

# The Daily Astorian.

ASTORIA, OREGON:  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.  
PURELY POLITICAL.

The partisan papers give rose colored accounts of the progress of the presidential "campaign." Numerous eastern exchanges are received at this office, the Republican papers asserting that Harrison and Morton will surely be elected, and the Democratic papers asserting with equal positiveness that Cleveland and Thurman will have a big majority of electoral votes. From present appearances it looks as though the north would give the Republican candidates a solid vote. New York state seems to incline toward Harrison, and well informed men say that the empire state will give its electoral vote to Harrison and Morton. If this is so their election is assured. In 1884 Blaine had 182 votes. With New York's 36, and holding the states that went Republican then, Harrison would have 218, or 17 more than is necessary. So far 153 votes are sure for Cleveland. With New York's 36, he would have 189, lacking 12 of a majority. Democratic journals say he will get these in Indiana's 13. But that appears doubtful. It is Harrison's state; it went Republican by 3,324 majority in 1886. The prohibition craze has had its day there and the claim of the Republicans that they will carry Indiana by 8,000 does not look extravagant. In Connecticut 137,115 votes were cast in '84, of which Cleveland received 67,199, or 1,358 less than a majority. With Indiana and Connecticut the Republicans can let New York state go and still have 203 or two more electoral votes than is required.

The Republican managers seem to have some political sense this year. They are not trying to cover the earth, and are not fooling away time, money and effort in useless attempts to "capture" any southern state. They are concentrating on New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut. The Democratic managers, with considerable sagacity, are doing precisely the same thing, and the four northern states that cast their electoral vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 are the battle ground in the campaign of '88.

But 54 days more remain before the final test of strength, during which time both great parties will put forth tremendous effort, the one to retain and the other to regain political control.

It is a grand sight to see 11,000,000 voters in the grandest nation on God's earth peacefully contesting for party supremacy, and during the contest becoming educated as to political creeds and issues. The \$20,000,000 spent this fall is money well expended. No better or more direct means of education could be employed. Upon knowledge depends the perpetuity of our nation, and the kind of knowledge now being so extensively circulated in every nook of the country is exactly what is needed to have every voter know what his vote means. Intelligent voters never hurt; it is the ignorant, unthinking voters, and those alone, that America has reason to dread.

The Chicago Times is doing heroic work in that city by publishing the names of the men who pay girls starvation wages and mistreat them. This may not be considered by some as "good journalism," but it is for the good of the community and it leads the Mail, an opposition paper politically, to say:

No man is so rich in this country that he may not die poor. No man is so well established in business that he may not fail. No man can tell what his children may be driven to when misfortune comes upon him, or when he is gone. Thousands of girls now working for a living in Chicago were reared in plenty, and thousands were reared in luxury. No man or woman, no father or mother, can afford to sneer at or belittle the fight which the Times is making to secure for the weaker sex the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the stronger. If a girl works as well as a man she should be paid a man's wages. She should not be underpaid nor swindled because she is a girl. She should not be abused nor wantonly insulted because she is weak. She should not be imposed upon because she is poor. She should not be driven into slavery because she has no male protector. She is swindled, ill-treated, overworked and degraded by the grasping and inhuman wretches who are running the sweat mills of Chicago to-day.

The longest session of congress was 302 days. So far this session has consumed 278 days. If it continues to October 13th, which is very likely, the Fiftyth congress will be the longest session on record in this country.

## HARRISON'S ACCEPTANCE.

A Republican Campaign Document.  
Straight Statements On Public Topics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The following is General Harrison's letter of acceptance:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11, 1888.

To Hon. M. M. Estee and others, committee—Gentlemen: When your committee visited me on the 4th of July last, and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States, by the Republican 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 time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary 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 sense of the responsibility which accompanies it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention on the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation, in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, which are in any degree uncertain or 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 for our market have with quick instinct seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are in issue for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law as well as in principle, and those who hold such views secretly cannot stop short of wholesale 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 importance of the question is not so much the length of the step, as the direction of it. Judging by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, the delegates 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. This is practical free trade; free trade in an English sense. The motto upon the banner they carry is "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 the important fact. Those who teach that import duty on foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article, that every mill-liner collects for customs duty represents many millions which do not reach the treasury but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from 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 get on their feet, they would revise our laws as to lay the burden of customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free that all competing foreign products. It is not to be denied 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 expression of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if the hearty steps do not arouse the people to effect resistance. The Republican party holds that the protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We don't offer a fixed schedule, but as a principle we will revise the schedule and modify rates, but always with intelligence.

