n of the President's Wife of the White House.

or Strongth Declines as the Hours as Minutes Fly By and Surrounded By Hor Family She Pencefully Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Mandes ing came the end, and for a smooth time in the history of the White house a president's wife died within its walls. Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian.

About 12:30 o'clock, while Dr. Gardner sat by Mrs. Harrison's side with his fingers lightly pressed to her pulse, the practiced hand discerned a noticeable weakness of the heart's action followed almost immediately by a slight decrease in respiration. He notified the grief-stricked family and it gathered around the couch. The end appeared to be very near and unless she soon railled from the stupor into which she then was drifting she could scarcely live half an

our longer. This intelligence had a most depresaing affect upon the president who had been in constant attendance upon his afflicted wife for over nine hours and he sustained himself with the greatest difficulty. If it were possible to add to the gravity of the situation and to



MRS HANRISON.

at imulate the agonized apprehension of the secreely animate form of the beloved wife and mother, those results were attained when Dr. Gardner, after carefully examining the countenance and feeling the pulse of the dying woman, said that the indications were that she could not last more than half an hour. This was fifteen minutes to 1. The minutes flow past, at 1:80 the helpless form, however, still retained the

ascred spark.
All of the family in Washington were present at the death bed except the three little grandchildren and the venerable Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs. Harrison. They were: President Har-rison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Liout. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. In addition Mrs. Harrison's faithful maid, Josephine, and Miss Davis, the trained nurse, were in the

The members of the family spent a minutes around the lifeless clay. When they emerged with sorrowful faces the president retired immediately to his own room and closed the door, the other members of the family respecting his evident wish to be allowed to remain unmolested to contemplate his great bereavement and commune with his Maker.

Telegrams conveying the sad intellimos were also at once dispatched to all members of the cabinet and Mrs. Harrison's brother, who was in the hope of seeing her before the end came. He was at Port Townsend yesterday. BIOGRAPHICAL

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mrs. Harrison was born at Onford, O., fiftyeight years ago October I last, of Scotch ancestry. The first of her paternal ancestors in
America was John Scott, the laird of Arras,
who, after the disastrous battle of Hesworth
bridge in 1679, left Scotland for the north of
Lreland with the earl of Beihaven, owing to
dissatisfaction with the Scotch and English
erowns. After the death of the earl John
Scott came to America and settled in the valley of the Nothaminy, Bueks county, Pa,
where the village of Hartsville now stands, if
miles merth of Philadelphia. He purchased a
tract of land from the proprietary government,
on part of which the first Presbyterias church
in America was seen afterward erected. On
this land, also, Rev. William Tenunant feunded in 1786 the historie
"log college," out of which primitive inestitution Princeton college was in time
evolved. Hoth her father and grandfather
were Presbyterian ministers. Mrs. Harrison
ealeyed superior educational advantages. wore Procedurian ministers Mrs. Marrison sajoyed superior educational advantages and was graduated from the Oxford seminary in 1855, the same year that President Harrison received his degree. She mught school in Carrollton, Ky., one year, and on October 20, thirty-nine years ago last Thursday, was married to Benjamin Harrison, the student Mrs. Harrison had two children—Russall, who is now engaged in journalism, and Mary.

Mrs. Harrison had two children—Russall, who is now engaged in journalism, and Mary, the wife of Robert J. McKee, of Besten. The latter has two children. Benjamin Harrison McKee, known to fame the world over as "Haby" McKee, and Mary McKee.

One of Mrs. Harrison's meet sensible innovations at the White house was the abandonment of handshaking at receptions, a custom that made the evening one of terture to all her prodecessors. The managed this by carrying a fan in one hand and a bouquet in the other, so that persons seeing her hands full were spared the nukurations of efforing a bandshake which she would not accopt.

Mrs. Harrison was not well known beyond indianapoits and Washington, but in both places she was surremely popular. She united with the Precipius and Washington, but in both places she was surremely popular. She united with the Precipius and Mashington, but in both places she was surremely popular. She united with the Precipius and Autor who she was fortion years all and had ever sizes been in of a ardens worker in behalf of Christinnity and of suarten. Mrs. Harrison's father has been living as the White home with the designer and the old man's correct is distressing to behold. He is 64 years old.

