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speech, Join C. Spoener opened the m Milwankee on Wednesday accomber 14, at the West Side E. The authorice which greeted made candidate for governor, the largest and most enthusises in Milwankee. Hundreds of the rail hoping to hear the pits, were forced to leave, not logan adjacts on account of nec. a, and he could be e Professors Troperer fencing hown do not drop dead foil. A burlesque ding in a "well-fa arranged for the and are the remarks of Col-Professor De Philip Boulo were hey gave an erbib ME SPREEDS SPREEDS d his island ma

gest and not very eventful path le-gare made me well accustomed to magenerous Milwankee wescomes. years, Ladies and Gentlemen . migenerous Milwankee wereomes, only word the one which you acte to might abushes here. I do not prompenent to the lieunblican party, stangardicare for the state I at his line to be; and for the midden myself as its representative, gracio acknowledgment. I become before you to-night in an installach was rendered it impossible to the property of the most which was rendered it impossible to prepare in an orderly way s us to prepare in an orderly way lan to come again to Milwanker this come again to Milwanker this comparing ends. I am told, I tak to jou to night in a quiet, fair (I cm, apon issues which divide mes in this campaign. I say I shall o jou in a fair way, because long, not cased to talk either of issues or in an unfair way. Appliance of farfield was bespattered with mind, in 1884 the mill of slander was set the grave of Jamies G. Blaine's applace. I vowed that whatever the might have for one in the way of in service, personal pointies I was r done with. Great applause. I that to the tumble bugs of politics. ter and acodamse.

THE ISSUE WELL DEFINED. my mand thus a crisis in the history accountly, in the mistory of its people; at the first, of course, and doubtless is most important. It was a crisis our fathers won its independence; it crisis when they ordained the Linon formest the constitution; it was a when Andrew Jackson crisised distance and the Carolina; it was a crisis mader the leadership of Lincoln and and Logan and Sherman and their utilots, including Benjamin Harrison hand great applause, the Union was

great applause, to issue the emanci-a proclamation. They were mistaken Great applause. They reconstruction acts were un-al, and they were mistaken They thought Tom Reed was institutional, but they were mistaken that, Laughter and applause. He use been re elected. Applause, thought the sugar bounty was uncon-

thought the sugar bounty was uncombonal, and they were mistaken about. They thought recriprocity was uncombonal, and they were mistaken about. They thought recriprocity was unful out. Applanse. They thought errymander was constitutional, and were mistaken about that. Great use. So I have sort of lost faith in emocratic party as a constitutional inder. Laughter and applause. In the protective system. Again, and again he destared it, in terms ome ringing down the years as the nees of a man who was a patriot. Democrats of to-day never weary of g of their loy alty to Thomas Jeffer-As I rode along from the Plankinton to this half I saw a banner and upon itserited "Jefferson Laid." Well, innocratic party on this question of tion is loyal to Jefferson, but it is y to Jefferson Davis, not to Thomas ion. [Applause.]

Oice—That is right."

HAS VINDICATED ITSELF. IIAS VINDICATED ITSELF.

I dare say here to night that if ever of legislation enacted by the conformation of the United States has vindicated it is the McKimley law. Applause, it is the McKimley law. Applause, it is the McKimley law. Applause, it is you were told in 1890 that it is you were told in 1890 that it is average duty to 60 per cent. You have a fact that it would not in raised the duty lar above the look in raised the duty lar above the look in raised the duty lar above the look in the latest that the days and years of war. You were told that it would have say if the duft's that it would be a leckinder law. Let me give you had be a leckinder law. Let me give you had be statistical information upon uppert as it comes to us to-day from

httle statistical information upon bloom as it comes to us to-day from asary department; includes of trade in our favor, that pin unit of money other nations paid wer and above what we paid to them, 50,225,921 as against \$36,347,922 the its year. The free imports that came for this law were \$361,373,523; the le imports, the taxed imports. \$375,-1. Firty-five per cent, of all the impons, into the t inted States this year. In free of duty, and 41 per cent, and In tree of duty, and 41 per cent, and same in dutingle. Mr. Carasse estr--mat I have no doubt he was honest or he is a fair man in debate, and a ple man—that the average outy he Mcsinley law would be 60 per when the truth is, as demonstrated,