As to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of working people, we believe it has been one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discrimination of duties on foreign competitive products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue, is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon the American productions and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted, or the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign labor in our markets. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power and that he will be able to make up for the loss from the home markets by an exchanged foreign market. The question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of these organizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has drawn public attention to the methods by which the national income may be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom entries as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they effect to depreciate seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating evil in order to reconcile the people to the remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues 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 enticed upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal laws. Such a contingency in view of the present reduction of expenditures to revenues is remote. The inspection and relation to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that a repeal of the law need enter into any plan of reduction. The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and it is not needed 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 the 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 the other questions. Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the senate. Such amendment as may be found necessary to effectively deliver our workmen and women from this inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy.

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian, labor was scarce and fully employed, but the day of the immigration bureau has come. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to inhabitants of other countries to come over to our shores and share our citizenship. The necessity of some inspection 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 duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible or desirable.

The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the home the most potent assimilation force in our civilization. The objections to Chinese immigration are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject, we should I be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the law and stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and magistrates our respect when this compact is broken. Civil results of our voters do not expend themselves upon friends 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 an exchange of the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic but very unsafe for those who have promoted it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast a free ballot, and to have it honestly counted, must be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure to punish fraud upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their favor, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally distrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where and the election results are doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be indorsed. The nation not less than the states is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There are, I believe, present exigencies that call for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the states. The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not an experiment of civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that is suggested, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burden and discharge the duties of commonwealth in the American union. To extend them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignation. No question of political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing states, but admission should be resolutely refused to any territory, a majority of whose people cherish immigration as a means to repugnance to our civilization or inconsistent to a republican form of government.

A declaration against all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily and oppressively the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of alienation with labor, but the operation of the trust in some of the forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives dividends and forms a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed and competition as the element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that legislative authority can and should find method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention on the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they had suffered I had some opportunity to observe and in a small measure to experience. They gave unhesitatingly. It was not a trade but an offering, the measure was weighed up and paid over. What they achieved only distant generations can adequately tell without attempting to discuss particular portions. I may add that a measure in behalf of surviving widows and orphans of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that in the competition for civil appointments and 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 a way to much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention on the subject.

In the appointments to every grade and department, fitness and ability should be essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of public service should suggest removal from office. I have no practical difficulties attending an attempt to apply the spirit of civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance of 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 future be true to its history in this respect.

Our relation 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 material strength and in moral power to indulge in bluster or be assailed by timorousness. Violation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy, as they are with natural 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 resources of firm and dignified and consistent diplomacy, are undoubtedly equal to a prompt and peaceful settlement of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will not expect in our commercial ports a hospitality they deny to ours.

I cannot extend this letter by special reference to other subjects to which the convention gave expression. In respect to them as well as those I have noticed I am in the entire agreement of the convention. The resolutions relating to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defense and public lands, express a conclusion 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. Their intelligence, patriotism, and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to a wise and safe conclusion. Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

### Ross' Opera House.

ONE NIGHT ONLY,  
Monday, September 17th, '88.

The Fashionable Event.  
Engagement of  
**Jos. R. Crismer**  
AND  
**Phoebe Davies,**  
AND THEIR OWN  
Powerful Supporting Company, in the Latest  
London and New York Success, by  
Frank Harvey, entitled,  
**The World Against Her**

"One of the most successful plays ever produced in New York."—New York Herald.

New Scenery and realistic effects gotten up expressly for this production.

Box Sheet open for the sale of Reserve Seats, Thursday morning, Sept. 13th, at 10 A.M.

### CHIEF OF POLICE SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by the Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria, in accordance with an order made by the Common Council of the City of Astoria, by Ordinance No. 1047, entitled an Ordinance ordering the Auditor to issue warrants for the collection of assessments remaining unpaid on West 9th street, between Water street and Berry street, approved July 25th, 1888, said warrant bearing date the 25th day of July, 1888, commanding me to levy upon the south 73 feet of lot No. 1, block No. 19, in the City of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by J. M. Shively, to collect an assessment of forty-one and twenty-five 25-100 dollars, which assessment was made for the improvement of West 9th street, from the South side of Water street, to the South side of Berry street, approved June 29th, 1888, I have this day levied upon the south 73 feet of lot No. 1, block No. 19, in the City of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by J. M. 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