All Greenwicheld Income.

Alf Greenfield Income.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 28.—Prof.

Jem Evans, lightweight puglist, received a letter from England saying that Alf Greenfield, the noted English heavyweight, who fought John L. when the ex-champion was in the heyday of his glory, was hopelessly insane and had been confined in an asylum for the demented. Greenfield was a stanch admirer of the Boston boy and staked every penuy he had in the world-upon Suilivan in the recent affair at New Sullivan in the recent affair at New Orleans. He shared the fate of all of Sullivan's followers and it is thought that his financial losses preyed so upon him that he lost his mind.

AT REST.

The Remains of Mrs. Harrison Laid to Best in Crown Hill Cometery, Indian-apolis. Ladianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29.—The last

and riter over the mortal remains of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, for thirty-nine years, beloved wife and helpmate of the president of the United States,

nine years beloved wife and helpmate of the president of the United States, were performed yesterday in the church in which she had for years worshipped in health and teache afternoon the body of the Bed Main of the lead was laid to restrict the many beautiful Crown Hill points of the last who arrived in the morning at 1:31 believe, on schedule time, and was assolved by thousand of sympathetic friends, who occupied all points of vantage along the road and crowded the station to its utmost capacity. It was a quiet throng which manifested its appreciation by a grave and respectful demeanor. Although the president was personally known to a president was personally known to a majority of the crowd, all desire on their part to give vent to enthusiasm was generally repressed. Nearly all the men present removed their hats and bowed their heads when he passed through the station, leading his sorrowing family to the carriages provided for

them.
A delay of half an hour was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of emblems that typified the de-votion of hundreds of friends. Then the casket was lifted and slowly and reverently the cortege moved out through the sheds of the Union station to the carriages in waiting. The cas-ket was borne by John B. Elam, the president's old law partner, Judge Woods, E. B. Martindale, Gen. Lew Wallace, Dr. Allen, T. P. Haughey, Judges Niblack and Fishback, Moses G. McClain and John R. Elder. Following them came the sorrowing relatives and the president's official family. The church was elaborately decorated.

When the funeral procession arrived at the church 5,000 people thronged the sidewalks and streets, not boisterously, but with a show of the most intense interest. The police had no difficulty in holding the people back, and the casket was lifted and borne into the church without incident of moment.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the coffin was carried up the aisle and de-posited in front of the chancel, the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The choir then sang "Lead, Kindly Light" with beautiful effect and Dr. Hains offered a short invocation and read a selection from the Scriptures.

The funeral sermon was upon that text, "Wherefore comfort one another." At the conclusion of the sermon the venerable Dr. Hyde gave utterance to a touching prayer.

The choir then rendered "One Sweet-

ly Solemn Thought." Dr. Haines closed the service with a benediction and the cortege took up its line of march to Crown Hill cemetery.

The president and party returned to Washington an the 5:30 train. Before his departure the president gave to the

his departure the president gave to the press the following note:

My Dear Old Friends and Neighbors: I can not leave you without saying that the tender and gracious sympathy which you have to-day shown for me and for my children and much more the touching evidence you have given of your love for the dead wife and mother have deeply moved our breasts. We yearn to tarry with you and to rest near the hallowed spot where your loving hands have laid our dead, but the little grandchildren e laid our dead but the little grandchild watch in wondering slience for our return and need our care and some public business will not longer walt upon my sorrow. May a gracious God keep and bless you all. Most gratefully BENJAMIN HARRISON