when the trath is, as demonstrated, a average duty applied to the free identable list is only 20 and a fraction that the average duty apply to the dutiable list is 45 per Applanae. I fake either and it is an any other taris we have ever the Lineal States, including the farill of 1816. [Applanae.] it has turned out, because a non-margorithm of the lineal states senate i.t. e on Finence shows it, it cannot be the details to much, that under the ion of this tariff law, the cost of lives at minimized, and the price of wages creased; only a finde, but increased own by that report; while in frest fariand the price of living has inoan by that report; while in free-England the prac of living has in-the and wages have if reased. You ard Mr. Feck's report. [Applause.] It mean Gov. Feck [laughter]: the fattor commit signer of the state

whose after we took the duty off of sugar Mr. Mckiniey fold me that a man in his lown went into a store and wanted a not-

which life we fook the duty off of sugar and the first, of course, and doubtless as most important. It was a cross our father- won its independence; it criss when they ordained the 1 monormed the constitution; it was a wirm Andrew Jackson crusted dism in South Carolina; it was a cross guider the leadership of Lincoln and their antiots, including Berijandin Harrison has great applause, the Union was red, purified and made perpetual by the cen not is no less bitter. The is no less marked, and the result, it lime, is of infinite importance to exple.

I protective system of the United is challenged day the Democratic of the country to mortal combat, rwhich flag? You must take sides must masked under the flag of Washne, of Jefferson, of Adams, of Morrie, cissen of Lincoln and the long line of chon presidents, or you must take jakes mader the type trade flag which a flam to the breeze, monisquised by athonal Democratic party as it calls. Applause, 1

exament remember any great item of lepsicy inaugurated and carried for dange, 1869, tending to the upbuilding type policy in augurated and carried for dange. 1869, tending to the upbuilding type of the prospection of the on, to the restoration of the state, to manifer many the prospective and denonneed as unconstitutional to coerce a flag were mistaken about that thought it was unconstitutional to coerce a flag were mistaken about that thought it was unconstitutional to coerce a flag were mistaken about that thought it was unconstitutional to coerce a flag were mistaken about that the was unconstitutional to coerce a flag applause, to issue the connection of the country of the sugar trust still of the country of the c

SO WILL PEARL BUTTONS AND LINEN. Why, the free traders told us when the McKinley law was passed: "You cannot make pearl buttons. Well the trouble with that is, we are making pearl buttons. There is only one pearl button which we are not making in this country to-day, which we imported here before the McKinley law, and triat is one made in the prisons of Austria which we prohibited from coming here torever. [Applause.]

They told us that the duty on times—the duties imposed in that schedule would en-

ing here forever. [Applause.]
They told us that the duty on linen—the duties imposed in that schedule would enhance the price of linen to the people and would not do any good "because you cannot make linen in the United States." Why dot? We have the flax: "Oh, yes, but you have not the machinery." Well, when before did America fail to make anything for lack of machinery? If they cannot buy it they invent it. [Continued applause.] It was not long after the McKinley law was enacted that they sent several bates of Minnesota flax to the mills in Scotland, and it came back in good linen, with a certificate that they had never had any better fiber in that mill; and the other day when we met in Minneapolis to nominate Bonjamin Harrison the next president of the United States [great applause] the great Exposition building was carpeted you remember it—with linen made out of Minneapolis will. you remember it—with linen made out of Minnesofa flax in a Minneapoils mill. [Great applause.] No, we examet make linen. Well, my free trade friend, we can imen. Well, my free trade friend, we can make linen, and we will make linen, [Great applause.]

MARING TIN PLAT' TO

There is no one subject open which more has been said against the McKiniey law than the duty upon tin plate. I voted, as I said in 1890, for the duty on tin plate. I said in 1890 I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to night I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to might I would do it again if I had a chance. I say to make sent a way from the freight. I say it says the had in wales our own tin plate, and keep our money at home. We thought we had sent enough of our industries, which takes no account of our industries, wh There is no one subject even which more has been said against the McKinley

