SEMI-WEEKLY IRON PORT.

VOLUME XXIII, NO. 14.

ESCANABA, MICH., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1892.

NEW SERIES VOL. I. NO. 85.

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STEAD LAUNDRY.

CHANGE!

On and after March 1, Rough Dry Washing will be

SINGLE DOZEN ... 65 CTS. 85 CTS. THREE This increase is on account of the McKinley Bill.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Overall Suits, Quilts and Counterpanes are not included in the above, but will be charged list prices. Prize tickets will, after the above

date, be given with rough dry work.

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THE KENTUCKY REMEDY

IS IT WHAT ESCANABA NEEDS AT THIS TIME?

What is the Outlook for Our City Un less Manufacturing Industries Are Established? Is a Question That Confronts All.

Once, riding out of Lexington, Kentucky, on a train, the writer fell in company and conversation with a stalwart son of the "dark and bloody ground" who, after a long residence in Missouri, had revisited the home of his youth. In the course of the conversation, to cur question whether he would not return to Kentucky, he gave a prompt answer in the negative: "Lexington," he said, "is too slow and two hidebound; but it might be a good town, it's got every chance. What it wants, stranger," said he, "is about fifty first-class funerals."

Is that what we need in Escanaba? Or is the number greater than our need? Would the survivors manifest any more public spirit and greater unanimity of purpose towards the upbuilding of the city after the application of so heroic a remedy? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative the sooner the bells are tolled the better, for those who shall remain. If the present status of the city-half of its population working for the Northwestern and the other half working for them; seven thousand people subsisting on the earnings of four thousand-the sooner the surplus dies or emigrates the better.

"Rough talk" you say; but is it not true? Is not every line of business in the city over done? Is not the city falling off in point of population, rather than increasing? Is there any united effort on the part of the citizens to bring about a better, a more healthy condition? Are not all our eggs in one basket, and that 'basket" one beyond our control or in-

Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans "jump on us," city reader, take a walk ceived papers will allow their names to can take some comfort with it. about town and count the empty houses; talk with your neighbors in business (if you are not in business yourself), stop a bit to think how rapidly our resources of slowly the agricultural lands are taken up aud improved; look ahead a dozen years and see, if you can, what is the outfor such establishments unless the apathy now prevailing gives place to energy and the "every man for himself" policy is effort; and then turn loose your curses.

The North Star Masquerade.

The most successful of the masquerades of the season (and the last bar one), was that of the society of the North Star last Friday evening. The attendance was as large as the capacity of the hall would permit, and there was not a "hitch" nor a "jar" in the merriment nor any drawback upon the enjoyment from first to last. Prizes were awarded to A. Olson, for the best gentleman's costume (rented) the character assumed being "Duke of Escanaba"-\$5.00; to Jos. Martin for best lady's costume, (rented), character "Juliet"-\$5.00; to Miss Lottie Peterson for best home produced lady's costume, character represented "Queen of the Woods"-\$5.00; to Miss Okerlin for best lady's comic costume, "Topsy"-\$2.00; and to an unknown party for the best gentleman's comic costume, "Photo Artist" -\$2.00. The affair put \$150.00, net, into the cash box of the society, a sum which will pay for digging a good deal of sand, or buy shingles for the roof of the new home for the "Stars" that never set, in this latitude.

An Interesting Masonic Relic. Capt. C. D. Blauchard has in his posamong the effects of an old Indian chief within it in open work. The Masonic it and establishes its age. Judge Steere offered \$100 for the relic, but the offer was refused by the descendants of the old Indian .- Mining Journal.

MarriagelLicenses Granted. Joseph Rulle, Metropolitan, and Nettie Ackerman, Escanaba township; Wm. McGuire, South Manistique, and Mary Dunu, Escanaba; Fabien La Pointe, and Philomine La Lonsette, Nahma township; John Nelson and Lena Johnson, Bark River; Alfred Champard and Louise Cashulet, Escanaba; Delor Portlance and Leonie Thereault, Gladstone.

Death at Ford River. William Mc Donald, who had been for two years foreman of the shingle mill at Ford River, died last Friday, of pneumonia following la grippe, at the age of twenty eight years. He leaves a widow and two hildren. His body was brought hither on Saturday, enronte to Ludington, his home, for interment.

Seeing the Iron Port is of the opinion that the right man has not yet been named for mayor, we beg leave to sug-Washington, D. C. named for mayor, we beg leave to sug- age to the plant is \$10,000.

gest the name of the senior editor of the REPORTORIAL PENCILINGS. Iron Port, J. C. Van Duzer. How does

that strike you, Colonel?-Mirror The above, from the Mirror of Saturday last asks the editor of this paper a direct question and is entitled to a frank reply. It does not strike us at all favorably. We expect the democratic organization to put up a candidate and we want to see a man nominated who can beat him. That shuts out the person named by the Mirror, and no one understands that more fully than that person himself. He understands, too, the animus of the Mirror in making the suggestion, at this time as on a previous occasion. And still the name of an opponent of the democratic candidate for mayor has not been publicly mentioned, in our opinion.

Among the Churches-The Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Ole Erickson to-morrow afternoon. It will be a special meeting, and as important matters in connection with the church will be considered, not only members of the society but all ladies of the church are

urgently requested to be in attendance. The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church will give a bag social at the home of Mrs. Albert Ellsworth Friday evening. Great preparations have been made for an enjoyable time. The musical and literary program will be unusually entertaining. Refreshments will be served. The ladies of the Presbyterian society will hold a fair at the opera house next September, this conclusion having been

arrived at on Wednesday last. The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. Hill on Friday afternoon. A full attendance is

One hundred and twenty-five were in attendance at the Methodist Sunday school last Sabbath.

The Union Prayer meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Lew. A. Cates Thursday afternoon.

Just a Trifle Cheeky. All persons who have received a copy of the Journal are enrolled on our subscription list. If they do not desire to take it they will oblige us greatly by dropping us a postal to that effect. The Critics make no friends, and we expect price of the Journal is only \$1.50 per year,

be continued on our list,-Journal. When it is understood that the young men made use of the subscription list of this paper and sent theirs, unsolicited, to pine and cedar are disappearing and how the persons on that list the announce ment to them that they "are enrolled" and can only avoid payment by notice given on a postal card, appears a trifle look for us unless new industries are estab cheeky. The use of our list was an oflished; ask yourself what the prospects are fence against good morals, but of that we make no complaint. If the Journalists can succeed by such methods we mistake the character of our people. The changed for one purpose and united persons to whom they send the Journal need not give any other notice, if they do not desire it, than than to leave it in the

> This Evening, "A Crazy Lot." We do not think any one who saw "A Crazy Lot" at the time of its visit here last year needs any suggestion from us as to a repetition of the experience and to them we shall offer none. We are content to afmounce its second appearance, this evening, at the People's opera house, and let its reputation as a fun maker "do the rest." It is but fair to say, however, that the company is stronger than, last year by the addition thereto of the Lenton Brothers, acrobats of the first rank, that Adams, as "Bobby Buttons" and on stilts is the same Bobby we wondered and laughed at a year ago, and that the other members of the company are of the sort that puty'snap" and "go" into the play. Reserved seafs at Mead's, of course, at popular prices, and the curtain rises

Election Commissioners.

The duty imposed upon the city council by the new election law-the choice of election commissioners-will probably be discharged this evening. The duty of such commissioners is the preparation and furnishing of the official ballot; they ession a most interesting Masonic relic to be furnished by the several nominating west. in the shape of a "jewel" made 109 years | bodies-cancuses or conventions-with ago and found, with a companion piece, the list of candidates not less than five days previous to the day of election, and at the Soo by his heirs. The jewel is of sil- to submit proof of the ballot (carrying all ver and is a circle about two inches in the names) for inspection (and, of course, diameter containing Masonic emblems correction if need be) "not less than two clear secular days before such election.' year in which it was made appears upon To do that the ballot must be ready on the last day of this mouth.

> Steals From a Butter-Fingered Editor. Some rascal hoodlum, not having the fear of 'Squire Stonhouse before his mental vision; nor a proper regard for meum and tuum, purloined the editor's mittens Friday evening. He had removed them to be less butter-fingered in opening the box at the postoffice and taking out the mail, and laid them upon the shelf of the telegraph office, and a moment later, when he turned to retake them, they weregone. Half-a-dozen dożen-year-olds were skylarking about, as usual, and one of them is ahead a pair of black, knitted mittens too large for him; ahead, too, a step on the road which ends in the peni-

Fire at Republic. Last Friday about 11 o'clock fire broke out at the Republic water works, which also supply the mines there with compressed air, and before it could be extin- cert in April. guished the entire plant was in ruins. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before the Sanday.

MANY MINOR MATTERS BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

Local News Nuggets, Including Persona Paragraphs, Condensed by Iron. Port Reporters for Easy Reading.

The weather bureau mistook its reckon ing yesterday, forgot the odd day of the quadrennial year, and turned loose a March day of the most lionlike sort, a northeaster to keep everybody indoors except the fishermen. If the old adage is not invalidated by the mistake our Florida people may come home without fear within thirty days, the "lamb" will be due by that time.

Mr. Wm. McKeever, Sr., accompanied by his wife, leaves to-day for a month's visit to New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. McKeever is one of the oldest enginers on the Northwestern road, and his many friends whom he has safely "pulled" for so long will wish for him and his estimable wife a pleasant visit to the nome of their childhood.

Rev. Mr. Jones, having upwards of forty shorthand pupils, found it necessary to seek more commodious quarters than the parsonage. The school board has granted him the use of the High school room, and here instructions are given free every Monday evening from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The electric railway company is making some repairs to its power plant and getting in shape to resume business, but will hardly do so before the first of April, certainly not if we get the usual March snowfall.

The examination of Henry Hull, charged with assault upon a young girl at Gladstone, did not take place Saturday the prosecuting attorney being absent Messrs. Gallup and McEwen will defend, Now that the Detroit Journal is free of "flower shows" and "city missions" and "excursions" and Brearley, and is merely to be scored for this, but before you and we trust that all those who have re- a newspaper, in competent hands, we

consequences of her fall but yet making satisfactory progress towards recovery. Broken ribs are not conducive to comfort.

timber land in Louisiana, and have gone thither to investigate. Mrs. Walters got quite a badfall, at the

Saturday. Pretty badly jarred but no bones broken.

her honor. Mrs. French, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cram the past few weeks returned to her home Satuaday. John McColl went over to St. Jacques Friday to see how the boys were getting along with the charcoal manufacture. The regular public examination of persons who desire to teach will be held at the High school building Thursday.

Miss Duby, Col. Parker's first lieutenant at the steam laundry, is again on duty, although nursing a broken arm. Beach & Bowers will abandon the minstrel business' at the close of the season

Mr. Thos. R. Hudd, of Green Bay, attorhere on Saturday last, W. F. Riggs, prosecuting attorney of

and put a circus on the road.

Schoolcraft county, passed thro' town on Saturday. Mrs. C. C. Stephenson has been danger-

ously ill during the week past but is improvinge Mr. Kirkham, representing a Chicago ship chandlery, tarried over Sunday at

the Oliver. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Brown leave to-

morrow for a month in the south and A. S. Foster and Mr. Dewey, of Foster

City, were in town over Sunday, at the Mr. I. Kratze is home from market. where he bought largely of spring goods.