## NO PRICE FOR WHEAT.

Sag of Three Cents Within a Week - Eu-ropean Demand Almost Nil. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.-The

wheat market dropped more than a cent a bushel to-day, making a decline of more than three cents in the past week. The market has been sagging for a long time under the influence of the extraordinary shipments from the country. All markets have become blocked, and to add to the difficulty ocean freight rates to Europe have been advanced nearly 100 per cent. in the past few days, making it more difficult than ever to get the grain out of the country. There has been a very large holding of wheat in Chicago for December delivery which was bought several weeks ago and has been the chief cause of the stubborn resistance to a decline which the market has until recently shown. In the past few days this "long" wheat has been for sale and that has added to the

wenkness of the market October wheat in Chicago closed today at 69% cents, which is the lowest price in a record of twenty-eight years, with two exceptions. In October, 1886, the price reached 69% cents and in De-cember, 1887, wheat sold in Chicago at 66% cents.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. About Fifteen Thousand Students Physic-

ally Capable of Service Washington, Oct. 29.—The annual report of the adjutant-general of the army shows that the average number of studenst over 15 years of age attending the several universities and colleges was 18,484, an increase of 2,767 over the number reported last year, and over 6,000 more than the number reported for the scholastic year 1889-90. The number of students physically capable of military duty is reported as over 15,-000, of which number 8,098 were required by the faculty of the several institutions to be enrolled as military students.

Gen. Williams recommends that th annual appropriation for the national guard be increased from \$400,000 to \$1,-

Deadly Explosion.

LIMA, O., Oct. 39.-A nitro-glycerine actory, two miles south of here, ex-ploded this morning with a report heard for miles, while the force of the concussion shook buildings and caused windows to rattle in all parts of the

Three persons are known to have been killed and two injured. In addition two teamsters are missing and it is probable that their bodies are in the wreck. The farm house of William Hooker, over a mile from the factory, was totally wrecked and a servant girl injured by falling THE WEST SAFE.

The Skies Bright For a Republican Victory.

Third Party People Returning to the Re publican Fold-Everything satisfactory in New York-Republican Success Foreshadowed.

Special Correspondence Globe Democrat. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Among the rominent callers at republican headnarters was Judge John M. Thurston. of Nebraska. Regarding the situation in the western states he said: "I have been speaking chiefly in my own state, but also in Kansas, Wyoming, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois, and feel confident that with the exception of Nevada every state west of the Mississippi is republican. The situation two months ago was entirely different. All along the line discontented third partyites are coming back in large numbers. This is particularly true with regard to the national ticket. liancemen will be found in line on the national ticket, though they may support their own state ticket. They are tired of being made cat's-paws of by the democracy, and since the outrgeous treatment received by Gen. Weaver in Georgia became public the feeling is stronger than ever. The plan of the democrata to withdraw their electoral tickets in the west comes too late to endanger the chances of republican success."

A document was put in circulation to-day from headquarters on a plan of labor bureau of the democratic national committee to keep alive the story of trouble between Whitelaw Reid and typographical unious. President Kenny, of the union, denounces the action of the committee and its mouthpiece, Arthur McSweeney. Ex-Gov. Robie, of Maine, called upon

Chairman Carter and said: "We made our fight in September, and are not making any special effort now, and the indications are that the majorities will be larger than in September. As president of the National bank of Portland am in a position to know the views of bankers generally upon the present system, and they are satisfied and confident the republican party can handle any new complications that may arise. The establishment of several new manufacturing industries in our state has strengthened the belief in protection, and further than that it adds to

growth of our population."

Hon. John Belden, of Syracuse, re ported everything satisfactory in central New York, and considered that notwithstanding the factional fight in Onondago county, the national ticket would get a bigger majority than in 1888, and then it was phenomenal.

A letter from Bishop J. W. Hood (colored), from Wakefield, Va., to Chairman Carter, exposes a new device of the democracy to win the colored vote in the south by circulating literature to the effect that colored bishops had gone over to the democracy, and naming Bishop Hood as one of the converts. In his letter the bishop said, among other things: "It was a political trick to catch colored votes. I know of no Bishop Hood except myself and, providence permitting, I shall vote the ticket headed by Benjamin Harrison. I have oted the republican ticket ever since l had the right to exercise the frauchise, and see no reason to change now. I am opposed to wild-cat money, free trade and free silver, and shall, therefore, continue to vote as I always have.'

