

Fears of a disastrous panic have been well nigh dissipated, but complaints are frequent of a sort of stagnation, the offspring of fear and general distrust. The relapse from a "boom" is not a pleasant thing, but it is inevitable.

The cholera scare in the large cities and elsewhere will result in a general cleaning and purification which will present other diseases from gaining a serious foothold, as well as mitigate the cholera should it appear in this country.

"Claim-jumping" at best is hazardous business and the verdict of acquittal in the case of Lair for killing the Ward at Devil's, emphasizes what has been the unwritten law of the frontier ever since the settlement of the country.

Owing to the exactions of the Canadian Pacific railway it has been finally decided at Winnipeg that it would be advisable to put a line of steamers on the Red river to run between Emerson and Winnipeg, and a committee was appointed to go to St. Paul and Chicago to confer with the managers of the various railways on the subject.

The labor market on the Pacific coast is at the lowest condition. Thousands of young men are roaming along the coast from Washington Territory to Southern California, vainly searching for employment in the various occupations to which they have been accustomed. They realize now, what they should have known before, that it requires some money to start a paying business anywhere, and especially in that section, and that they were unwise in going so far away from home without money or a definite purpose for which ample information is necessary to success.

The New York law regulating the production of oleomargarine and its sale as butter is undergoing the test of judicial proceedings, and the result will be eagerly watched by all who live in daily uncertainty as to whether they are spreading their bread with the actual product of live cow's milk or with an imitation prepared from the cow's tallow after she had been slaughtered. The first decision was given by a Justice of the Peace in New York City, and sustained the law proscribing artificial butter. An appeal was taken, and the case will go to the highest courts. The New York Herald says that the impression is that the law will not be sustained by the high legal tribunals.

Col. Robert Ingersoll drew immense audiences to his recent lectures in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and his receipts were several thousand dollars, a sum more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of himself and family on their trip to the Pacific coast—earned in about three hours. Few theatrical or operatic stars of the first magnitude, when attended by large and expensive companies, can hope to more than equal the amount for each performance, that taken by Ingersoll for one lecture. No lecturer in this country, not even Beecher in his prime, can attract such audiences as Ingersoll. Of the matter of his lectures it is unnecessary to speak in this connection, for there is a wide divergence of opinion.

The law of congress which gave a limited tract of land to the cultivator of a certain area in growing a given number of trees was wisely intended. If it has been abused, so have all our laws in the nature of pre-emption privileges. This enactment duly carried out, as it undoubtedly has been in many instances, tended to the reclamation of naturally nearly worthless land. It was in the line of a policy which has yet to receive a wider recognition; one which the continental nations of Europe foster by liberal legislation. The denudation of the country of its trees is a fact which is of the gravest consequence. The state of New York has been agitated by the destruction of the forests in the Adirondack district, and there is a growing sense of the necessity for the preservation or the renewal in part of our forests. This is supplemented in New England by the aesthetics of forestry and the policy of rural ornamentation, by the planting of beautiful and stately trees. The subject is one which deserves more than a spasmodic attention. The degree of its consideration is a fair gauge of the culture of a community.

OUTLINED BY GEN. LOGAN.

The Vice Presidential Candidate's Letter of Acceptance discussing All the Issues of the Campaign.

Points of the Republican Platform Dilated Upon and Southern Bourbons and Polygamists Treated with Severity.

Both Parties Collecting Campaign Funds in Washington—The Irish Deserting Cleveland's Cause.

Gen. Logan's Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following is Senator Logan's letter accepting the nomination:

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1884.—Dear Sir: Having received from you on the 24th of June official notification of my nomination by the national Republican convention as the Republican candidate for vice president of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man enjoying his civil rights to accept the nomination by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with grateful heart and deep sense of my responsibilities, and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by representatives of the party, in a manner so flattering will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform. Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that I elaborate upon the subjects susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR. The resolutions of the platform referring for the levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of laborers, to that end active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have their full share in the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval. If there be a nation on the face of earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communion to all the world and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be met by the resources of our own resources, with their manufactures, mines, farms, timber lands and waterways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is the only one unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow ideas from the latter. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities and aspirations. In all successful governments it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms and that both should enjoy the fruits of national prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both. The lessons furnished by the comparative short history of our own national life, have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old Democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago, in the low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties, and general lack of prosperity under that system can be remembered by every man who has lived since. A great number of reforms have been instituted by the Republican party, sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that party.