of New York, who was appointed to that office by Mr. Cheveland, and retained in it by Gov. Hill. He has lately made a report as labor commissioner of the state of New York, from which it appears that during the years since the Mckiniey law went into effect there has been an increase in that single state of wages of \$6,00,00, and or manufactured products xil one iso. No wonder the average free trader say and it was been a list. I haughter, I that is one trouble with the free trader—I don't say many you, with the free trader—I don't say many you, with the free trader—I don't say many you, with the free reader—I don't say many you, with the permeral, but—with the man who is withing to reverse the policy under which we have prospered. The man trives turown out of employment. The McKinley law increased the duty on wool, made it adequately productive, and in a or they. This. He has lately made a report as labor commissioner of the state of wares in the pears since the Mekinley law used of the place of the confect there has been an increase in that single state of wares of \$6,000,000. No wonder the average free trader—I don't say many the pears of \$6,000,000 and manufactured products \$21 per lately pears of \$6,000,000 and in an its allowing the many who is withing to retract the policy under which we have prospered. The many who is withing to retract the policy under which we have prospered. The many who is withing to the down the protective \$25 stems and pot his country upon the free lands made. Nothing in the way of an industrial triumph pleases him. Nothing in the say of an industrial triumph pleases him. Nothing in the way of an industrial triumph pleases him. Nothing in the say of the place of an industrial calabraty to the ward of the hard shared has of an industrial calabraty to the place of the place of the day of the word of the property. They are the Amarchists of American intended to the word of the word Australia they have good grass all the year around except when they have an occasional drouget. They get their lands from the crown and they pay only 2 cents an acre by the year and three acres to the sheep so that it only cost them 6 cents for the sheep the whole year round. They have multiplied that liguistry and increased it so that it is a very large multiplied that liguistry and increased it so that it is a very large multiplied.

23,000 users engagest in the manufacture of woolen cloth.

That is now all, we put a prohibitory dity on shootly of 20 creats a pound and kept a linear only on rags and waste to keep that pest-lanea staff out of the United States, and to marrive the quality of the clothing which our people wore. [Great appearse] The bilt winch they reported from the committee and which passed the house, putting wool on the free list and leaving woolens 35 per cent, dufable, made rags free and put shouldy at 2 cents a pound. This great patriotic Democratic congress, dominated by the South largely, discriminated against the American farmer and in favor of the Paris rag picker, ask the farmer of Wisconsin to stand by them and vote for free wool and free trade all along the line! Will you do it?

A voice—"No, never." [Applaass.]

RISMARCK & TESTIMONIAL.

They have had a great deal to say about the farmer having no protection under the McKinley law. I cannot take the time to go into it to-night, but on tobaco the farmer's market just year was \$7,000,000 We did it to encourage the production of sagar in the South; we did it to encourage the bearding of the best sugar product in the North, and one refinery in Nebraska this year, will offer the farmer to make a profit would enable the farmer to make a profit would enable the farmer to make a profit when the refinery in this white uniform beside the old emperor when the ensign or united Germany was planted to stand forever—it was Prince is state in order to give our farmers a chance to open up another agricultural industry.

SO WILL PEARL BUTTONS AND LINEN. more than it was the year before, and we

"The success of the United States in ma "The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modera times. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and bereaved, paid for almost all of its debts, gave lab or and homes to all of the memployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory; and has done all this by a system of taxanton so indirect as not to be perceived, much less to be felt; because it is my deliberate judgment that the presperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, all urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tarrif system of the United States." And Germany there apon adopted a protective tariff under which the indistries of German have trebled and the wages of German labor have increased 33% per cent. [Great applianse.] And that is the otterwise of serious a statesman who the wages of German labor have increased [33]<sub>k</sub> per cent. [Great appiause.] And that is the utterance of a statesman who stood away from us unbiased by our polities without prejudice of section; but looking upon us from a distance with the eves of a keen statesman and a philosopher; and that judgment of our prospecity and of our policy put in vogue among his own people. And when the free trader arraigns protection as a system of robbery he impeaches the judgment and the integrity and the common sense of every tegrity and the common sense of every people under the sun, except Great Britain. France has her protective tariff, Germany her protective tariff, Italy her protective tarill, Canada her protective tarill. Aus tria, Russia, atl of them a protective tarill and what awful tools they must all be i the free trader is right. [Applause.]

right to experiment with what belongs to

right to experiment with what belongs to you. Out upon the political party willing to experiment in legislation with the wages of our laboring men and with their well being and comfort and happiness. [Applianse.] They tell us that wages in this country are higher than they are over there, but that everything else is cheaper over there than it is here, and that the lower wages paid over there have therefore greater purchasing power than they have over here. Well, now, if that is true, a man must be better off over there with his lower wages, and their greater purchasing power, what in the name of heaven do they want to come over here for [Applianse.] I can understand how they might be mislead into coming here by false reports, circulated by steamship agents and all that sort of thing, but when they get here and find that they are so much worse of than they are over there, why don't they go back again? [Applianse, I But they do not; they come here because this is and has been under the American policy the jand of promise for the honest laborers of the earth who care to come here and make this their home; and we propose to keep it so.