Congressman J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, said that he considered the outlook in the west especially promising: that there had been a great revolution In favor of republicanism in certain states, particularly and notably in Wisconsin, which, while considered doubtful a short time since, he has now become convinced will give Harrison 25,000 majority. In his own state, Michigan, he s satisfied the democrats will not secure more than three of the fourteen electors, and probably not that many. Nevada he considered the only western state the republicans would lose. Regarding New York, which he said was the largest manufacturing state in the union, he said he had made four speeches there and had been received by immense audiences, and they were attended by large numbers of democrats, who always remained until the close. He considered that business interests alone, aside from politics, would combine to prevent the overthrow of the state's industrial supremacy, and that he failed to see how any business man can afford to vote the democratic ticket and inaugurate a reign of free trade and wildcat money. From his general observations he was satisfied that from the standpoint of business interest alone the Empire State could be looked upon as safe for the republican ticket.

Democrats Revolt. There is a revolt among the leading democrats of Denver from the plan of fusion laid down, and many prominent men have already declared that, as between Weaver and Harrison, they will vote for Harrison. Mayor Rogers, whose popularity is shown by the fact that he overcame a republican majority of 5,000 and was elected by 3,000 majority, says he will not only vote for Harrison, but advises his friends to do so. D. K. Mullen, the largest mill owner in the state; J. J. Reithman, a millionaire druggist, and George Tritch, a millionaire hardware man, all life-long democrats, announce their intention of voting for the republican electoral ticket.

Breaking It Gently. Anxious Parent—Julius has been taking lessons a whole year now, professor, and I should like to know he is progressing. Do you think he has a good ear for music?

Musical Instructor-Your son, madam, has a very—er—shapely ear—one of the most shapely ears, madam, I have ever seen.—Chicago Tribune.

—"Does poetry pay?" asked the young man. "Yes," replied the editor. "You see, most poets send stamps for the return of rejected manuscript." "Occourse." "Well, I keep the stamps."-Washington Star.

M'KINLEY TALKS.

Ohio's Governor Addresses the People of Kansas City-His Views on the Currency

and Other Questions. Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, spoke to thousands at Kansas City on the even-ing of the 24th. After expressing his gratification at meeting so many ped-ple of the west and the duty of every American citizen in the approaching contest, Mr. McKinley said:

contest, Mr. McKipley said:

No third party will succeed this year, if ever.

Either the republican party or the democratic party will be clothed with the control of federal affairs on November 8 next. So all that is left for the people to do is to determine which party represents his principles and views and convictions and judgments of proper government, and their cast his ballot with that party which meets his ideal. There are two striking questions in the platforms before the people this year. First, the question of the abolition of the ten per cent, tax on state banks. In congress some several years ago a bell was introduced and passed placing a tax of ten per cent, on all state banks of the country. This tax was not for rovenue, but it was the avowed purpose at that time that the state banks go out, and not for time that the state banks go out, and not for the state banks to come in The result was that the state banks did go out and greenbacks came into circulation. It is now declared after thirty years that the ten per cent tax must go and the state banks be rehabilitated, and those uncertain notes of the banks be again the mo-

dium of currency.

The governor then reviewed the history of "wild-cat" currency in former days, contrasting it with the sound currency under the present system, and

If there is anything that should stand sacred and untampered with it is the currency of a country. Nothing is so hard on the poor people of a country as a debased currency: the rich man can take care of himself and the man of position and power is but little affected if a country as a debased currency. rich man can take care of himself and the man of position and power is but little affected if a currency depreciates, but it is the poor man on whom the heaviest burden and the heaviest blow falls. There are but few of the old men of Missouri who have not in their possession some of the wild-cat currency, now worthless, but for which they at one time paid 100 cents on the dollar. When a man sells his wheat and his labor he should have 100 cents on the dollar for it. It is the poor people of the country who are interested in this money question. The currency of a country should be as national as its flag, and as sacred as its institutions. Our currency is good not only under our own flag, but under every commercial flag of the world. The trouble with the democratic party, which proposes to go back to old state bank money, has always been that they want to go backwards. They have always been going backwards. They are not able to see the light and darkness. They not only want to go back to the ante-bellum currency but want to go back to the British free trade. Now the British manufacturers pay their holp pauper wages in good money, but this democratic party proposes to go them one better. It declares that manufacturers pay their neip pauper wages in good money, but this democratic party pro-poses to go them one better. It declares that in token of its friendship towards the laboring man, it will cut his wages down to the British free trade scale and then beat them by paying them in wild-cat currency.