John Maringer paid \$5 and costs in Judge Stonhouse's court Friday; drunk. Mrs. F. D. Mead gave a luncheon on Saturday in honor of Mrs. C. H. Scott. Mrs. Randall returned from her visit at Brandon near the close of last week. Jos. Delorier will refit his barber shop with new and handsome furniture.

Work on the new bridge across the Es canaba river is progressing rapidly. Rev. D. L. Moody spent Sunday in town and was cared for at the Oliver. John Connaghan will retire from the

wet grocery" traffic May 1st. Your attention is called to the advertisement of C.J. Carlson. Ed. Erickson has a magnificent display

of silks in his window. We hear that C. E. Mason, of the Delta, is very ill indeed. A son was born to Louis Schram on

Saturday last. Louis Schram is in the bast buying new pring goods. The Concordia society will give a con-

quet on Washington's birthday. They are "mighty good" reading, too.

For board, or rooms without board, or for oysters in every style (and something to float them through the alimentary canal), call on Dufort, whose advertisement reappears in our columns to-day

Notes From the Beavers. St. James, Feb, 23, 1892.—The mail carriers arrived last Saturday. They broke through-the ice going over, nine miles from Cross Village, lost their horse and hired another to return and we're gone four days. A subscription was taken and \$65,00 is already subscribed which will probably be increaed to \$70,00 or 80,00. The Indians on High Islandgave \$8.00. We all heard with sorrow of the death of Capt. Harvey W. Shipman. He

was widely known and highly respected here. The weather has been mild the last four days. Neit Gallagher's horse runs away so often and breaks his cutter all to pieces that he keeps a wheel wright and blacksmith constantly employed repairing it. A democratic county convention is to be held here next Friday to elect a delegate to attend the judicial convention of this 33d district at Cheboygan, March s, to nominate a judge to succeed Judge Pailthorp, who is deservedly popular bere.

A Horrible Death. The charcoal burners at Emerson, Chippewa county, celebrated Washington's birthday by a big drunk and, as an incident of their debauch, killed a prostitute named Lucy Webb by putting her into one of their kilns, where she was suffocated by the smoke and gases. A dispatch from the Soo says: "The authorities are investigating, but the men were so begrimed with coal and the women inmates of the house were so drunk that it is not believed the perpetrators of the crime can be identified.

The Soo News says of "a sensational a woman named Lucy Webb was burned to death at Emerson last Monday by a furnace interests to buy in the face of the foundation could be found for the story, which probably emanated from the brains of an imaginative correspondent."

Human Bones Unearthed. The excavation which is furnishing ma-Mrs. Turner is still suffering from the terial for the new grade at the bridge ov- as the rebate to which early buyers would er the Escanaba.unearthed, a day or two be entitled would lead to. The ore men, since, three coffins. The bodies therein too, say they are not over anxious to contained were evidently those of white force a market at this time, although ev-I. Stephenson and Daniel Wells, jr., con- people and had lain in the earth forty or ery day some one is letting go of his outtemplate the purchase of 23,000 acres of fifty years. The few bones that remained were gathered into one box and re-interred as near their original resting places as practicable. A story is told of a good the anticipated improvement in all the residence of Postmaster Stephenson, last Catholic, one of the men employed on the lines seems to have resolved itself into a work, examining the remains in search of | bull freight market, with everything else the "Agnus" in order that, if one befound, Mrs. C. H. Scott, of Gladstone, was the the remains should be taken to consecraguest of Mrs. J. F. Oliver on Friday last, ted ground. None was found, however. on which occasion Mrs. O. entertained in The ground was probably the Flat Rock

burial place in Sinclair's time.

Appropriated City Funds. The charge brought against the treasurer of Iron Mountain of using public funds for his private purposes was sustained by his own evidence and explained by saying that he did it to save interest on the sum, \$10,942, which he must have paid had he borrowed the money elsewhere. He made good the city's account, however, before the investigation began and a resolution that the office of city treasurer was vacant, offered in the city council, failed of the necessary two thirds vote-the vote standing ayes 6, nays 3 and absent one-and Mr. Evans will serve out his term. The Tribune says no other ney for the widow of John Riel, was citizen of the place could have escaped ex-

Commander Haring Honored. C. F. Smith Post, G. A. R., the Women' Relief Corps thereto attached, and Brewster Camp, S. O. V. united in a pleasant entertainment at the post armory on the evening of Wednesday of last week. There were refreshments and there was dancing and eards, but the feature of the evening was the presentation of a commander's badge to Comrade I. K. Haring, now serving his second term as post commander. Comrade Emil Glaser made the presentation address and Commander Haring replied, not at great length but in good form. On the whole, the affair was a success, as it was bound to be with the ladies of the R. C. in it.

Green Bay and Vicinity.

From the Green Bay Advocate we glean: August Huffman died Thursday, at 84 years of age. He had resided here nearly. forty years. One hundred and fifty guests attended the opening banquet at Cook's Hotel and enjoyed both banquet and the of the pig iron market is even worse than dance that followed. Plans for the new opera house are on exhibition at the Beaumont house. Brault Bro's saw mill, at Coleman, burned Saturday. Loss \$15,-000; no insurance. St. John's spring water is getting a great reputation as a remedy for gout, rhematism and all kidney troubles.

Here's Encouragement for Deckhands. Senator Simpson, of Kansas, frequently called "Sockless Jerry," was twenty-five years ago a deck-hand on the Steamer Sarah Van Epps, which will be remembered by many of our "oldest inhabitants" as a general carrier between Green Bay and this city.

The Festivities are Over. asquerades are over and all the frolicking and for forty days we are to last basket supper at their hall—the and repent of our misdeeds. Forty days navian Rending rooms—on S

UNTHANKFUL TASK

OUR LEADING INDUSTRY LIKELY DEPRESSED

Extracts From Reliable Iron Trade Fapers, Make It Clearly Apparent That the Ore Trade Will Be Dull This Year.

The messenger bringing ill-tidings is never welcome, but his office is a necessary and a salutary one. It is better to know and face the truth than to receive and believe an untruth. In the column following we give excerpts from iron trade papers which make it clearly apparent that the year in that trade is likely to be a dull one and our leading industry to be depressed in consequence. It is therefore the part of prudence (to borrow a phrase from the sailors) to "trim everything flat aft, and lie as close to the wind as possible." When consumption has overtaken production, and when our quadrennial political campaign shall have been fought out, will be time enough for

The Iron Trade Review of the 25th has the following as to the ore trade:

In some quarters the sales reported up to date imply a very good business, while others have hardly stated, as yet, in selling their ore. The reason for this may be found in the disposition, on the part of a few Bessemer mines, of their entire product to a very large consumers, such as the Norrie, for instance, which is practically sold up, with its entire product of eleven hundred thousand tons: but barring the sales already quoted, the non-Bessemer ore is hanging fire, partly on dispatch from the Soo, to the effect that the ground of unsettled freights, and partly on account of the unwillingness of the crowd of drunken men, who threw her lifeless market. It may be true, as is held into a burning charcoal kiln. A diligent by some close and shrewd buyers, that inquiry was made by the News, but no the price will be lower a little later on, but this will hardly hold good as to any ore which has found any considerable sale, for the reason that the producers would rather sell half their output at a profit, than sell it all and get out even, put. As a whole, it looks very much as though the beggarly condition of the market had frightened everybody, and

> as low as ever. From the Iron World, a Pittsburgh

authority we clip the following: The outlook in the iron and steel trades is by no means as bright as it was in the closing months of 1891. * * That the present condition is a disappointment to many need not be said, but it should not be, as we long ago pointed out in our recent blast furnace reports the situation was a serious one and called for conservative action. It was impossible that pig iron production could continue at the rate of the past six months without a depressed market resulting. The accumulation of stocks during this time should have indicated to the pig iron producer that consumers were playing a waiting game and the consumer has won. Our stocks of pig iron are the largest ever known. To be sure consumption is also large and proportionately stocks are no larger if as large as they have been at other times, but three quarters of a million tons of pig iron on the furnace bank is a big

stock for the United States furnaces. The explanation of the present situation is that the advance of December was a fictitious one and now we are getting back to where we would have been had it not been for the spurt.

The Marine Review of Feb. 26 has the ioflowing:

One firm of Cleveland coal shippers has covered about 100,000 tons of coal for the head of lake Superior, a large portion of it at 50 cents a ton and the balance at going rates. Outside of this it has not been learned that anything has been done in coal contracts. As late as Tuesday of this week several big steamers were chartered for ore from the head of lake Superior to Ohio ports at \$1.25. There has been some talk of Ashland contracts at \$1.20 for the summer months but nothing of that kind has been done. The condition it was a week ago and Escanaba shippers are unable to do anything in the way of vessel contracts.

* Shrove Tuesday.

This day in the church calendar is called "Shrove Tuesday" and is the last day preceding lent, so called because it was the custom to confess and be "shriven" on it as a preparation for the penitential season following. In France and in Louisianaitis "Mardigras"-greasy Tuesdaya day of frolic and fensting, and in England and where English habits prevail "Pancake Tuesday," for similar reason. Tomorrow is "Ash Wednesday."

A Scandinavian Social. The Scandinavian local temple of Tem plars of America will hold a social and

The president is careful. He transmitted to congress, on the 24th, the following message which, it will be seen, refrains from any specific recommendation concerning the loan or appropriation asked for, but, read between the lines, favors aid to the exposition:

"I transmit herewith; for the information of congress, the annual report of the World's Columbian commission, a supplementary report of the same commis sion submitted Feb. 16, 1892, the report of the board appointed by me under section 16 of the act of Sept. 15, 1890, to have charge of the exhibit to be made by the executive departments, the Smithsonian institution, the Fish commission and the National museum, and the report of the board of lady managers, provided for by section 6 of the act referred to.

The information furnished by these reports as to the progress of the work is not only satisfactory but highly gratifying. The plan and scope adopted and the site and buildings selected, and now being erected are fully commensurate with the national and international character of the enterprise contemplated by the legislation of congress. The Illinois corporation has fully complied with the condition of the law that \$10,000,000 should be provided, and the government commission reports that 'the grounds and buildings will be the most extensive adequate and ornate ever devoted to such purposes.' It seems, however, that from \$5,000,000, to \$8,000,000 more will, in the opinion of the local board and the national commission, be necessary to prepare the exposition for a complete and successful inauguration.

"It will be noticed from the report that it was first proposed by the local commission to ask of congress a loan of \$5,000,-000, to be repaid from receipts, and that the national commission opposed the suggestion. Subsequently the Illinois exposition corporation reconsidered its ac tion and determined to ask a subscription of \$5,000,000. The supplementary report of the national commission seems to approve the amended proposition. I have not myself that detailed information as to the financial necessities of the enterprise which would lead me to form an independent judgment of the additional amount necessary, and am not therefore prepared to make any specific recommendation to congress upon the subject. The committee of congress having this matter in charge will undoubtedly obtain full and accurate information before final action. The exposition, not withstanding the limitation which the act contains, is an enterprise to which the United States is so far committed that congress ought not, I think, to withhold just and re able support, if the local corporation consents to proper conditions. Liberality on the part of the United States is due to the foreign nations that have responded in a friendly way to the invitation of this government to participate in the exposition, and will, I am sure, meet the approval of our people. The exposition will be one of the most illustrious incidents in our civil history.