LORD SALISBURY SEES IT, TOO. LORD SALISBURY SEES IT, TOO.

You may see a fellow hit and think he is strack pretty bard, but he knows how hard he is hit better than you do. The hardest headed statesman in England is Lord Salisbury and Lord Salisbury says on this question of reciprocity something I would like to have you remember.

"After all, this little island lives as a trading island. We could not produce, in food sturs, enough to sustain the population that lives in this island, and it is the little island. food sturs, enough to sustain the popula-tion that lives in this island, and if is to by the great industries which exist a st-and which find markets in foreign coun-tries that we are able to maintain the vast population by which this island is inhabpopulation by which this island is inhabled; but a danger is growing up. Forty of fifty years ago everybody beneved that free trade had conquered the world, and they prophestzed that every nation would follow the example of England and gave likelf up to absolute free trade. The results are not exactly what they prophesized, but the more adverse the results were the more the devoted prophets of free trade oscilared it would come out all right. The worse the tariffs of foreign countries became, the more confident were the prophesics of an early victory; but we see now. This is not a free trader from Wisconsin or Chicago testifying. It is Lord Salisbury, until recently the premier of Great Britain.

e see now after many years' exper-that explains it, how many foreign We nations are raising one after another a wall a brazen wall of protection around their stores which excludes us from their markets, and as far as they are concerned do their best to kill our trade. And this state of things does not get better. On the contrary, it constantly seems to get worse. Now, of course, if I utter a word with reference to free trade I shall be acthe sheep like what hardstry and increased if so that if it says plain as anything can be that if the duty is taken off of wool, the sheep laustandry of the United States must be falled; but these men take the duty off wool and set they have a duty by their bill of 32 per cent, on woolen cloths. They take to us about class legislation—what is that but class legislation what is that but class legislation what is that but class legisl lo the markets of its neighbors. This kind of negotiation is continually going on, or has been going on, for the last year and a half with great activity. I want to point out to you what I observe is that while A is very anxious to get favors of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the compercial favors of Great Britain. What is the reason of that? It is that in this great factly of Creat Britain who shall be the Creat Britain who shall be seen to the control of the reason of that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has deliberately stripped herself of the armour and the weapons by which the battle is to be fought. And thereupon he proposes that England shall use the weapons which the United States has been eximated. England shall use the weapons which the United States has been using, not against the United States, he says, because they must have in England our raw material and our food products. If there ever was a tribute which ought to add weight to the reciprocity scheme, and the tariff scheme too, of the Republican party, it is that.

BLAINE ON THE ISSUES.

OUESTIONS OF INTEREST IN THE CAMPAIGN.

strong Letter Addressed to Chairman Manley on the Political Ouestions of the Day - The History of Reciprocity-Democracy and the Currency.

Area sta. Me., Sept. 6.—James G. D. and bas addressed the following letter to Chairman Manley, of the Republican National Committee:

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—The Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, Etc., Augusta, Me.—My Dear Sir: Not being able, for the reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I remilting my views on the issues which I re gard as being strongest for the Republican to arge before the people. The issue of gard as being strongest for the Republicans to urge before the people. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquescnee. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrist by those who had always upfield the was regarded with a certain degree of district by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the Mckinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufactures are prosperous and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time—thus vindicating the McKinley tariff by an impressive and undenable series of facts. Against this tariff the Democratic party have taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject entirely the doctrine of protection, pronounce it a fraud and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Democratic convention against the report of the committee on resolutions by a two-thirds vote, thus manifesting the intelligent participation of every man in the convention. Sometimes a resolution may trust by those who had always upheld togent participation of every man in the convention. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste, or just when the con-vention is adjourning it may fail to receive the attention of the members, but this resointo a tental of the another, at this testing the after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention. It is contained in these words:

"We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the beneficial testing of the American people for the beneficial results."

"We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a tew. We declare it a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the rederal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. We demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the the government when honestly and economically administered."

If anyone will take the trouble to read the resolutions by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his nullification scheme in 1883 he will find the tariff platform of the Democratic party in general harmony therewith; and if he examines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his angry fol-

lowers in South Carolina were of a more comprehensive character than those con-templated in the Democratic resolution of

templated in the Democratic resolution of 1882.