The speaker then gave an illustration of the difference between a democratic revenue tariff and a republican protective tariff, and continued:

This tariff has been in operation now about This tariff has been in operation now about eighteen months, and we know what it will do by what it has done in the last twelve months. In all the history of our country we have never had such foreign commerce as in that time. It has reached the highest water mark. The Fifty-first congress was called the "billion dollar congress." It was a billion eight hundred and ninety million dollar congress. We sold abroad \$1,030,000,000 worth of the products of our farms and factories, etc. Two hundred and thirty millions in gold was paid at the end of this year by England as the difference between what we sold to her and what we bought of her. It is just like an individual: if he takes in more than he sells he is out at the end of the year, but if he sells more he is prosperous and

They say reciprocity is a sham. It will be sufficient to say that reciprocity has opened up for us trade with Brazil, Porto Rico and other countries by which our commerce has been in-creased more than \$22,0.0,000 per annum.

But they say the tariff is unconstitutional. That is usually the last cry of the democratic party sent up after everything cisc has failed, the last appeal and the flag of surrender. Why, the first congress we ever had sat to devise a first tariff for the new country. James Madison, afterward president, introduced a bill that proly passed by that body, and in that bill wer

But they say you can't make tin plate. Can't make tin plate? Why, this Yankee people can make shything they want to make. They said you couldn't make steel rails and silks and woolens and carpets and watches and many them and many more under the republican pro them and many more under the republican pro-lective tariff, and we make them as good as they are made anywhere in the world. Our watches, which they said we could not make, are to-day the best in the world, and are in use and ticking Hail Columbia all over the world

But what is this tin plate they talk so much about? Ninety-seven per cent. of it is iron and 3 per cent is tin, and yet they say we can't bathe this sheet of steel in tin. We now have over thirty factories in this country and I saw at one of them, just a few days ago, as fine steel plate and tin as is made any place in a factory in the world. I saw them take steel from my state, put it through the process, and then saw it come out as bright as any ever made in Swansea. Wales, and I saw with it hundreds of happy homes and wives and mothers and children. The democrats call this politics. If so, its the kind of politics want and that I want to devote my life to.

Free trade levels down: protection levels up When England will pay their people up to the same plane as ours: pay their laborers as much as we pay our laborers, we will meet them and surpass them, for ours is as good as theirs, and the meeting will be the survival of the fittest But we give them notice that we'll never bring our condition down to theirs. We will not leve

down to them: they must level up to us. Benjamin Harrison has given us one of the best administrations we ever had. His domestic policy has been wise and conservative. His foreign policy has been vigorous and American. It was his administration which sent this message to a foreign country which made a demand upon us: 'The United States has never yet taken orders from a foreign country and it does not propose to begin now."

It is a good thing to know what our enemies want, and tago and do the other thing. There is not a country of Europe that does not want Cleveland elected. There is not one which does not want Harrison defeated. And no der. The election of Cleveland would mean the possible opening of our markets to the unre-strained influx of foreign goods. The election of Harrison means encouragement to the Amer-ican laborer and workman, protection to him

Vote then for these principles, for those which you think are best for your home, for your family, for your business and for your country. When you do this, two weeks from to-morrow, Harrison and Reid will be triumphantly chosen to preside over the destinies of this great country for another four years.

An American Absconder. London, Oct. 25.—"Dr." Hale, wh was arrested at Belfast on the charge of fraudulent practices and who was taken to Liverpool to answer, was arraigned before a police magistrate there yesterday. He was remanded. The press association says that he absconded from Colorado.

Pennsylvania "treason."

SUNBURY, Pa., Oct. 25 .- Six tramps made an attack on the town of Milton and attempted to murder F. E. Ginter and burn down his store because he refused them groceries. A posse of citizens, with the assistance of the chief of police, captured them.