"I transmit also certain resolutions adopted by representatives of the National thuard of the various states appointed by the governors to attend a convention which was held in Chicago on the 27th of October, 1891, with a view to consider the subject of holding a military encampment at Chicago during the exposition.'

The "third party" convention at St. Louis was no "love feast" though the ladies were in it. Miss Willard offered the following resolutions:

"1. We demand universal suffrage without distinction of sex.

"2. We believe that the liquor traffic is the great enemy of reform in this nation, it is the chief foundation of corruption in our politics, and we denounce its pernicious influence on our country, and we demand its suppression. We hold that the states respectively have full authority to legislate concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors within their borders.

"Therefore, when the people have by law interdicted or restricted the sale thereof, it is the duty of the federal government to respect their action and collect no revenue from the traffic within such state except from persons permitted to sell under state authority, and whenever the laws of any state shall prohibit or restrict the sale of intoxicants, we demand that congress, in the exercise of its powers to regulate commerce among the states, shall forbid, under proper penalty, all persons except those duly authorized by local authority, from transporting liquor into such states; and we arraign the republican and democratic parties for not respecting the reserved rights of the state in these particulars."

Which failing, the dear ones turned loose the vials of their wrath upon the aforesaid "third party" and its leaders and managers. A dispatch of the 24th

The indignation in the ranks of the prohibitiopists and woman suffragists. and especially those women who worked the hardest to secure the alliance victories the past two years, over the treat-ment they received at the hands of the industrial conference is something terrific. When Mrs. Leese heard of Jerry Simp-

son saying that the women had "acted like fools" and that he was now against qual suffrage, that radical people's lead-

And I am disgusted with Jerry Sim Had it not been for the women i

put it in power? Who got up picnics and \$52, 216. big dinners and barbacues? The women, and this is how they have rewarded us for our work."

Mrs.-Mamie C. Bonham, who was the leading spirit among the women in South Dakota in the fight of 1890, said: "I have more respect for either of the old parties than I have for the cowardly people's party. They used us to get in power, and now sump their fingers in our faces. They can do their own picnicking this

He'en M. Gougarsaid "It is the grossest insult to womanhood that I ever witnessed in any convention. The people's party does not hesitate to use the women to help win victories, but that is all the use they seem to have for them. No woman with any self-respect of dignity, will identify herself with such a party."

Clara Hoffman said: "This treatment is contemptible. I don't blame the people for fearing to trust the reins in the hands of such men as the manipulators of the convention this afternoon."

The prohibitionists will have to "flock by themselves," no party in America can afford to carry them.

"Cheap" is a favorite word with those Free Trade attorneys always so profuse with promises which they have never yet been able to redeem. While they have so persistently repeated the promise that foreign trade would insure cheapness in everything that voters needed to buy, they have been careful to withhold the fact that concurrently there can be no escape from corresponding cheapness in what voters have to sell. As a large majority of these have nothing to sell except their servcies-either of muscle, skill or mind-cheapness for them means lower wages, reduced salaries- in short, less money with which to purchase the comforts and necessaries of life.-American Economist.

The Louisville Courier-Journal (Watterson) says:

"Mr. Cleveland is no longer a possibility. His selection as the democratic standard bearer, if such a thing were under the circumstances conce'vable, would be on the part of the national democracy, an act of deliberate suicide. He could not be elected, and we are so sure of his good sense, as well as his dignity of character, that we have no idea that he will allow his name to go before the national democratic convention."

Watterson is tuned too high-Mr. Cleveland will not consider himself an impossibility until the convention has sat upon him.

The Free Press was for Cleveland, first, last, and all the time, but it despairs. We clip from its issue of the 23d:

"It is unfortunate for the democracy that there is this breach in the party in the state of New York. * There is comfort, however in the thought that nearly four months are to elapse before the democratic national convention is held, and in that interval the good sense and good judgment of the states other than New York will point the way to victory, and that New York will follow, though she may not lead."

It does not say Gen. Palmer, but that will come in time; it unloads the New Yorkers, both.

Mr. Joseph F. Hambitzer, cashier of the Superior Savings bank, of Hancock, is in the field for the state treasurership. Now we will see if the Iron Port and other republican papers of the upper peninsula will fall in line.-Copper Journal.

The Journal speaks apropos of an ar ticle in Iron Port. It does not follow from anything in that article that we shall "fall in line." If a caucus of U. P. delegates shall decide that we want the treasurership, and that Mr. Hambitzer is the man we want it for, Iron Port will support him cheerfully, but the Copper Journal's little boom is not enough.

Those fellows who organized a third party were feeling awfully. They say in their platform that they were "in the midet of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin." They should have known Letter than to go to St. Louis. If they'll come to Minneapolis we'll show them the representatives of a nation rich and growing richer, moral and respected, and determined to prevent ruin through false political action. Environment is everything; no wonder they the saw future blue, from their stand-

Low water, possibly lower than last year, will limit the draught of lake craft during the coming season in all probability but it is an error to refer to the present stage as the lowest ever known. In 1847 it was seven inches lower than now, having fallen five and a half feet in the nine years preceding, from the highest stage ever recorded. The rise and fall in the lake level cannot properly be called periodical, for there is no stated period between the two. They may be five or nine years or any number of years apart.

They nearly "wore out" Mr. Cleveland at Detroit. He came to his work of handshaking at 8:30 with a smile but it was gone in an hour, and at 11:00 he was glad it was over. It's a silly custom, but it is custom, and that makes law, formen who want votes.

When Beecher died Talmadge attemped to step into the place made vacantthat of the popular American preacher. How far he succeeded may be judged by the fact just admitted, that his "taberna-

the Seventh Congressional district he cle' has barely paid running expenses, would not now be in congress and I and the further fact that it has just been want to say he will never go there again | sold to satisfy a mechanic's lien. Its cost if I can help it. This action to-day of was heavy-the labor cost alone over the people's party shows that it's as cow- four hundred thousand-but it went unardly as either of the old parties. Who der the hammer to satisfy a claim for

> Fifield, he of the Menominee Herald, has been lecturing on "journalism." What Henry knows about running a country newspaper he has dug out of the mine of experience, and the output runs 70 in metal and shows no trace of sulphur, phosphorns or other impurity. He has been a long time about it, the glacial strine marking his dome of thought prove that, but he's got pretty much all there was of the lode, and we only regret that we were not to the fore to hear the wisdom gurgle when he turned the faucet.

I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result,-President's Message,

Mr. Burrows hit it in his speech, at the Michigan Club banquet, when he said "There is not a drop of mugwump blood in our veins. We are Republicans of the Zach Chandler stripe. We believe in the policy and the principles of the Republican party." But there are exceptions to every rule; there are a few mugwumps in Michigan but too few to do much harm

England attempted to prevent the growing of cotton in its American colonies; it threatened its trade in Indian cotton. It would not be prevented, and last year the U.S., those colonies grown up, produced more than eight millions of bales, and England bought two-fifths of the

Carlyle was a savage old tory. His opinion of Washington was that "George was a monstrous bore," and perhaps George of England, the 3d of the name, coincided with that opinion. An enemy who could neither be beaten nor bought might have seemed such to the crazy old

Mississippi proposes to make June 3 a state holiday because Jeff. Davis was born on that day. The resolution went to the committee on military affairs, and if there's an old confed. on that committee he will kick. Jeff botched the military affairs of the confederacy, awfully.

One old girl at Detroit wanted to kiss Grover, but Grover remembered that his days of promiscuous kissing were bypast and dodged. It might be remarked that the lady was not prepossessing in ap-The late third party convention at St.

Louis embraced all the cranks, male and female. It should have placed Mrs. Lockwood in nomination for the presidency, with Ig. Donelly in the second place.

Garrett J. Dieckema, of Ottawa county, will accept the nomination of the re publican party for attorney general, if the party insists upon it. Tip-top nomination; hope the party will insist.

With Mr. Blaine out of it, if the Minneapolis convention does not renominate the president, Ohio will be very apt to ask "what's the matter with Wm. Mc-Kinley?"

Between Cleveland and Hill, both going down in deep and disturbed waters, little Whitney bobs up serenely and says 'take me."

At Stockholm, Sweden, one-twentieth of one per cent. premium will secure insurance for a year. They don't build "fire traps" in Stockholm, though.

The Patrons of Industry, which or ganization was over 50,000 strong a year ago, is now dwindled to less than 15,000. Politics did it.

Both President Miller and Mr. Depew contradict the rumor that the St. Paul road has been bought in by the Vander-

The U.S. contracts with Dr. Keeley to put his "cure" into all the soldiers' and sailors' homes, both national and state.

Another Michigan man gets a place-Harry H. Smith, of Kalamazoo is named for assistant register of the treasury.

Pickpockets "worked the crowd" at the reception to Mr. Cleveland at Detroit.

Speaker Crisp is sick, and Mr. McMillin has been chosen speaker pro tem.



JEWELRY.

NEW EWELRY • STORE

> C. J. CARLSON -HAS OPENED A-

BRANCH Jewelry : Store

In the Grenier Block, Charlotte St.

Repairing of All Kinds Done on Short Notice.

FULL LINE OF

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

The Champion Cutter

is a novelty, and for comfort, convenience, saftey and durability, is the most perfect sleigh yet produced. This Cutter excels all others in construction of the gearing, which can be made of steel or of wood, ironed like the common Cutter, and which consists of seperate halves, connected in the center by a steel axle upon which the springs are secured, allowing each half to work separately. The runners are joined in front by a cross-bar with a joint at each end allowing each runner to act independently of the other. The springs are firmly secured together in front by a solid cross-bar, and the center of the cross-bar on the runners. The body can be either Portland or Swell body, is accurately balanced on the axle below, and is attached to the cross-bar in front and behind by strong straps. The shoes are steel plates six inches wide, with a bar of steel extending the whole length of the bottom of the plate to prevent slipping sidewise.

We claim asperiority for the Champson Cutter in the following respects:

Because it can be turned around in deep snow

the following respects:

1. Because it can be turned around in deep snow safely. 2 Because with snow two or three feet deep and roads not broken, it glides over the top like a tobog-

gan.
3 Because of light draft.
4 Because with it two inches of snow is sufficent for good sleighing.
5 Because it does not upset in deep snow by the sinking of one runner, or by running into the ditch.
6 Because it adapts itself to an uneven road without discomfort in riding.
7 Because there is no jolting over rough roads or payements.

8 Because the runners cannot drop into a wagon Because of its durability.

Because the thills are easily adjusted for center side draft,

C. W. BISHOP, Escanaba, Mich. Agent for Northern Michigan and Wis-

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Furnished Rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

Sample Room in connection.

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Solid Trains Fast Time

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. All coupon agents on the Northern Peninshia sell tickets via the Milwaukee & Northern R. R. W. E. Tyler, Commercial Agt., Republic, Michigan.

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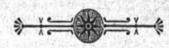
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Estimates furnished contractors and others on short notice.

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P. M. PETERSON'S.



Full Line of Crockery and Glassware Just Received.

OLSON & PETERSON,

MERCHANT - TAILORS

"New STYLISH SUITINGS .:

LARGE . LINE . OF . PIECE . GOODS.