TARIFF REFORM. Its benefits have never been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its anti-tariff opponents make unwilling concession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective tariff by following slowly in its footsteps, though very long way in the rear. The principle involved is of no great novelty, and is not readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade-competitors have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil and put to great expense for necessities of life; are deprived of those comforts, clothing, housing, medicine, and food, which, with wholesome mental and social recreation, can alone make existence happy and desirable. Now if the products of those countries are to be placed in our own markets, alongside American products, and the mercantile capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits or he must make the American laborer suffer in an attempt to compete with the speculator of labor above referred to. In case of a substantial reduction of pay there can be no compensating advantages for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses, with the exception of articles not produced in the United States, being especially provided for, coffee and tea, are grown in our own country and would not be affected in price by a lowering in duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor his cost of living would be increased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European laborer, our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably. He would be shorn of proper opportunities of self-improvement, and the citizen charged with a portion of the obligations of government would be lessened.

THE MORAL TONE of the laboring class would suffer, and in turn the interests of capital and of orderly citizens in general would be menaced, while no evil would react upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of good stable government is how to divide the labor among all classes of people—the manufacturer, farmer, mechanic and laborer alike. Such prosperity is preventive of crime, is security for capital, and the very best guarantee of general peace and happiness. The obvious policy of our government is to protect both capital and labor by proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people. The national convention, in view of the special dangerous menace to the wool interests of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt a separate resolution in respect of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended. No one realizes more fully than myself the great expediency and difficulty of adjusting the tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not in competition with our own; thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms. Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the Republican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM. The Republican party is the indisputable author of a financial and monetary system which, it is safe to say, has never before been equaled by that of any other nation. Under the operation of our system of finance the country was carried through an extended and expensive war, with a national credit which has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year, until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, while its securities are at constantly increasing premium, and are eagerly sought after by investors in all parts of the world. Our system of currency is most admirable in construction. While all the conveniences of bill circulation attach to it, every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standards, and as long as the just and wise policy of the Republican party is continued, there can be no impairment of the

national credit. Therefore, under the present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in bonds or bills of the United States, or in bills of the national banks. The advantage of having the money in the house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated by all. The convertibility of currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard of value for the nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

INTERSTATE, FOREIGN COMMERCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The subjects embraced in the resolutions, respectively looking to the promotion of our interstate and foreign commerce, and to the matter of our foreign relations, are fraught with the greatest importance to our people. In respect to interstate commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the states themselves, diversity of industries and employments be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said "Time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other nations. The enormous growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods to open markets, relieve of vexatious restrictions, and secure to our products the most favorable and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said "Time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other nations. The enormous growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods to open markets, relieve of vexatious restrictions, and secure to our products the most favorable and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said "Time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other nations. The enormous growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods to open markets, relieve of vexatious restrictions, and secure to our products the most favorable and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said "Time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other nations.

FORCING POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The United States has grown to be a government representing more than fifty millions of people, and in every respect exceeding that of any other nation. The great power of our government is one of the first nations of the world. As such, its citizenship should be valuable, entitling its possessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. It is not only a right, but a duty, to reach out to other nations, and to secure to our sister republics confidence in each other, and closer communication would at once ensue; reciprocally advantageous commercial treaties which now flow as a result of our policy, its legitimate channels, to insure to the greater prosperity of all American commonwealths. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion like the present.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The central idea of the republican government is the equality of the whole people as opposed to other forms of government, and the equality of our forefathers, in the attempt to erect a new government which might represent the advanced thought of the world at that period upon the subject of government reform, adopted the idea of the people's sovereignty, and thus laid the basis of our present republic. While technically a government of the people, it was in strictness only a government of a portion of the people, and all participation in the government other portion, held in a condition of absolute, despotic and hopeless servitude, the parallel to which, fortunately, does not now exist in any other Christian nation. With right and justice, and in another, yet more advanced thought, the American republic suddenly assumed the full character of government of the whole people. Four million human beings emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation, which guaranteed by every legal rule of citizenship and equality before the law in all respects this previously disfranchised people, amply covers requirements and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But the disagreeable condition of the whole people, and the enjoyment of government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the ante bellum days of the republic. There are but a few leading states which are in the whole status of the case. In many Southern states the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white population. In accordance with the latter are Democrats. In the face of this incontestable truth those states invariably return Democratic majorities. In other states of the South, colored people, although not a majority, form a considerable body of the population, and with white Republicans, are numerically in excess of the Democrats; yet precisely

THE SAME POLITICAL RESULT.