SHERMAN ON THE ISSUES.

The Ohio Senator Talks Money and Pro-

tection at Chicago. A large audience greeted Senator John Sherman, of Ohlo, at Central Musie hall, Chicago, on the night of Saturday, October 22, on which occasion he delivered a lengthy address on "Silver and Wildcat Currency," concluding with a strong indorsement of the tariff bill. During the course of his remarks Mr. Sherman said:

"There is a contest in this country, not be-tween small pa-ties, but between great parties. I take it that in this intelligent audience it is not necessary for me to discuss the temperance party or the farmers' party. The best temper-ance party is the individual conscience of each citizen and inhabitant of the United States. As for the farmers' party, the republican party has been the farmers' party, as well as the people's party, since the beginning of its organization in 1860. "The controversy is between the two, the

democratic and republican parties, as they have named themselves. The democratic party has a very popular name. It means a govern-ment through the people. But the republican party has a still more popular name. It is a government by the representatives of the peo-ple, and that name expresses more distinctly the true nature of our government than the name democratic. But the democratic party has forfeited for more than thirty years the very name of the democratic party, and ought now to be christened the confederate democracy of America.

of America.
"Now, one issue between these two parties is whether the people of the United States, the most practical people among the nations of the world, are willing to abandon the national currency which has been established by the repub lican party in the form of United States note and treasury notes and aliver certificates and gold certificates, all of equal value, not only in the country of the United States, but all over the civilized world. Whether we will abandon this form of currency and revive again the old currency of our fathers, the red dog shin-plasters of thirty or forty years ago. This is one of the questions. Another of the questions is whether we will authorize any holder of 3714 grains of silver, worth in the markets about 66 cents, to go to the treasury of the United States or to the mint, and there demand a dol-lar; or if we cannot coin the dollars fast enough to demand your note, the note of the people of the United States, for \$1, when the purchasing power of the silver in that dollar is but sixty five cents. Or whether on the other hand, we will buy that sliver at its market price, coin it as it is needed by the people of the United States, and maintain it at the standard of gold in all the markets of the world. That is the second question. The third question that also affects your interests is whether, in levying duties on imported goods from which we derive the chief source of our revenue, we should be guided alone by the mere obtaining of revenue for the support of the government, or whether, in addition to that, we should seek to diversify, increase and mag-nify and improve the domestic industries of

our country, and to protect the labor of our people against undue competition abroad.

"Now, gentlemen, these questions are to be submitted to you. They are as distinctly defined by the platforms of the two parties as ever a case was presented in the supreme court of the United States. The sides are drawn and you are to describe the Wassenter. drawn and you are to determine it. We cannot submit this question to lawyers or to courts or to congresses, but after all the final settlement must be determined by men like you, or twelve million others like you, all of whom ought to be armed with an equal vote, but I fear in som laces that will not be the case.
"Now, I want to discuss these questions as

briefly as possible, in the simplest form of the English language. Take the first question. The English language. Take the first question. The question is presented by the democratic platform. It is contained in two lines, in very simple little proposition. Now, let me read it to you: 'We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on state circulation be repealed.' Well, now, at the first outlook of that simple resolution it would seem that a tax of 10 per cent. on any kind of circulation would be a very heavy tax and the plantagement. be a very heavy tax, and the plain farmer would say: That is too much tax. Why not 2 per cent. or I purcent.?! The answer is, my coun-trymen, that that tax was levied in the midst of war, in order to drive out of existence and cut the throat of this system of state bank paper money, which had ruined the country over and over again, and involved it in trouble. It would make it impossible for state banks to centinue in existence, and why was that? Why, my countrymen, under the constitution of the United States the states are prohibited from emitting bills of credit, and bills of credit are supposed to be any form of money to be circulated as money. It forbids also that they should make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. That is the

"When I come to discuss the next question ! sometimes grow, impatient. I say there is but one solution of this question. One of them is a amin Harrison, by what is called a comp to ascertain whether or not an adjustment could not be made between the great nations of the world, either by providing a new ratio, and forming as far as possible a uniform ratio, or, if that could not be agreed upon, to agree upon what mode and manner and how far each nation will maintain its silver up to the standard of gold, and thus have what is called the 'double standard' of silver and gold.