WHICH YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT. We do Our Own Cutting

THEREBY SAVING A HEAVY EXPENSE, AND WE GIVE OUR PATRONS THE BENEFIT.

A Nice Line of Gent's Furnishings.

LUDINGTON STREET, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN SOPT DRINKS.

JACOB JEPSON

Ginger Ale, iron and Sarsaparilla

Birch Beer, Lemon Soda, Cream Beer, Strawberry, Cheery Juice, Orange Cider Etc., ALSO AGENT FOR

Wild Cherry, Stoughton, 30 And Other Bitters

When you ask for "Mountain Beer," se that you get the original, made only by JACOB JEPSON Escanaba, Mich.

Orders by mall receive prompt attention. Goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

B. ST. JACQUES

JACQUES, the Grocer, carries a large and complete of your patronage. Everything is fresh and crisp. He has CHOICE BUTTER and FRESH EGGS.

GEO, H. HEAFFORD, Gen'l Pres Age., chicago, Ill. | an ideals them out on the corner of Hale and Georgia streets.

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GATHERING OF THE CLANS!

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS DISPLAYED STRENGTH AND LOYALTY AT THE BAN-QUET AT DETROIT RINK.

Governor McKinley of Ohio Speaks to One of the Grandest Audiences That Ever Assembled in the City.

A MAGNIFICENT ADDRESS ON THE SPLENDID, PATRIOTIC POLICY OF PROTECTION FOR HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Eloquent Words of Senators Dolph and Perkins, J. Sloat Fassett, Richard Yates and Our Own J. C. Burrows,

AND MANY OTHER FAMOUS AND GREAT LEADERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WARM ALL HEARTS,

Filling the Breasts of the Stalwarts of Michigan With Honest Pride and Inspiring Them With Confidence.

Hean enthusiasm they will go forth and be as a leaven in the lump of the community.

The sound of the cheers that rang around the tables of the Michigan club Monday night was not confined by the circumscribed limits of four walls. Long after the grand assemblage dispersed its acclamation echoed through the air and are not silent yet." The winds will nineries, to the farmer of the western shore, to the artisan in the factory, to every kind of citizen in short, to awaken in the hearts of all a renewed loyalty to the principles of the grand old party.

Never was there a more stirring exposition of the republican doctrine. It was at once an education and an inspiration. The ablest men in the party spoke words of pride for the past, reliance for the present and hope for the future. A thousand or more chosen ones drank in the eloquence and logic that fell from the speakers' lips and will carry the lesson and the renewed courage throughout the

The effect of the Michigan Club banquet of last night will not be felt in the state alone. The distinguished guests of the occasion looked forth upon the great convocation, and their hearts were cheered. Back to New York back to Ohio, to far away Oregon, to Massachusetts, they will convey to anxious republicans throughout the length and breadth of the land the welcome assurance. "Michigan is safe."

A Magnificent Representation.

A more representative body never assembled than that which sat in the Detroit Rink Monday night. They went their several ways filled with a new zeal. Their enthusiasm cannot but be infectious. With the gathering together of the clans at the Michigan Club banquet the republicans of the wolverine state awoke to action. It was the dawning of the day which will know its perfection after the charge set in motion last night shall have won the victory and the party of progress shall be again at the belm.

The occasion was one to stir the blood from the start. Before 7 o'clock the tables were filled and everything in readiness for the gastronomical portion of the program. The enthusiasm first broke forth at the appearance of the Alger Club in uniform, marching in military order. The University students, 200 in number, were the pioneers in getting excited about it. Under the direction of Ralph Stone, master of yelling, they made the rafters ring.

"U. of M, Rah, Rah!" rose the tidal wave

The outburst set the rest of the crowd to cheering. Encouraged with the success of the first effort, the boys exploded again with even greater zeal. "Ray! Ray! Ray!" they whooped, "Mich-

1-gan. Alger." At the mention of the general's name the

air was filled with enthusiastic clamor. "Alger," burst from hundreds of throats. The club had formed in double order and with the precision of veteran soldiers marched down the center aisle. Behind them came the cause of the cheering, General Alger himself, walking arm in arm with Governor McKinley; the other distinguished people following. Banqueters and gallery rose as by one impulse. A sea of faces was turned toward the procession of farrous men. a thousand throats raised the smout of ac claim. At the stage the two lines of the escort parted and stood with presented arms while the speakers took the places assigned

to them. PRah! Sh-h-h! Boom! Ah!" yelled the university boys. "Hurrah! whoop!" yelled everybody else.

The Decorations. The interior of the rink was probably er decorated more artistically or elabor. tely than for last night's festivities. The rators, Mesers. Briggs and O'Rourks, bework with a large force of men last Frimorning and the work was not finished ate on Monday afternoon. Open the platwhere the speakers dined was a large ne bunting and draped with light red. P. T. Greenhalge, Honorable T. W. enter of the background was a hand. Palmer, Honorable H. S. Pingree, Honorable blue bunting and draped with light red.

Fairly effervesting with good old repub- | some portrait of Washington. In the center of the drapery at the top of the canopy was a large eagle of gold, draped with American colors. The ceiling of the room was draped with red, white and blue gathered at five points and draped back to the arches at the forming an immense canopy. In the center of the room at the ceiling was a huge centerbear them to the woodsman of the northern | piece, built of flags of various nations. These were a few of no less than 350 flags, nearly all red, white and blue, which were used in the decorations. A majority of them were festooned in a dozen or twenty pretty ways. The galleries were heavily draped in the national colors, with center-pieces built of United States shields, American flags and large gilt eagles. The east end of the room

had handsome portraits of Generals Grant and Sheridan. At the west end of the hall was a large seal of the Michigan Club, appropriately draped. The music balcony was handsomely draped. The entire arrangement was such as to produce a beautiful effect. The speaker's platform was banked with potted plants and the lights were red, white and blue. There were large palms, tropical plants and other floral decorations at various parts of the hall. The total value of the decorating material used is

said to have been nearly \$5,000. The Banquet Commences.

There was a grand combined burst of harmony from the band and of wild shouts from the banqueters. The effect seemed to thrill all hands to greater effort and it was with difficulty that the president of the club, Hon. Thomas Berry, secured order. They became quiet at last. Rev. W. H. Davis offered a short prayer and the banquet proceeded.

The scene in the hall during the cating was

one of the greatest animation. Members of the Michigan Club and the walters hurried wildly about and struggled vainly to from place to place with get The out friction. galleries had to get along without anything to eat and adopted all sorts of expedients to while away the hours. Now some frreverent individual aloft would earnestly and loudly request parties below to pass the turkey and not insist on eating everything in sight themselves. At that the rest of the gallery would applaud vociferously. The appearance of the "Michi gan Punch" was the signal for a perfect furore above. With much pleasantry in all

quarters the feast proceeded. The speakers' table was naturally the center of attraction of the whole vast hall and the committee on arrangements wisely anticipating this fact, had placed it in a position that would afford an ample view of the persons who sat behind it to everyone at the banquet. A platform had been erected on the north side of the rink and on this the speakers' table had been set in the form of a crescent, the distinguished guests and those who accompanied them occupying seats behind it and facing the audience After the eatables had been disposed of they moved around to the front of the platform, where a row of chairs had been provided for them, and occupied these during the remain

der of the evening. In order to satisfy the curiosity of strangers who might wish to know who the persons sitting at this table were, the committee had provided a card showing a diagram of the table with each place numbered and corresponding with each number was the name of

the person opposite it. The Distinguished Guests.

In the centre of the table was Honorable Phomas Berry, the president of the club, al. most hidden behind a tall pillar of fruit artistically arranged. At his right was General Alger and Governor McKinley, Honorable P. B. Stockbridge, Honorable J. S. Passett, Honorable James O'Donnell, Richard Yates, ex-Governor Luce, Rev. W. H. Davis, Ionorable P. T. Van Zile, Honorable George E. Baldwin, Honorable D. M. Ferry and Horace Hitchcock. Next to Mr. Berry on the left sa; Senator Dolph of Oregon and next to him Senator James McMillan and, in the order named, Honorable B. W. Perkins, corable J. C. Barrows, Hor

Filley and William H. Elliott.

The assemblage in the galleries wan even more brilliant than that on the floor. Every chair above seemed to be taken and a large proportion of the audience was composed of

The inner man was satisfied before 0 o'clock and the honorary guests moved to their seats at the front of the platform. Again the Uni. versity boys came to the front with a unique yell composed for the occasion. "Y-o-ung-R-e-pub-li-i-can-Young-

re-pub-li-can-Michigan!" they roared with tremendous effect.

"Three times three cheers for clger," howled several hundred voices from the

other side of the table. General Alger Takes the Chair.

When General Alger rose in response to the introduction of President Thomas Berry, to act as chairman the Michigan Club rose to its feet again and tossed its arms aloft to accentuate its vocal enthusiasm. They waved napkins and cheered until they were exhausted and then paused to listen to what the general had to say. The chairman's remarks were punctuated with applause after every sentence, and the scoring of the democrat gerrymander was especially

"But we'll see them later," exclaimed the general and his hearers shouted their approval again.

Congressman J. C. Burrows touched a responsive chord in his address of welcome. The speech was at once felicitious and eloquent. Mr. Burrows dwelt upon the fact that Michigan had never failed to return its vote for the republican presidential candi-

"In 1860," the speaker declared, "that vote was cast for the martyered Lincoln." They cheered.
"In 1868 and 1872 for the unconquered

They shouted mightily.
"In 1876 for Ohio's son, General Hayes"-They roared.

"In 1880 for the noble Garfield"-They smote the air with their acclamations "In 1884 for the peerless leader, James G.

The tumult of applause that greeted the name of Blaine was simply overpowering It seemed to be what the Michigan Club had been awaiting for some time. For the space of several minutes the outpour of enthusiasm continued, and when it seemed about to subside, broke forth afresh and bid fair never to

cease. The name of Harrison was loudly

cheered, as were McKinley and his bill, re-

ciprocity and a sound currency. A Letter From James G. Blaine. At the close of Mr. Burrows' address Gen

eral Alger read the following letter: WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1892. "General R. A. Alger-I regret that I cannot be present at your club meeting on the 22d. Official engagements forbid. But I cannot refrain from sending a word of good cheer on the prospects of the republican party. On all leading measures relating to the industrial and financial interests of the people, we are strong and growing stronger. On the contrary our op ponents are weak and growing weaker. They are divided, we are united.

"If we do not win, it is our own fault," We will be justly censured if with such great measures involved every republican does not feel that he is appealed to personally, and that victory in the election depends on him. Very sincerely, James G. Blaine."

The moment the last syllable left the gen eral's lips the audience went wild again, and cheered even more loudly than before.

Senator Perkins of Kansas won the hearts of his hearers completely with his happy speech. He told of a man who was sent to n insane asylum in Kansas because he in sisted that he could make money out of paper with the embellishment of a few marks with colored pencils.

"Now," said the senator, "they have sen a man to the United States senate from that state because he insists exactly the same

The senator's way of putting it pleased the Michigan Club immensely and the applause was long and loud. Mr. Perkins' speech was devoted for the most part to the currency, and it-was filled with felicitous allusions The senator's reference to the duty the country owed to its defenders in the civil war was particularly approved. His manner of presenting the theories of protection were very pleasing. "Is there anything this great Yankee nation

cannot make for itself?" demanded Mr. Per-"No," answered voices from all parts of

the hall. "Whether in the coming contest," the speaker declared, "you select as your standard-bearer the christian gentleman, the heroic soldier, the man you all delight to honor, our toast-master this evening-" The club was beside itself instantly. Cheer

"Or whether this modest gentleman from

rang on cheer.