obtains, the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a blind or a cover-up, or, of another, yet more advanced thought, the American republic suddenly assumed the full character of government of the whole people. Four million human beings emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation, which guaranteed by every legal rule of citizenship and equality before the law in all respects this previously disfranchised people, amply covers requirements and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But the disagreeable condition of the whole people, and the enjoyment of government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the ante bellum days of the republic. There are but a few leading states which are in the whole status of the case. In many Southern states the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white population. In accordance with the latter are Democrats. In the face of this incontestable truth those states invariably return Democratic majorities. In other states of the South, colored people, although not a majority, form a considerable body of the population, and with white Republicans, are numerically in excess of the Democrats; yet precisely

the union, are subjected every four years to the dangers of the wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength. Under this system minorities actually attempt to direct our national affairs, and though up to this time successful, have not attended their efforts to elect a president, yet success has been so perilously eminent as to encourage repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interests of the overwhelming majority of our people to the hazards of illegal subversion. The stereotyped argument in reputation of this plain truth is that the Republican element was really in the majority, they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by the minority; but neither statistics of population nor the unavoidable logic of the situation can be over-ridden or escaped. The colored people of the South have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors. They have had but few advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites. As I have heretofore intimated, in order to achieve the ideal perfection in popular government it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the south. They must be educated, and the masses should be educated, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly already are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the South, and the people should be made capable of exercising the duties of electors as white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the national government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may be in its power to secure the absolute freedom of national elections everywhere to the end that our congress may cease to contain members representing fictitious majorities of their people, thus misdirecting the popular will concerning national legislation, and especially to the end that in presidential contests great business and other interests of the country may be placed in fear and trembling lest the usurpation of power should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform, measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

PROBATION AND REFORMATION.

Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to a home in our midst, and on compliance with our laws to co-operation in our government. It is the duty of the Republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of any class of people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but disposed to become part of our national fabric, or embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would be only to create a permanent element in the very path of our progress. Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and if not sufficiently so now, should be made so to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly powers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The subject of the civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of statesmen for a number of years past, and the record will show that toward its solution many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained by the Republican party. The accession to power, in the partisan warfare made upon the latter with a view to weakening it in the public confidence, a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the privileged class, the party making indiscriminate charges, seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the Democratic organization that the motto "to the victors belong the spoils," became a national creed. With determination to elevate our governmental administration, to strengthen justice, excellence, and public morality, the Republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfection under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is of far greater intricacy than appears upon its surface, and consideration, and embraces questions of how to select the best men for the highest positions, and how to secure the best judgment of an immense number of appointments in hands of the executive, of how to give encouragement to, and provoke emulation in various government employes in order that they may strive for proficiency, and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attributes of official merit, good conduct and exemplary honesty, and how best to avoid the favoritism of the privileged class in the government service, who in imitation of European prototypes, may generally lose all proficiency, and value in the belief that they possess a life calling only to be taken away by the sudden death of the individual. The thinking of the Republican party have made no mere wordy demonstration upon this, but they have endeavored quietly to perform that which their opponents are constantly promising without performing. Our Republican rule the result has been that without engrafting any objectionable features of European systems upon our own, there has been a steady and even rapid growth of our government, and its departments, until it can now be stated without fear of successful contradiction that the service is more just, more efficient and purer in all its features than ever before since the establishment of our government. It will exist in our system the country can safely rely upon the Republican party as the most efficient instrument for their removal. I am in favor of the highest standard of excellence in the administration of the civil service, and will lend my best efforts to the accomplishment of the greatest attainable perfection in this branch of our service.

REMAINING TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM.

The Republican party came into existence in a crusade against the Democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first of these has been buried beneath the embers of the civil war. The party should continue its efforts until the remaining relic of barbarism, polygamy, is completely and forever extinguished. There are other subjects of importance which I gladly touch upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying that while there should be most rigid control over the government's administration, there should be no self-defeating parsimony either in our domestic or foreign service. Official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished. Our obligations to the defender of our liberties should never be forgotten, and the liberal system previously provided by the Republican party should not be imperilled by adverse legislation. The law establishing a labor bureau, through which the interests of labor can be protected, and organized condition, regard as a salutary measure. The eight hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other. We should increase our navy to a degree and we should apply to our coast guard, our commerce, and our fisheries, and foreign waters which shall be a respectable and proper representative of a country like our own. The public lands belong to the people, and should not be granted from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to possess them. And finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon, as our experience in its administration may from time to time suggest. I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
To Hon. John B. Henderson, Chairman of the Committee.

The Columbia (Ga.) Sentinel publishes the following:
GEORGETOWN GA. 6-20-84.