"Now, I don't know whether this will be a suc that if it falls, then you business men have got to meet this proposition: You have either then to stand upon a silver standard and banish our gold to foreign lands or do the other thing which I am in favor of and that is to put enough sliver in the silver dollar to make it equal in value to the gold dollar. Three hundred and seventy-one and a quarter grains is not enough because that is only sixteen times the number of grains in the gold dollar. But if 371 is not enough, put in 48), and make it an honest dol-lar. If that is not enough put in 550 grains "But our democratic friend says: The dollar

will be too big. Then coin them into half dol-lars and quarter dollars and some other forms. and then they won't be too big. But the trouble -with some of these men-and that is their ob-ject in objecting to a big dollar-that they want a little dollar. They are small people, They want to may honest debts with a small dollar, "I know, my countrymen, the party of the people of this country has been the republican party. For years the homestead law was delayed longer, and longer, and longer, and the democratic party had the power and two democratic presidents vetoed it when it passed conress. When the republicans came into power t was passed and the name of Abraham Lincoln is signed to it: and a million laboring men have rone out and established their homes and they rould not have done so without it. This protective system I have mentioned that has di-versified our industries, built up our manufac-tures, is the result of the labor of the republican party founded upon the Morrill tariff bill To show the progress made: In 1860 our man ufactures were comparatively unimportant.
Our mining was very little indeed: and now,
thank God!—thank the republican party!—
thank the great men who have managed these
things!—our country is now not only the greatest farming country in the world, producing est farming country in the world, producing more of the cercais than any other country, but it is the greatest mining country in the world, and the gross aggregate of our mining products is as high as that of any two of, the nations of the world. It is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. Why, this city itself is the best evidence I can bring before the people of Chicago to show what has been the result of the protective policy of the United States that has built up and diversified and fostered all branches of industry. branches of industry.

branches of industry.

"Now, my countrymen, let us look at the general principles—for I do not intend to discuss the details of the tariff to-night. What is the general idea of the tariff? We put a duty on foreign goods which come into competition with our own industries. To the extent of that duty our own industries are protected against foreign competition. Why do we want protection against foreign competition? Not for the benefit of the capitalist. He can manage his money whether he has it or not. Not for the rich man. If he cannot invest in one thing he can in another. But the soie basis and foundation of this protective policy is that by levying these duties on imported goods which are not levied on formestic goods we are enabled to pay our labor-

ing men in this country fair and just wages for honest labor. Gur laboring men need not, ought not, and I trust to God never will be reduced to not, and I trust to Gosl never will be reduced to the condition to which they are reduced in the most favored nations of Europe. The labor-ing men here are citizens, the equals of any the loftiest and proudest in the land. They have every right to vote that anyone has, and I would not trust the superstructure of the re-public upon the basis of a dissatisfied popula-tion of laboring men. They must feel that they are fairly considered in the race of life. They must not only have enough to supply their are fairly considered in the race of life. They must not only have enough to supply their wants, but they must have enough to educate their children and give them that advantage in the race of life; so that now we see in the development of our country that the sons of the poor attain the highest positions in the land. Lincoln was a specimen. Go to the senate chamber and see there who make their mark in that deliberate body. You will find they started in the race of life as poor as any man here. So all around. Look at the great mon of your city. They started poor, and by improving their opportunities and chances in life they have attained success and wealth. This is open to all.

"Sometimes I know that the results of pro "Sometimes I know that the results of protection and the mode of dividing the results of protection are sometimes very difficult to attain. Whether sometimes the employer gets more than his share or not, I do not know. I suppose so. But how can we help this? I wish to God I was wise enough to say. There will always be controversies between employers and em-ployed as to the division of the product of labor. But after all, these are to be settled in some peaceable and quiet way: and I trust a genius will some time arise in our domestic policy that will be wise enough to point out some mode of arbitration by which all these controversies be tween the laborers and their employers may be settled without strikes and violence. I hope settled without strikes and violence. I hope the time will come when the general feeling of our people will demand and insist upon such a settlement; and until then we must drift along as we have been doing. Certain it is, the laboring men of our country are in a far higher condition than the laborers of any other country. That is the reason they come from all lands here. That is the reason why every one there gets an idea of the United States, and those who come here with industry and thrift have who come here with industry and tarit have planted themselves in all these states on farms and homesteads and they have built up the manufactures in those states.

manufactures in those states.