The modest gentleman from Ohio could not find fault with the reception accorded his name.

"Or whether the present patriotic, wise occupant of the White House," Senator Perkins impressively concluded, "we do not fear the issue."

A Demonstration for McKinley.

But the grandest demonstration of the evening was in honor of Governor William McKinley. At the mention of his name by the teastmaster the assemblage sprang to its feet, climbed upon chairs and tables even. waved napkins until the air was thick with them and shouted until its breath was spent. Nor did the outbreak subside because the enthusiastic republicans happened to be out of breath. They recovered themselves presently and went at it again with greater fervor. In vain did Governor McKinley wave his hand for silence. The Michigan Club had no use for silence. Four times did the storm of applause sweep over the great throng before the speaker could say a word and even then it stopped only for a moment at a time. Every one of the ringing sentences of the great protectionist was followen by a burst of enthusfasm. Major Mc-Kinley declared that America would compete with any other nation on equal conditions. "But we won't reduce our conditions to

equal theirs," he declared, impressively. The audience took its feet again on the in stant, and again the atmosphere was white with waving napkins. Governor McKinley was deeply affected at his reception and his words were spoken with the greatest earnestness. When the major intimated that it would be a good thing to take Grover Cleveland to see the pearl button factory in Detroit the assembly rose en masse for the third time, and admit the tumult the distinguished orator took his seat.

"We're down to sing Dixie at this point, said General Alger, when quiet had been restored, "but I guess we'd better make it

everybody joining. At the close of the sing ing Thomas W. Palmerappeared on the stage. in his overcoat, and was greeted with shouts. as he grasped General Alger by the has "Three cheers for the president of the

The three cheers were given lustily and

he was greeted warmly Monday night. His speech was one of the most earnest of the evening and was well received. His allusion to "La Grippe Democratique's provided great merri-

In introducing Senator Dolph of Oregon General Alger spoke of him as the man who had done more than any other for the republican party during the troubles incident to the seating of President Hayes.

"And I want you to cheer three times for Senator Dolph," announced the toastmaster. An Ovation for Senator Delph.

The university boys emitted some new yells while the other banqueters attested their hearty approval in the usual way. He aroused the liveliest demonstration by referring to the protective principle as the key that unlocked the casket of prosperity for America. When Mr. Dolph mentioned the names of Alger and McKinley as presidential possibilities he was cheered to the echo.

Hardly less enthusiastic than the ovation tendered Governor McHinley was the outburst that followed the introduction of J. Sloat Fassett.

"He was beaten," remarked General Alger, but his colors were nailed to the mast head

and they're figing yet." The Michigan Club sprang upon chairs and tables again and shouted once more with its whole heart. Mr. Fassett made a hit from the start. The university boys had a yell on purpose for the youthful New York states man and they produced it most artistically.

"When the boys say Its right," declared the speaker, . it is right.' "Is anything the matter with Fassett?"

asked a voice. "Nothing," thundered the boys. "Well, I can return the compliment," promptly returned the Empire State champ-

Mr. Fassett's eulogy of McKinley, Alger and Harrison provoked storms of shouts. His declaration of the importance of work among the young men met with cheers. He read the announcement of the result of the Hill convention in New York to the great delectation

of the multitude. Mr. Fassett's ancodotes put everybody in the best of humor despite the lateness of the hour. The stories of Tammany and the tiger were very amusing indeed and provoked no end of merriment

Richard Yates, of Illinois, a young man and a graceful speaker, closed the exercises of the evening with a strong address.

THE SPEAKING COMMENCES.

Patriotic Sentiments Worthy of Republicans Eloquently Uttered.

The actual business of speech-making com-menced with the introduction of General Russell A. Alger as the president of the even-ing. As President Berry of the Michigan Club conducted General Alger to his chair there was a spontaneous outburst of applause. Cheers such as the Detroit Rink has seldom if ever heard rent the air and hats and handkerchiefs were enthusiastically waved. Almost overpowered with the ovation, General Alger said, as soon as the tumuit had subsid-

"Fellow republicans, ladies and gentlemen. our honored guests: We have gathered tonight at our annual feast and we are very glad to present to our guests the fighting republicans who helped to fill the rank and file of the state of Michigan. We have been caught napping a little, and two years ago we allowed our state to be turned over to the enemy. But, gentlemen, you have come here tonight to entertain us. We wish to say to you that when November comes we will redeem the state. [Applause.] The democracy captured it and gerrymandered it in a shameful manner the like of which has never

been known in the political history of this or any other state. [Applause.]

"They took off one of our congressional districts because they wasted a little of the democracy of Detroit, took the capital of our state, eighty-five miles away, run a ribbon down to Detroit, took two or three of our democratic wards, and with a sticking plaster they attached it to that loval republican dis trict. They went up to the north of us in the Port Huron district and run another ribbon down to take in the democracy belonging there, what little they could spare, but I will tell them and these gentlemen here tonight that we will elect a legislature that will not only send back to the senate of the United States a republican successor to the gentlemen whose term will expire the 4th of March and we will straighten up this work of

democracy. [Applause.] "It is a wonder to me they have not obliterated the state line and turned us over to Canada. [Laughter and applause.] But we are here n time. We will see them later, and we will show them that Michigan is still loyally re publican. It matters not who shall be named the ticket, from President to coroner, Michigan will give them its loyal vote. There are no mugwumps in Michigan. [Applause.] We have no republicans here who take water n their milk. We take it straight. We have with us tonight, gentlemen, one of our own state citizens. A man who stood next to the builder of the great tariff bill. On behalf of the Michigan Club I introduce one of our hon ored guests, Honorable J.-C. Burrows."

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Honorable J. C. Burrows Makes Eloquent Speech.

Congressman Burrows was warmly welomed as he stepped forward, and his elo quent speech was loudly applauded during its

The pleasing part has been assigned to me," said Mr. Burrows, "of extending, in behalf of the Michigan Club and the republican party of the state, a cordial welcome to our distinguished guests. This ceremony, I un. derstand, has usually been performed by the rovernor of the state. [Laughter and ap plause.] But our governor this year is nec-essarily detained, and unfortunately in the last campaign we ran a little short of our kind of an executive. We are, therefore, compelled to resort to a substitute, but I de sire to say to our distinguished guests that if you will honor us with a visit at any time within the next quarter of a century we promise to welcome you with a republican ex-ecutive. For I am quite sure that the present political condition of things in this state will not be repeated until the recollection of this public disaster shall have faded from the nemory of living men. [Applause.] This slight break in the ceremony, gentlemen, may detract from its formality but I assure you that your welcome is none the less cordial We welcome you on behalf of the Michigan Club, an organization devoted to the principles policy of the republican party in the state and the nation. We welcome you in behalf of all the republicans of the state, the rank and file, the leaders who are never more united than they are today and never more confident of victory than they are at this hour. We welcome you in the name of the veterans of the party, the gray-headed men I see here and who are scattered throughout the state, the fathers of the republican party who were present at its birth, under the shadow of our oaks, who have followed that party with pride and devotion through all these years, through its bloody baptism in the cause of human liberty, and through peace and war have been unswerving in their faith and untaltering in their devo tion. [Applause.] We welcome you in be half of the younger republicans of this com-monwealth who are keeping the faith of monwealth who are keeping the faith of their fathers and carrying the standards of the party with unfaltering real giving to the party-new courage and increased prowess. We welcome you, gentlemen, in the state of Michigan in the name of the republican party that was never defeated in a national contest. [Applause.] A party that recorded its electoral vote in 1836 for John C. Fremont; which recorded its electoral vote in 1860 and 1864 for the immortal Lincoln; a party which recorded its electoral vote in 1868 and 1864 for the immortal Lincoln; which recorded its electoral vote in 1868 and 1864 for the uncomparable (Frant) which recorded its electoral vote in 1876 for the distinguished sons of Ohlo, General

Hayes. And in 1880 that other distinguished son, General Garfield, and in 1884 for that peerless statesman, James G. Blaine | ap-plause], and in 1888 for the present chief executive, Benjamin Harrison; and I want to say to you tonight, gentlemen, that in 1892 the republicans will render a verdict in favor of the republican party by a majority of 25, 000. [Applause.] And it will only be prevented from recording that verdict through the unparalleled larceny of the democrat party,
The Kind of Republicans We Are.

"I welcome you, gentlemen, in behalf of such an organization. I may now be able to render you a personal service. It might be helpful for you before you address this assembly to know what kind of republicans we are. It is undoubtedly within your experience when called upon to address a strange assembly, some considerate friend has ad-vised you what subjects you had better discuss and what questions you had better avoid. There is one thing I would suggest that you avoid this evening, and that is in reference to what might, by any possibility be tortured into a commendation of the present democrat management in the state of Michigan [Applause.] Most any-thing else will be acceptable. I want to say to you as to the character of the republican party, it is of no doubtful mood. There is not adrop of mugwemp blood in our veins. not adrop of mugwemp blood in our vens. We are republicans of the Zach Chandler stripe. [Applause.] We believe in the policy and the principles of the republican party. We are proud of its past. We are consident of its future, and we want no one to apologize for its existence. We believe in honest election as a party in Michigan as the only sure basis of popular government and guaranty of personal liberty, and we will not be content until the humblest citizen of this republic shall be permitted to citizen of this republic shall be permitted to express his will at the ballot-box and have that judgment honestly recorded. We be-lieve in the financial policy of the republican party, which restored the nation's credit and established it upon an enduring basis, a party which has never repudiated one dollar of our national obligation. We believe that while we will utilize both gold and silver in our monetary system, we will never consent to the issuance of a single dollar depreciated,

whether of paper or of coln. [Applause.] The Faith We Hold. "We believe in the protective tariff. [Ap-playse.] We have great confidence in the McKinley law and its policy. A policy which builds, establishes, diversities and maintains American Industries, giving investment to American capital and employment to American labor. [Applause.] We believe in the great doctrine of reciprocity, which without surrendering or impairing our domestic market forces on the foreign market the surplus products of our farms or workshops. [Applause.] We believe in the restoraion of our merchant marine, sup plemented by a navy powerful enough to protect our commerce on every sea and defend our flag in every port. In a word, gentlemen, you may know that we are stalwart republicans, uncompromising and un-yielding, proud of the party's record, and confident of its future. Such is the party in whose behalf I give you tonight's generous greeting, and I beg you to receive the asssur-ance of our profound gratitude for your presence and your speech. Both will inspire is to renewed zeal to maintain the principles and policy of the republican party, and with its continued ascendency rest securely the advancement and the glory of the republic."

THE FOREMOST CITIZEN.

Hon. B. W. Perkins Talks of "Washington, the Farmer and Politician."