MY DEAR HONEY:—I have just laid aside my work and have taken my pen in hand to show you that I do think about you in fact the trouble is to keep from thinking about you all this afternoon just before commencing dinner I felt so lonely that I didn't know what to do now as I never had such feelings before I met you I cannot help but think I must be in well if I am in love with you I am sure I have no need to be ashamed of it you see when I got the potatoes and was about to have them for dinner I just thought how nice it would be if I was just doing that for your dinner and mine only in our snug little house when are you going to get your license I think you are so long about it I ain't in a hurry but then I would like to get married if we are going to do it at all and not be fooling away all these short summer evenings as ever your
DARLING.

HUSBAND AND WIFE INSANE.

The Sad Case of Captain Roper and His Religious Mania—The Unpardonable Sin.

Special to the Boston Globe, Portland, Me.
"Let me pray; every act of my life has been wrong; let me pray. I am a great sinner; let me pray, call my wife and let me pray for her," shouted Captain Robert A. Roper, wildly, as he drew his pale and haggard face close to the bars of the door leading to the insane ward of Greeley Hospital this evening. "No wonder he drove his wife insane," said an attendant. "She's sleeping now; that's what she needs. She couldn't see that he was insane, and he wore her life out. Come and look at her," and he led the way to a room where tired, weary, almost dying, the wife of the insane man was sleeping, closely watched by a nurse. Mrs. Roper has a very gentle, pleasant face, and it was not difficult to see that her life had, as the attendant said, been worn out in devoted, self-sacrificing labors.

Some two years ago Captain Robert A. Roper, a former resident of Brooks-ville, removed to a quiet, pleasant home at 1046 Congress street. He was very happy in his family relations. His wife was devoted to him and he had two children. When not at sea he found work at hand, and once or twice shipped as mate, but most of the time he commanded a vessel. When little more than a boy he served in the navy on a monitor and was in several engagements. It was believed that he was permanently injured in the service. In general he has been a quiet man, but given to taking a very sad view of life. In his belief every act of his life had been wrong, and he therefore felt that both himself and family must fall under the special wrath of an angry God. "There never lived a more honest man," said a gentleman who knew him well.

He had been at work on shore for some time, when he suddenly sent word home that he must go, and shipped. While absent he wrote his wife a letter that troubled her greatly. It is thought that in the letter he accused himself of some terrible crime that was wholly the result of his imagination. From that time the poor woman was in great trouble, seeming to dwell upon the idea that some dreadful calamity was about to fall upon her children. Captain Roper came home wild and excited. He neither slept nor gave his wife an opportunity to sleep. It is said that for several days neither partook of food, he not caring for it and she having no opportunity to obtain it, as he kept her constantly with him. It is believed from some things she said, that he accused himself of crimes of a very terrible nature to her, and that she was driven mad by reason of his insane disclosures, coupled with her loss of sleep. "He talked day and night," said a neighbor. It would seem that her devotion to him was boundless, leading to loss of reason at last. At the hospital, at intervals of wild insanity, she kept asking for him. Captain Roper divides his time between prayers to God for forgiveness and appeals to the attendants to let him see his wife, that he may tell her a terrible secret. It is a singular fact that while given to these insane religious feelings Captain Roper is not and has not been an attendant at any church. His wife is a Methodist, and is a very pious woman. Mrs. Roper is expected to recover. Her husband will be sent to Augusta. His recovery is considered a very doubtful matter.

Beecher's Luxurious Habits.

Mr. Beecher has directed his manager, Mr. Pond, to book an extensive lecturing tour for next year. Mr. Beecher's salary is \$20,000 per annum. He averages to receive double this sum from his lectures, and a large additional sum from his pen. He is not rich, however. He keeps open house (with his son, with whom he resides), and gives loans, and endorses and does other unbusiness-like things constantly, at a heavy cost to his treasury. It is said that beyond his farm at Peekskill, the house and stock thereon, and his library and bric-a-brac there and at Brooklyn, the great word painter has nothing to show for his large income for each of very many years. His library is so large that it is now being catalogued with a view to soon making a sale therefrom. He has expended, it is estimated, \$130,000 in books, and as many more have been given him by publishers. His house at Peekskill, built not long since, Mr. Beecher says, has cost him \$40,000. Others who watch business matters closer and are familiar with its growth, say that \$70,000 would be nearer the correct sum. His cows are all Alderneys, and the herd is believed to be worth \$15,000 to \$18,000. His farm and its manner of running and open hospitality is enough in itself to absorb a large income. It is yet some what incumbered. His collection of bric-a-brac would make a large and valuable museum. Fine prints, bronzes, painting, statuary—anything beautiful in shape or color—find a worshiper in Mr. Beecher, and it is said that he can not go through the streets of New York or Brooklyn without becoming a purchaser, as heroically as he may labor to resist and avert his eyes from tempting slow-windows.—
Ithaca Journal.