"Now, fellow citizens, while we levy duty on goods that come into competition with us, we gradually have introduced into our system a larger free trade than has ever been proposed or adopted by the democratic party. And here is a fact that is not sufficiently brought to the attention of intelligent people as to the present tariff. We have now admitted free of duty fifty-five per cest, more than one-half, of all the imported goods into this country. Why? the imported goods into this country. Why? Hecause they are articles which we cannot produce in this country, like sugar, tea, coffee and spices and various other articles, and therefore the present tariff selects out these articles which we cannot produce and admits them free of duty, because the tax upon those articles which we cannot produce is a tax upon the con-sumer. But, upon the other hand, we say that as to articles that we can produce we will put such a reasonable rate of duty upon them as will compensate for the difference of labor in will compensate for the difference of labor in this country and in the country of its produc-tion. And that is not all. I say to you that as a republican—a black republican, as they used to call me sometimes—I would not be in favor of any duty whatever upon any article brought into competition with our industries, except enough to cover the difference between the rate of wages there and here."

"GATH" ON THE SITUATION.

Bis Opinion on the Result of the Presidential Election. George Alfred Townsend, the wellcnown journalist, known as "Gath,"

has been interviewed as to the probabis result of the presidential election. He says that in his opinion Mr. Harrison will be elected easier this time than before. Asked what he based his belief on he replied: "The condition of the country is highly prosperous, and it is due to the business genius of re-publican legislation. Whenever we have the republicans in power every hand and heart takes courage.

"The democratic party never has any hope except in panic and disaster. from in criticism, while Harrison's utterances are all congratulation. The one is a hectoring and monotonous critic; the other a constructive and suggestive spirit. The one gives you a helping hand; the other a mess of dogmatic conceit.

"The letter of Harrison is irrefutable in facts. He was a brave soldier and sees things with fortitude; the other sent a substitute to the war, though he had no chick nor wife dependent upon him, and he sees everything like a skedaddler.

"Mr. Harrison belongs to the type of men like William the Silent and Washington and Grant, whose wisdom restrains their effusiveness, who watch and wait and learn. The democratic party, always riding backward, never sees a great man till it has passed him.

"Gen. Harrison has been a firm supporter of the lessons he has learned. As his grandfather overthrew Jackson's pet, Van Buren, the grandson will bury this preposterous Cleveland, who is a fat and feeble pupil of Calhoun. The story of Cleveland's one term is: 'He is not as bad as his party.' But he is a demagogue, if with a different lot of questions from other demagogues."-Chicago Tribune.

## STILL WORRIED.

Democratic Antics Over Commissioner Peck's Report.

The mugwump division of the demoeratic party is rapidly getting into its tin plate mood with regard to Commissioner Peck. That is to say, it is about ready to deny, first, that Peck's figures are true; second, that Peck ever had any figures, and third, in case of extremity, that there is any such person

The mugwumpocratic newspapers have been doing their utmost ever since Peck's report appeared to get from manufacturers some figures of facts that would contradict those given by the commissioner. Failing in this, they are now "proving" that the figures can't possibly be true, in the same way they "prove" that no the plate is made in the United States, that is, by refusing to believe any evidence whatsoever, meantime vociferating with all their might what they wish their constituents to believe.

Such tactics as these are simply makeing the persons who use them ridiculous. Mr. Peck's figures are correct, and all the calamity howlers cannot make people believe they are not.-N. Y. Mail and Express.

The party platform in all its to be the infallible party guide," said Senator David B. Hill in his Brooklyn speech. The democratic platform is a free trade plaform, and Senator Hill must fight for free trade while he advocates the election of Cleveland -Chicago Inter Ocean.