At the conclusion of the address of welcom ov Mr. Burrows, the chairman, General Alger, made the following remarks: "We are disappointed tonight in not having with us Chairman Clarkson of the national republican committee and president of the republican league. He telegraphs from Ashv'lle North Carolina, that he is confined there by

North Caronia, that he is connect there by infiammatory recumatism and unable to come. We have much in storo for us tonight, and among our distinguished guests comes one from the great state of Kansas. He bears the mark upon him, "Born in Ohio" so he is all right. [Applause.] He has served his state in many positions has been several state in many positions, has been several terms in Congress, and he now represents that great commonwealth in the United States senate. He, like all the other dis tinguished people who will address you tonight, has carved his own fortune, made his own way; he served in the union army. he has been serving the republic ever since, and we will hear from him now upon the toast, 'Washington, the Farmer and Politi cian: the American Farmer Is Intelligent and Patriotic; He and His Sons Are a Type of Our Best Citizenship.' I have the pleasure to introduce to you, fellow republicans, the Honorable B. W. Perkins of Kansas." [Ap-

plause.] Benator Perkins' Address. Senator Perkins was warmly greeted. His remarks were as follows:

"Mr. President and Fellow-Republicans: It

gives me pleasure in this beautiful hall and in this magnificent presence to share with you the felicities of this occasion. I meet you as republicans in this great commercial city, filled with American activities, and where that great political organization which be lieves in home, thrift, prosperity and America ought to dominate and control. I meet you and greet you as republicans. The toast that I am to respond to, according to the program, has been announced, but forfunately it is un derstood that I am to talk upon every other pleasure of a personal acquaintance with George Washington; [Laughter] I have however, been photographed at Mt. Vernon. [Laughter]. I have jostled against that abiquitous colored man that at one time served General Washington as a body servant, and I have had the felicity of sitting in the pew that was said to have accommodated George Washington in his christian devotions in the old church at him, as it was said old Joe Blubber, who recently died in Chicago, and who at one time was the United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois, learned lay by absorption and atrition. [Laughter.] From the little that I have been able to learn man whose memory we celebrate tonight was the pioneer republican of this republic of ours. He believed in a great centralized gov-ernment; he did not believe in the heresles or dogmas of state sovereignty; he believed in a sound currency and in good money; he in a sound currency and in good money, as believed it was the duty of the gov-ernment of the United States to meet every honorable obligation; he be-lieved in the American doctrine of protection, and he believed in home and in thrift and prosperity. He believed in honest labor, and he believed in dignifying and honoring it, and as an early agriculturist he gave to people of this country an that it has been the pleasure of the organ t is represented here been the and pleasure of that is represented organization to honor and to dignify and to point to as the hope of this country. In many respects, we as republicans can point to him from a po ure. It is said of him that he could not tel a lie. He left that to his subordinates [Laughter.] We leave it to our enemies, the opposition [Laughter and applause.] In his maxims he had it recorded that he be lieved it was the duty of the American lieved it was the duty of the American diti-zen to cultivate and encourage that divine spirit, a conscience. And so we could run along reviewing and recalling his many characteristics, and find therein as republi

cans sympathy with us and examples that we have honored and emulated. The Hope of the Country. "The organization that is represented here tonight is, as has been so well said, not only the support, but the hope of the country, and we are glad, indeed, to see this magnificent presence, and to hear the assurance that has been given here tonight that in November next the verdict of Michigan will be recorded for that organization which believes in America and Americans. [Applause.] I come from the agricultural west. We have been a little lame ourselves, [laughter] but I am glad to assure you tonight that we are convalescing and rapally recovering. Let me suggest to you that this last year, 1891, there was from one of the counties of my state a citizen sent to "The organization that is represented here

from his home to the asylum at Topeka. he was engaged in manufacturing what he denominated money; he had upon that he aboard, and on this board was paper that he was decorating and embeldishing; he had a blue pencil and a red one; he was beautifying its border and drawing upon it beautifying its border and drawing upon it characters and figures; and a friend stepped up to him and accosted him. My friend, what are you doing? He said. I am mak-ing money [This train is but money? the train that was conducting him to Topeka: those farms are money, these houses and horses that we see are money, all that is about us is money, but it is not in con-venient form, it is not in convenient form for daily use and for commercial purposes. I am putting it into convenient form; and he held up this paper that he had been embellishing and said 'Here is a mfiljon dollar bill, it will do for business purposes.' Well, now, a jury of twelve sane men, in 1801, sent that man to an insane asylum in Kansas. Applause and laughter.]. But in 1890 a legisla-ture of Insane men sent a man to the United States senate from Kansas to do that same thing. 'Langhter and great applause Hence, I take pleasure, friends, in felicitat-ing you with the assurance that we are convalescing, and convalescing rapidly. state will be in line with Michigan in 1892, and the electoral vote of Kansas will be recorded with nearly, if not quite its old time majority for the standard-bearers of the republican organization, notwith-standing the delusion under which we have suffered. We believe, its was suggested by the gentleman who honored us with his speech of welcome, if honest money and in the principles of the republican party.

The fighty-Cent Dollar.

or I have at least, as some friends near me say, in the past committed myself to that doctrine; but I believe it was Bob Ingersoll who said that on eighty-cent dollar put the American people 20 per cent below par-[laughter]—and so we are glad to stand tonight in our state by the work and by the legislation of the last repub lican Congress. [Appiause.] The legislation of that congress utilizes for money purposes all the output of the American silver mines and puts it into circulation in a form better for commercial and business purposes than the standard silver dollar. It is claimed by some in some sections of the

"It is believed that in the West there is

very great sentiment for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and I have Belleved

country that the demonstization of silver took silver from the people as a money metal. I shall not impose upon your time and patience by using many figures tonight, but let me suggest briefly that from the period of the passage of the first coinage in 1792 until 1873, a period of eighty-one years, there was coined in all the mints of this country but 8,054. 000 ounces of silver, while the de monetization of silver in a period of seven teen years and eleven months, or from the 1st of March, 1873 until the 1st of April, 1891, we had coined into silver dollars 395,600,000 in round numbers. So that in a period of seventeer years and eleven months we had coined, with-out free coinage more than forty-five times as much as we had coined with free coinage in a period of eighty-two years. So that this demonstrates the fact that the demonetiza-tion of silver, as it is called, did not take it from the people for commercial purposes, or for money purposes, but that Congress, which was dominated and controlled by the re-

publican party, that adjourned on the 4th of March of last year, recognized that these standard silver dollars were not desired by the great mass of the American peo ple, and yet it was anxious that that sliver dug from those mountains in the West, should be utilized for commercial and money pur poses; but it was a desire of that organiza tion that it should be given to you in a form good everywhere, good at home, good where the American flag floats and where christian the American Hag floats and where christian governments are recognized; and so we passed the act which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall buy each year 54,000,000 ounces of it and put it into circulation in the form of legal tender Treasury notes, which, as I have suggested, are good every-When we remember that the largest yield in the history of this country of our mines in a single year was but 54,500,000 ounces, we realize that under this legislation all the output of the silver mines of the United States is utilized and put into circula tion in the form that I have suggested. And notwithstanding this we hear proclaiming, and I doubt not hear men proclaiming, and I doubt not the house that is now in session will pass a bill providing that we shall have in the United States free and unlimited voinage of

silver. Under the law now the Secretary o the Treasury, as I have suggested to you, tried to buy it all, or virtually all, to put it into circulation in the form I have suggested, and if profit results therefrom, that profit inures to the benefit of the people of the United States in their aggregate and sov

old basis or ratio, when coined into standard

ereign capacity. An ounce of

money, makes 129 cents. The Danger of Free Comage At present prices an ounce of silver is worth but 91 cents. Hence, if silver is hought at its present price and we pay there for 91 cents an ounce, if it is cold standard money, it makes 129 cents, and that difference goes into the Treasury of the United States and results as a profit to the people, and is a source of meeting our obit gations and carrying on the concerns of the government; but if we had free coinage, instead of realizing this as a profit to the people, we would simply give to those who have silver bullion the privilege of taking it to the mints and having it coined our expense into 129 cent money, and put it into circulation in the form of standard do lars; and not one dollar more would be given to the people as a circulating medium, if confined to the output of the United States, nor would it come to us in the form that we find it today, legal tender treasury notes. But I will not presume upon your patience to discuss this issue. I only refer to it for the purpose of saying that I believe the great mass of the intelligent, honest people of this country will be ready try will be ready to respond to the platform that will be adopted in Minneapolis and to respond to the republican candidates and standard bearers, and will be ready to

ndorse and proclaim that we want in this nation a prolonged life, or lease of life of the republican party and its administration. Applause.] The republican party not only believes in sound currency, but it believes, as suggested by the distinguished gentleman who welcomed us, in protecting our interests and in maintaining this union, distinctively as an American policy. We say as an organization that this is our country, commencing here spon the north and extending to the great tideless sea upon the south the south, commencing upon the rocky coast of the Atlantic and extending to the golden sands of the Pacific, here we are a great peo ple, sixty-five millions strong; it is our home, it is our common country, and here we will trade and trame, we will deal and barter, as fuclination and as spirit prompt us; no state line shall stand as a barrier, no county line shall interpose an objection, but we will buy in Michigan and sell in South Carolina, or we will buy in Kansas and sell in New York, as we find it to our advantage to do, and the government of the United States shall not interpose any objection or any barrier, but the man who lives beyond the ocean, the man who does not constitute any part or parcel of this great country of ours, the man who doe not pay taxes here, the man who does not give employment to American labor, the man who does not assist us in building our, school one. school houses and our churches, the man who does not assist us in ed-ucating our little ones, nor in costributing to the ucating our little ones, nor in costributing to the growth and grandeur of the country of ours, the man who lives abroad, when he wants to bring his products in her and put them in competition with ours, p matter whether they are manufactured, or grown upon the farm, we say to him in the names of the representatives of the United Sates, with the American fact floating above lact, you shall pay for that privilege. [applause,] and when he has paid for that privilege, we will put the money into the Treasery of the Jinteu States and with it we will mee our ob-

concerns of the government, with it we will concerns of the government, with it we will do honor to the comrades who carried the flag from the lakes to the sea and put down the rebellion. [Applause.] And we will di this in the name of patriotism and our country, because we believe it right. [Ap-plause.] I had the pleasure of a joint debate in the Valley of the Shenandouh with a demo cratic member of Congress who had learned very little of our growth and development as very little of our growth and development at a country. Unfortunately, it seems to me, many of our democratic friends have not learned that the people of the United States have developed in commerce, in manufacture and in business, and have but little conception of the great growth of the activities and industries of this country. In the course of the speech that he made he took occasion in activities and industries of the precedent. took occasion in a pathetic and sympathetic way, as we were addressing the agriculturway, as we were addressing the agriculturists of that valley, to inquire why the farmer should be compelled in the morning to wash in a tin basin that was taxed, why, he was asked, should he be compelled to wipe upon a towel that is taxed, why should he be compelled to eat from a table covered with a spread that is taxed, and with knives and forks that are taxed, and from dishes that are taxed, and taxed, and from dishes that are taxed, and the specific contents of t taxed, and from dishes that are taxed, and why should he when the breakfast is over be compelled to go to the field and plow with a plow that is taxed, and to hitch horses with with that is taxed, and to hitch horses with trace chains that are taxed, horses covered with harness that is taxed, and then when dinner is ready, why should the good housewife be compelled to announce dinner upon a tin horn that is taxed [laughter]; and then why, during all the dinner time, should there be a tax gatherer standing at the back of the farm watching each morsel of food with which he sustains life, and why, in the afternoon, should lains life, and why, in the afternoon, should he be followed again by the tax gatherer, and when the curtains of darkness drop about the farmer's home, why should he be put to bed in a bed that is taxed, and covered with coverlids that are taxed. And then in a sympathetic and pathetic way he inquired. why submit to all this taxation and wrong! Why, he almost cried.