The Democrats are in the habit of naming defferson as the founder of their party, and yet, on the subject of tariff, they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Towards the close of his administration the revenue from the tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus, and the question was what should be done. Should the tariff be reduced or should this surplus be maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked: "Shall we suppress the imports and cive that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?" For himself he recommended that "the imports be maintained," and that the surplus created "should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and equivation."

It the constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations indeferson went to feel.

If the constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations deflerson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified, and defferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are in direct opposition to the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

EXPLAINS THE ELECTRONETS. EXPLAINS THE RECIPEOCITY SCHEME.

and adhered to.

EXPLAINS THE RECIPROCITY SCHEME.

When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the taruff system, the Democrats showed a most generous appreciation of the question, and gave it their support as long as Republicans refused to accept it, but when Republicans refused to accept it, but when Republicans refused to accept it, but when Republicans came to approve of it the Democratic support vanished, and instead of favoring, we find the Democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system. But in spite of Democratic opposition we have attained, through reciprocity, a new and valuable trade, and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free from all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have those, articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give, without cost and without charge, would secure a large trade in Brazii, in Cuba, and Porto Rico, in the Windward and the Leeward Islands, in British Guayana and Jamaica, San Domingo, and the five Central American states, and to a minor degree in Austria, France, and Germany—all in exchange for the article; which we had intended to graintiously admit.

The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles, and in the aggregate amount of their import value, than the dutable list. What would have been the result to the United States if every article, before it was put on the free list, had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years

list, had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years, and that neglect has cost the government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme, it is very plain and very simple. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The Democratic party think they can discredit it, and they make the effort apparently for the unpatrione reason that they did not originate it.

With all its calamities the war brought us one great blessing—national currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspielous a result to eapital and labor. Prior to the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world. The state banks, with some exceptions, were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the l'nitted States. Whenever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people. No one was responsible for their bilts, and they were generally found scattered in the pockets of the laboring man, to whom they were a total loss without any redemption whatsever. Of the state banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. They have caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of millions of doilars among the poor. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as guarantee. All the banks that exist are unfer the control of the national government. WHAT STATE BANKS MEAN. the control of the national government and if they fail as financial institutions

the control of the national government, and if they fail as financial institutions the government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by scenrities deposited in government vaults.

Inder these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the Democratic conventions should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of state banks. The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If state banks be adopted and their circulation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. How the Democratic convention came to make such a declaration, who was its author, what intelligent purpose was in it, will remain a mystery. I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep our money at home if state banks were instituted, but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless that nobody would take it abroad. Were the system of state banks revived, we would again have discounts at the state lines, large charges for drafts on financial centers, and general auspacion of every bill offered in payment, with a liquidation every few years that would be destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills, and a corresponding prout to the parties owning the banks.

The three issues which I would arraugh the Democratic party. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people, until every voter is made to know and uncerstand their true and weighty significance.

Very sincerely yours,

weighty significance.

Very sincerely yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Effect of Free Wool on Farmers,

in 1891 there were 43,413,136 sheep of the value of \$108,394,447, which yielded 285, 001,000 pounds of wool. On the above number 18,575,400 were east of the Missis sippi and Missouri rivers, and most of them were kept on lands like those de-scribed by Judge Lawrence, upon which no other stock could be kept at any profit

whatever.

Now, we have seen that the farmer's business is one of narrow margins and small profits, and legislative bodies should hesitate long before they do anything to lessen his chances or limit his facilities for making the most out of every one of his

making the most out of every one of his small opportunities.

But we shall certainly be so limiting him if we make one lota less profitable the keeping of sheep, and no one will deny but that this bill will surely have that effect. Besides depriving him of the profitable use of hundreds of millions of acres of land practically valueless for any other purpose, it would, the moment the bill had the executive autoroxal—wheb, by the

the house; and when he recognized for single moment the power of the American mechanic, the power of the American people, to make that or any other thing that was to be made on earth. I felt like applausing. I felt like being cruteful, and I express my grantinge now. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, his whole argument subsequent to that declaration was adverse to that statement. I mortanately, he spent his two hours to show that there had been a failure in making the plate in bad been a failure in making tin plate in this country; and in the haste of argument and in the eagerness of advocacy I fear that he was not always careful to remem-ber facts as the

that he was not always careful to remember facts as they were.

