, suggestions not upon observation among you so much as upon principles which have been adjudicated and tested elsewhere, for I suppose you will admit just for argument's sake that it is impossible to improve even California [Applause]; may I suggest to thoughtful minds and candid that it will be a great advantage to this State when that unnecessary impetus for sudden wealth shall have spent itself, and when this State shall have settled down to a habit of small fortunes slowly obtained. The mischiefs in society of bringing extremes of property and extremes of poverty together are not few nor are the dangers small. I believe that all under-society is profited by the wealth of the upper classes, by their learning, by their privileges, by their luxuries, if they are not corrupted luxuries. I hold that the beginning classes in society need models and exemplars, and that the classification of society is a blessing to the under-classes, provided always that men do not allow themselves by their superiority to break the sacred chain of fellowship and of sympathy. If sudden fortune be arrogant, it is asking more of human nature than it is apt to stand, that it shall see great fortresses of power being erected in their presence and threatening their personal independence and not find some fault, and not seek some remedy. There is no peril in a legitimate prosperity; there is no peril in the classification of society. The only peril that perpetually haunts free communities is the loss of good fellowship between the top and the bottom. Take care of that and you have nothing to fear. Mining is substantially a matter of lottery, and I don't know that you can help it or hinder it, nevertheless it is an injury. One man makes and 999 men are slaughtered. [Laughter and applause.] May I suggest that the relic of the pastoral life and of the plantation life should be done away with, not by the violent infraction of vested rights, but by the steady, gentle operation of public sentiment, and that large holders of land should make haste to cut them up into small farms, and that it should be the endeavor of this State to make more laborers, more small farmers, more householdings, for the power of the State will consist in the small industries and not in the occasional elevating of one man with a mountain of gold for his throne. [Applause.] I know that nations that most do prosper, prosper most by such a subdivision of labor as makes human society a hive of industry. May I also suggest that you will never be blest in this great State, with such a power of wealth and production as this, unless you secure for yourselves an intelligent common people! May I be permitted to say that in addition to books and newspapers, which spread their saintly covering over such a multitude of sins, may I be permitted to say that the welfare of California ought more than research for silver and gold, the hidden treasures to be in the research for intelligence, the bread of schools that is to sharpen and brighten the human understanding! I may say that there is no economy so pusillanimous, so unintelligent, so wanton, so wasteful, so self-destructive, as a mean economy toward universities and schools for the common people. [Applause.] Woe to the State, where the public schools are suffocated and are shabby. I say more than this—the policy of a free State that wants to save itself from the ruffian hand, that wants to see property and respectability upon firm foundations, the policy for such a State is to give eyes to the blind, to give life to the dead, to give knowledge to the men besotted in ignorance. We have no other safe foundation than this, and if you are to do this you must honor the profession of teaching. Do you know that the bulk of your teachers never take it up as a business for life? They take it up on the way to something else. The soul with matronly longings takes it up as a stage of two or three Summers on the road to marriage; the young man teaches that he may gather beforehand the means to go to college, to study law or medicine. Teaching is a makeship—the militia of our civilization. You never can have successful teaching until you make it a professtion for life. Men must devote themselves to a business to get the best fruits in any direction. You recognize this where there is no matter involved. No random man is picked up by chance to take care of your horse. You take a man whose business it is—who understands it thoroughly and practical. It is only when it is your children concerned that will put up with any comer, and your considerations are two—can he read and write decently, and will he take the lowest pay? This spirit of treating teachers is a vandal spirit, of which every community ought to be ashamed, and for which it should put forth fruits meet for repentance. This matter of education should never be a matter of dollars and cents, as to whether you can get it a little cheaper or dearer. You ought to pay a teacher so that he can afford to make it his business for life, so that he can afford to say in the presence of men, "I am of that honorable business, a teacher." You help to dishonor them if you practice a miserable economy in your schools. How much better if you should lose half your lager beer and wine than to lose your schools. I may add that among the virtues for which California is conspicuous I have not learned that church going is one of the most eminent. [Laughter.] May I whisper to you that it has been whispered to me that leading men and the most active men in California don't care about religion, and that the elders and the deacons and class leaders of the East all will wilt away when they come to the atmosphere of California. [Laughter.] Leaving out of consideration the future life, I say that no property is safe, and no State is safe, unless somewhere or other there is an educated conscience among the common people. You cannot afford to say to the great mass of men in whose hands is your house and your mansion and your store and all your property. There is no God that you need think about and there is no future that you need to dread and no duties that the church can teach you. I tell you unless you are instructed in the conscience in the relations of right and wrong in regard to property classification, unless men are educated in these things. You are standing where Sodom and Gomorrah stood, and if there should come up flames from beneath to burn up your dwellings, you may think yourselves for it, as having neglected the instruction of the common people.

Mr. Beecher closed with a feeling acknowledgment of the kindness he had met with here, and a benediction upon our people and State.

Federal Expenditures.

The Press was ashamed of its article on expenditures, as it deserved to be, and now it tries in an elaborate leader to satisfy its readers that the *Argus* was in error and roundly declares "the Republicans have made far greater savings than Democrats." It is very careful, however, not to let its readers see the official figures of appropriations which we published and from which it appears that the appropriations have been less by eighty-eight millions ($88,270,256 47) during the last three years when the Republicans had control of all branches of the government.

Neither does our neighbor see fit to state that the Republican Senate was determined to increase the appropriations and did insert amendments and insist upon them to the amount of twenty-six millions of dollars ($26,458,593 43), but for which amendments the reductions in the three years would have amounted to one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, ($114,728,829 02).

This shows the action of the Republican Senate. It constantly opposed the economic reforms undertaken by the House. Its persistence in opposition was notorious. Conference committee after conference committee, on the part of the House insisted on the reductions and were not able to get them any lower than stated above without defeating the bills altogether and making an extra session necessary, which on the whole they thought best not to do. They stood out long enough, however, for the people to see just what were the facts in the case, as we have again and again presented them.

But if further proof were needed to conclusively establish the economies of the Democratic House and the opposition thereto by the Republican leaders and heads of departments, the estimates presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury last December of the amounts that ought to be appropriated by Congress furnish this evidence. These estimates aggregate one hundred and seventy-six millions ($176,226,384 21). To these are to be added special additional estimates exceeding six millions sent into the committee on appropriations after the regular estimates were made and added to the above make the total estimates of the Secretary, one hundred and eighty-two millions, ($182,326,348 31), while the appropriations as actually passed amount to only one hundred and fifty-seven millions ($157,213,933 77). In other words the Republican Secretary of the Treasury stated officially that the appropriations ought to be twenty-five millions ($25,012,414 43) greater than were made. And this hundred and fifty-seven milions of appropriations includes five and a half millions for the Halifax award, three millions to make good the navy pay misappropriated by Robeson, together with other items for new service, deemed proper but not appropriated for in previous years. These sums are not fairly included in the usual ordinary expenditures and Mr. Atkins, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, says that deducting them the appropriations as made at the last session amount only to the sum of one hundred and forty-four millions ($144,000,833 00) as the net actual appropriations for ordinary expenditures.

We have given official figures. Dare the Press publish them and then undertake to show that they are wrong. We think it will be slow to enter upon the task. It is not a record which Republican Congressman seeking a re-election desire the people to see.