The Remedy Is Simple.

"I should have cried, perhaps, if I had not known better. I said to him when I came to make my reply, that the most of the people of the United States had learned a solution of the problem that he had suggested, and if he, with his experience as a citizen and as democrat member, had not learned it. I would suggest it to him, and that was, if he didn't want to wash in a tin basin that was taxed, if he didn't want to wash upon a towel that was taxed, if he didn't wish to comb his locks with a comb that was taxed, and to eat with a table covered with a spread that was taxed, and with knives and forks that were taxed, and with plates and dishes that were taxed, and if he didn't want his hired man to plow with a plow that was taxed, hitched to horses with trace chains that were taxed, horses covered with harnesses that were taxed, and if he didn't want the good house-wife to announce that dinner was ready on a tin horn that was faxed, just let him recover from his aristocratic notions and wash in an American tin basin, [applause], let him wipe with an American towel fashloned into beauty in some American shop, where American manhood is honored and employed; let him eat from a table covered with an American spread, and with American knives and forks, and from American dishes, and let his hired man hold an American plow, hitched to horses with American trace chains, the horses covered with American harness, and when the dinner time came let the good housewife toot on an American tin horn [laughter and applause]; and then there would be no taxes, as I have suggested to the American consumer of American products, because here we trade and traffic among ourselves as spirit and inclination move us. No man representing the government of the United States within these boundaries of ours stands at any American shop or factory and in the name of the government imposes taxation, nowhere; it is the man abroad that we propose to tax. But it is suggested that we have not got any American tin, we cannot make it. Why, how very anxious they seem to be, for fear that we may make tin; and again, how anxious they seem to be for fear at the Treasury Department at ton will be able to meet all the appropria tions that were made by the last republican Congress. American tini Why it is an insult to our intelligence, it is an insult to the intelligence of the American artisan, to is there anything, in fact, that this great Yankee nation cannot make, with fair tions and under favorable circumstances?

Applause and voice, nol. Not the Slightest Reason Why Not.

"Tin is but the coating; a thin coating of tin upon sheet iron or sheet steel, and sheet iron and the sheet steel we have been making for years; and is there any reason why we may not in this country put that thin coating of tin upon it, as we propose to do, doing under the wise and patriotic legislation of the last republican congress. [Ap-plause.] But they say that that congress was a billion dollar congress. They seem to forget, as was suggested by Secretary Foster of Ohio, this is a billion dollar country now, I am glad as one that I had the pleasure of participating in the proceedings of that conof its convictions, it had gress.

age of its convictions, it man right, and it had the courage to redeem its promises to the American people. Every ap-plication that came to that Congress for consideration was courageously, manfully and intelligently considered and met, and I believe we go to the people of the United States with the assurance that no Congress in the history of this government ever did so much for the country and for our homes and our activities as did the republican Congress which adjourned on the 4th of March, 1891. We do not appear here tonight to apologize for the republican party, nor do we retract one single act in all its history. It is an organization to which we look with confidence. and no matter who may carry its banners in the campaign that is near at hand, we will be ready for the contest, and we believe we will be triumphant, as we will sustained by the patriotism and the intelligence of this country. We are marshalled for the contest, and your presence here tonight ought to be accepted as an inspiration and an assurance to the republicans of Michigan, whether we take as our candidate that christian gentleman, that wise patriotic felw citizen of your city, that patriotic and heroic soldier; that man whom you all de light to honor, the man who is your toastmaster here tonight; whether you take him as our stand bearer and lead with him to victory-[applause]-or whether we take this man from Ohio, this modest gentlemen, this accomplished statesman, this eloquent orator, this magnificent governor of Ohio, and go with him to victory [applause] or whether we take the present occupant of the White House, and take as our platform the wise patriotic administration of American conservatism, patriotic and capable in every partieular, and go before the people, we are ready for the issue, and expect to record a magnifi-

cent verdict in November, [Appl.use.] M'KINLEY OF OHIO.

The Great Architect of the Tariff Bill

Receives an Ovation. When Senator Perkins had concluded his addresss the audience arose and united in singing "Marching Through Georgia." General Alger then stepped forward to introduce Governor McKinfey. He made no extended remarks, but simply announced the name of the speaker and his subject, "Protection, the National Policy." As soon as Major McKinfey's name was pronounced every man on the floot was on his feet cheering vociferously; while a thousand handkerchiefs waved in the air. As soon as those who were to hear him would permit. Major McKinley said:

Major Mckinley said:

"Mr. Toasimaster and gentlemen of the Michigan Republican Club. Whenever there is anything to be done in this country, the republican party must do it. [Laughter and applause.] That is but a small statement of recorded history for nearly one third of a century of our national life. There has not been described by the statement of the property of the property

out shame and mortification, [Cries of "No" When the nation wanted the tariff revised in 1888 upon protection lines it called the reblican party into power todoit, [Applause.] And it did it to stay. [Applause.] They cannot touch one page of that tariff law in ten years, and in that time we will probably make another one for ourselves. [Laughter and applause.] At the rate they are going in the house of representatives now, they cannot repeal it in twenty-five years. [Great laughter.] Item by item is the way they intend to repeal a law that has 2,500 items in it. [Laughter.] They have started out on wool. Morrison tried that for the first time since the conclusion of the war, and Morrison's shining face was never seen in the ase of representatives after that. [Laugh-Mills tried it. [Laughter.] And he failed of the speakerhip. And Grover Cleve land went a shearing of the same sheep in 1888 and came back shorn. [Laughter.]

He Felt Righteously Indignant. "Old John Randolph said, more than seventy years ago, that he never saw a sheep that he didn't feel like kicking it. [Laugh-And the leaders of the democratic party have been in that business ever since. Continued laughter.] Springer is in that usiness now in the committee on ways and means. These gentlemen who lead the democrat party believe there should be a tariff on sugar and no tariff on wool, because sugar votes the democratic ticket in Louisiana and wool votes the republican ticket in Michigan, [Laughter.]

That is too narrow a platform, gentlemen of the Michigan Club, for a great national party. You can't have wool free when it comes from the sheep's back and tariffed when it is put on our own backs. [Laughter.] You can't have it free when it goes into your mill and your factory and when it comes out of your mill and your factory have it tariffed to the American people. As Burke said of liberty, I say of protection; it must be for all or it must be for none. [Great applause.] Why, the democrat leaders, some of them, say that this protective tariff system is a burden upon the American people There is not a man or woman in Michigan who knows that we have got any such a thing as a protective tariff because of any burden he or she feels-not one. But there is not a man or woman or child in Michigan who does not know there is a protective tariff because of its blessings and its benefits. [Applause.]

"The protective tariff, a national policy, is

Measured by years, it is tional policy for it has been longer in public law and public statute than any public measure since the beginning of the government, for it has been in operation in this government for more than half of our national life, and it will remain the national policy. And it will remain the national policy because you can always trust the American people to vote for themselves. [Applause.) protection is. Protection is for ourselves and for nobody else. It is a patri-otic policy. It is the policy of the home, of the fireside, of the boy and otic policy. girl, of the public school. It is the policy of patriotism, and did it ever occur to you that when you have had a straight issue between free trade and protection in this country. free trade has always lost and protection has always won? [Applause.] Ah, but they say if we only had a revenue tariff we could get things a little cheaper than we get them now. Well, we might for a time, but it would only be for a time. But these terms "cheap" and "dear" are relative. There is not anything cheap in this wide, wide world to the American people that is made cheap by the of human labor. [Applause.] And there is nothing in all this world cheap to the American people which leaves unemployed our own people. [Applause.] There is nothing cheap from Europe to the United States that leaves the American workingmen in idleness. A thing is worth what I pay for it. [Applause.] And cheap is not always an angel of mercy. [Continued applause.] it is never a good thing if it is got at the expense of human labor and human brawn. Why, they say the people of this country ought to compete with the world. this company don't propose to compete with the unequal conditions. [Applause. We differ from any other nation of the world, and it is our very difference that makes us the best nation of the world. [Great applause.] And whenever the other nations of the world will bring their labor and their social conditions up to ours, we will meet them in the neutral markets of the world, and it will be a survival of the fittest. [Great applause.] But we give them notice here tonight, and let it ring out through the campaign of 1892, that we will never bring our conditions down to theirs. [Continued

applause.]

Why He Is For Protection. "A revenue tariff cheapens a product by cheapening the producer. A revenue tariff cheapens the article by cheapening the artisan. A protective tariff cheapens an article elevating its labor and encouraging it to its highest endeavors, which leads to new inrentions and to new processes that eventuate in giving cheap products in the United States. What do we want a revenue tariff for? Anybody tell me? A revenue tariff never built a factory in the United States. A revenue tariff never opened a mine in the United States. A revenue tariff never built a fire in a furnace in the United States. But a hundred old men in this audience will recall how the revenue tariff put out the fires which had been started by protective tariff. [Applause.] Cheaper?

I am for protection. [Applause and laughter.] Because I am for my own people against the world, [Applause.] Do you want goods made in Europe rather than in the United States? [Cries of "No."] If you do the way to have it done is to have a revenue tariff. You can't get on in this country without protection, unless you will bring your labor down to the level of the European standard. That we will never do so long as we have got votes, plause. There is not a young man in co lege, struggling along to get an education that don't want the highest reward for hi labor. [Applause.] I want the boys all over this country to remember that we have en-joyed a protective tariff for thirty years and they have been the most prosperous years in our history. I want them to vote to continue that system that gives to labor and to genius and endeavor the highes reward. [Ap-

"Well, they say they want free raw ma-We never had anything but raw material under a democrat revenue tariff. [Great laughter,] Gladstone said a few years go that the child of the parent had cantered by the mother, referring to America and England. America never cantered under a revenue tariff. [Laughter.] It wasn't even a slow trot. [Laughter.] Hatton says: 'Two years in America is equal to fifty Europe,' and says in 1881, this system of protection. under this system of protection we had almost equaled England as a manu facturing and producing action. If he should write in 1891 he would be compelled to write write in 1891, he would be compelled to write that we had outstripped England as a manufacturing and producing nation [applause], for today we are first in agriculture, first in mining, and first in manufacturing of any of the nations of the world. [Applause.]

Why, they say, we can't make things. Old

hh, who was a leader of the demoers today said, in 1824, in a debate in Con only said, in test, in a decate in con-s, upon a protective law that was pending: 'Have gentlemen taken consideration the peculiar advan-s of Great Britain' Have they taken into

tursed manufactories; yes, sir, accursed! For I say it is an accursed thing, which I will neither taste, nor, touch, nor handle. If we were to have yellow fever at Philadelphia, in New York not in August merely, but from January to June. The climate of this country oit, says aloud: You shall not manufacture.