- It has been a long time since this industry had an opportunity of being raturalized and acclimated in this country. It was but a little while ago that the land law of 1850 became applicable to this industry. All over the country efforts are being made to pursue and develop it; all over the country amoney is being invested in it; and because to day it has not taken the place of England and Wales it has been belatted in this house hour after hour, and to my utter surprise, and my surprise is so great that I have not found a reason for it yet. Every word that was suggested by that orator that belittled American ability. American enterprise and American success was locally applicated on that side of the chamber.—Bid.

Repeal Duty on Wool, and Sheep-Raising Industry is Destroyed.

ing Industry is Destroyed.

If you repeal this duty and the sheep-raising industry of this country is destroyed, then the million of men who are to-day engaged, in part or in whole in that industry will be driven out of employment, and where are they to go? Are they going into idieness? Are they not rather going to enter other occupations and may they not invade the occupations of the constituents of my friend from Missouri, occupations which to-day are more than full? Why, sir, the constituents of the gentleman from Missouri and other men of the same class elsewhere, have had their representatives in every congress in which I have been a member, complaining of the want of labor and of opportunities to earn a living; and yet my friend from Missouri stands up here and seriously invegras against the duty on wool, which protects the wool-grower of this country, and seriously proposes to turn out the million of men engaged in wool-growing to invade the occupations of his own constituents and others claewhere.—Speech of Hon, S. L. Milliken, of Me., in H. E., April 4, 1892.

Ability to Manufacture Tin.

I affirm three things with respect to the tin-plate industry: First, that American capital has already responded to the invi-tation extended to it by the McKinley law, and has practically demonstrated our ability to manufactore our own supply; second, that the result has been to reduce the price of the foreign product, and will be to re-duce the price of the home product; and, third, that the effect of this new industry will be to make us independent of foreigners, while it will add millions of money to the channels of our home trade, to the benefit of the American people.—Speech of Hon, John Dalzett, of Pa., in H. R., April 1, 1892.

Strikes No Connection With Tariff.

iand's trade.

And if the gentleman from Tennessee, appealing in an assembly such as this, not to reason, but to passion and prejudice, is enamoured of this subject of strikes, let me commend him to the recent history of his own state, where freemen mine-work-ers were turned out to the winter's blast, their places to sate the greed of Democra-tic mine-owners. That strike, like all the others, bore no relation to the tariff, nor did the tariff bear any relation to it. Man's avarice on one side of on the other accounts for them all, tariff or no tariff.—Speech of Hon. John Dalzel, of Pa., in H. R., April 2, 1892.

Mr. Blaine in the Field.

Mr. Blaine in the Field.

The appearance of Mr. Blaine's letter is a most significent political event. Its strength is twofold. Its statements and arguments will take fast hold of the minds of the country, and it will furnish indisputable proof that Republicans are thoroughly united for the national campaign. Mr. Platt's interview shows that the New York leaders are in line to assure victory in that state. Mr. Blaine's proclamation—for such it really is—has a wider range, since few Americans, if any, have ever had a more numerous personal following. Like everything which he writes, the paper is clear and strong. Every voter who can read or to whom it is read can understand it. In this respect, both the letter of President Harrison and that of Mr. Blaine's explanation of reciprocity will aid many speakers in presenting it to voters. It is not confused or wrapped around with the theories of free trade which Democratic workers hold up to their mystified and uncomprehending audiences. His statement of results is equally clear. It has increased our national business to a point never before reached in our history.

It will be interesting to see the Demo-

ness to a point never before reached in our nistory.

It will be interesting to see the Democratic speakers wrestle with the point he establishes that their modern party has deserted Jefferson and repudated his tariff positions. In short, it will be interesting to observe the process by which they will attempt to meet this formidable arrangement. It is a decement which will be arraignment. It is a document which will omen service throughout the cau

What the Democratic Foreign Policy Did Not Do.

The Democratic platform declares that

The Democratic platform declares that it is the only party that has given the country a vigorous foreign policy. Well, its vigorous foreign policy did not remove the invidious and untrionally discrimination against us by a large number of European countries, which positively prohibited the importation of our pork on the untruthful pretext that it was dangerous to heaith.

The foreign policy of the present Republican administration did, and in spite of high duties and all the difficulties attending the sudden revival of a long-prohibited trade in an officially slandered article, which the people had been taught to believe dangerous, in the few months that have ciapsed this new market for the Western farmers had amounted to over \$2,000,000 up to June 30 last. Perhaps that is why the Democratic convention annuabily remarked in its platform that the Republican policy—that policy under which the country has grown sfeadily greater and more prosperous for thirty years—fosters no liaduatry so much as that of the sheriff.—Whitelaw Held.