An Old Demperatic Doctrine. That was the democratic doctrine in 1824 and it is the democratic doctrine today Laughter. Why, there is not a successful anufacturer in this country that the demo

cratic leaders have not said never would suc ceed. Why, they said we could not make pearl buttons when we enacted this new tariff law. visited today a factory in the city of Derolt, making pearl buttons, and employing 200 hands- applause] that never could or would have lived but for the tariff law of 1890. [Applause:] The democrat party is going to reduce the tariff on pearl buttons. They propose to.-

gentlemen, I will be making a speech before I know it. [Cries of 'Go on.'] Why, they say, under this protective system the manufacturer gets all the protection and the laboring man gets none. You ask the labor-ing man about that. *The mechanic in England gets \$7 a week; the mechanic in Michi gan gets \$16 a week. [Applause.] Who gets the \$9? The manufacturer or laborer? Answer me that: \$7 a week in England, \$10 a week here. The workingman puts this \$9 of difference in his pocket every Saturday night. Applause.

they say we can't make tin-plate Laughter.] That is, they said that before the election; they haven't said it since the election. [Laughter.] "Now, my fellow-citizens, this is a serious

year for the American people. This great question, the question of the tariff, and the question of an honest currency, which has been discussed before you tonight by the gentleman who preceded me, will all be on trial in the campaign of 1892. One of the questions that will be determined by this electfor whether the national policy shall protection or whether we shall opt the English system of a tariff for revenue only. I have no doubt about the outcome of that contest and that contro-versy. [Applause.] My friend Mr. Burrows need not have told me the character of publicanism in Michigan. I have known about Michigan republicans for twenty-five years. [Applause.] Longer ago than that I heard your distinguished leader, whose name was referred to tonight. Zach Chandler [applause], standing beside old bluff Ben Wade of Ohio [applause], fighting for the honesty of humanity and for the unity of the American government.

'The Michigan republicans are exactly like

the Ohio republicans; they are made of the right metal—[applause]—and the one way to-win in a contest is to be courageous. [Ap-plause.] We lost the elections in 1800 be. cause the people believed in the campaign The campaign prophet is out of a ob. [Laughter.] They told what was going to happen under this new tariff law, but this new tariff law does not any longer exist in the froth of declamation, but in the fact of demonstration. [Applause.] Why, they said this new tariff law will amount to prohibi-We can neither get out nor get in. It has been in operation now fifteen months. We never had as much domestic trade in any fifteen months of our life. [Applause.]

We Never Bought So Much Before, "We never bought as many foreign goods in any fifteen months of our being as in the past, largely because of the increased free list under that new law, and we never sold as many American products to Europe from the first administration of George Washington. in any like period, as in the fifteen months just ast. [Great applause].
"Talk about this protective tariff being

prohibitive! It is protective. It admits everything into this country free that we cannot produce ourselves, and puts a tariff on everything that comes from abroad that ompetes with what we produce at home [Applause.] That is the way that bill is builded, [Great laughter.] There is not a line of it that is not patriotic. There is not a page of it that is not protective. There is ot a line of it that is not dedicated to the American home, to the American boy and the American girl. [Applause.]
"Prohibition in it? There is none. Yes,

there is. We have some prohibitions in the We prohibit the importation, ab new law. solutely, of any obscene literature from Europe. [Applause.] We prohibit the govern-ment of the United States from importing anything from abroad which can be bought without paying the same have duty that its citizens pay when they import it. [Applause.] prohibit, absolutely, the importation of any foreign goods under any foreign trade-mark. [Applause.] American if they want to come they must come under their own flag and upon their own merits. And, finally, we proablt the landing on our shores of any products made by the convict labor of Europe. [Applause.] It cannot come in at all. That was never in any tariff law since the begin ning of the government. We protect our own labor in our own states, but we neve before protected the free labor of the United States from the prison labor of the ofd [Applause.] That is the prohibition that is in the law. Does anybody want to

wipe that out? [Cries of no, no.]
"The democrat leaders don't know what they want. [Laughter.] Hill don't know. [Laughter.] Cleveland may know, but that will be determined today, or has already, take it. [Laugther and applause.]

"I want just to say to the Detrott people and the republicans of Michigan that I want you to take every distinguished democrat that comes to Detroit down to see the pearl button factory. [Laughter.] Whether he is coming in the near the future or next spring-[laughter]-this year or next year, take him down and show him that we are actually making pearl buttons in the city of Detroit, giving employment to 200 hands, and with a duty, as they say, of more than 300 per cent, are selling pearl buttons as cheap as when we bought them in Europe."

[Long and continued applause and cheers.] OUR PRESENT DUTY. .

Hon. F. T. Greenhalge Shows What a Massachusetts Republican is Like.

The name of Honorable F. T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts appeared next on the program and when he stepped forward he was warmly greeted. His subject was "The Present Duty of the Republican Party," and his address was as follows: Fellow-Republicans and Fellow-Citizens of Michigan: This is my first visit to Michi

an, and I am beginning to get a faint idea of what Michigan people are like. I think I am fortunate in coming here on such a night as this. The old saying was, 'If they would as this. The old saying was, 'If they would see fair Detroit aright, go visit it by the pale moonlight,' but that is a mistake. If you want to see Detroit aright, go and visit it when a great republican gathering like this is being held in Detroit. You are fortunately situated; land and water seem to yie in doing your service. Mountain and wine forest and you service. Mountain and mine, forest and you service. Mountain and mine, forest and neld give freely to you the grain and your iron and coppe concealed. On the east Lake Huron shines like a splendid embas-sador of the Atlantic; with Erle and St. Clair in its glittering train, bearing you rich gifts, and ou the west Lake Michigan, an inland Pacific, offers its wide expanse to carry your commerce to the ends of the earth. I shall pronounce no calogy on Michigan, The census bulletin contains its best culogy. In 1880, to take a single Hem. Michigan stood at the head of the iron producing states of the union, with 1,000,000 tons; today Michigan still stands at the head with Michigan still stands at the head with nearly 0,000,000 tons of ore, and the price has gone down from \$3.25 at ton to \$2.30 at the mine. The product has been increased, the price has been reduced, and the man who works in the mine has risen from \$308 to \$400 per annum, a gain of 32 per cent. This, my friends, is a republican gain all along the line, and the same splendid history may be reasoned with every one of your along the line, and the same spiciolid history may be repeated with every one of your other stapes, and the prosperity of Michigan naturally and logically brings me to the theme which is given me for this evening; the present duty of the republican party. But why my friends are we gathered here on this day. By singular and F may say an unfelicitious colorables as there was another sathering held. there was another gathering he

ing cindignation meetings the country. And I w meetings all And I would auggest to make it a rule that whenever a democra nvention is held anywhere by one part of the democracy the other part of the democracy should be busy holding 'indignation meetings. [Applause.]

They Were Old-Time Obstructionists. "The democrat party was the party of obstruction in the days of George Washingto He had nothing in common with their princi ples. We as republicans have a right to cel ebrate and to commemorate his memory upon this day. We take from him the grandest, or one of the grandest, principles of our party: he loved and fostered the great na principle, that principle which running everywhere through the consti-tution in fine threads of gold, here, there, everywhere, holding together in the magic of its web the sovereignty of forty-four states in harmonious action, and at the same thus protecting as with a chain armor the proof of political sovereignty of the humblest freeman between the two oceans. That principle we have taken from Washington and written upon our banner-the principle of national life. On the eve of rebellion Mr. Buchanar took up the book of the constitution and found there only the letter which killeth, and nothing could be done in place of the rebellion Mr. Lincoln took up the constitution and found there the spirit which giveth life, flaming in every line, in every word, in every page, and rebellion went down by the force of this national principle. But the constitutional party on the other side say they love the constitution. I never saw one of them rise upon the floor of Congress, or anywhere else in the world. who did not rise to narrow, to belittle and strike down the sov ereignty of the constitution. And the con stitution taking voice might well say Perhaps it was well to dissemble your love "But why did you kick me down stairs?"

"The republican party, my friends, was or ganized to secure and enlarge the rights of man rather than the rights of property. was organized to prevent the extension o human slavery and at the same time to op pose or to limit in every way the right o property in man. The cardinal, the fundamental principle of party will always continue to influence and direct the policy of that party. New occasions may arise, new exigencies confront the party, but the great vital principle will still be found in every name and every thought and every act of that party. Human slavery, you say, has been abolished. What rights of man then are there to protect? Ah, as long as senatorial seats can be stolen in New York and in Michigan, as long as the districts can be gerrymandered, there are wrecks of men still worthy the consideration of a great party. And whether it be a right of a colored citizen asking for political justice and political equality or whether it be the disabled veteran asking for a just measure of relief, whether it be the working man seeking to establish the highest standard of liv ing possible in his circumstances or the case of the poor working woman singing "The Song of the Shirt," in some sweat shop in New York, or Boston, or London or Paris; or the wives of the fishermen upon the stormy banks of New Foundland or the rights of the sallors of the Baltimore struck down in the streets of Valuaraise; there are still rights worthy of paraiso; there are still rights worthy of the protection and support of the republican party, work as high and pure as any work by that great party in the brave days of old We find today rights confronting the repub lican party besides these rights of man. We find one collateral measure belonging strictly to the consideration of those rights You are bound as republicans to maintain the standard of citizenship in the United States of America. Why, as a matter of self preservation there is no more appalling dan this country than the reducing the standard of living here among the people and the consequent lowering of the standard of the character of the people. The authorities of Europe take tender care of the governing

classes in those countries. The Quality of Citizenship, "It is for you to take tender care of the

governing classes of the United States, to wit: The sovereign people of the United States. You are bound to maintain that Applause. character, that quality, as a matter of self-defense. You are bound to do it by your legislation within the United States the lines laid down in the matchless exposition just made to you by the governor f Ohio. [Applause]. You are bound also to take care that after you have done your work inside, after the character of the citizen has been moulded and directed by education, by care, by fostering, by giving every right, political and civil, to the citizen, you are bound to see to it also that the quality of cltizenship is not diluted and weakened and impaired by a tide of immigration from other shores, weakening and debasing the character of your own people. [Applause,] This then is one of your duties on the old line of labor. This then is one of the rights of men, and after you have seen to it that the right of the citizen is protected everywhere. you come to the two great questions of rev nue and of money. And in the considera. tion of these two questions and of your duty in relation to them, the question of honest money is immeasurably more important than any question of revenue. We are today raisng as revenue less than \$200,000,000 a year from customs receipts. If my successor in congress, a wealthy woolen manafacturer who is now on the committee of ways and means and is crying for free wool, thought he got a nice duty wool, thought he got a of 40 per cent ad valorum on the manufac tured article, if, upon that policy that measure is to be modified, then the words of Me Kinley will come in again. As to liberty, it must be for all or tor none. As for protection, it must be for all or for non plause.] And so, my friends, on this ques tion of revenue the position is simply reduced to this in its lowest terms: We have this money to raise; it is necessary to raise a cer tain amount every year. We have heard about the billion-dollar Congress. I was in it. I don't ask you to take the ap-propriations of that Congress as a test even of the amounts necessary to be raised, but we go a step backward and it is a long step backward, too, to the appropriations of the Fiftieth Congress. That Congress was democrat. They brought down the appropriations to the lowest possible limit. They brought down the govern-mental expenses to the starvation limit. The gas went out in the postoffices. The army and navy went unpaid and appropriations seemed to be suffering from lachrymosa democracie. Old Marley, Mr. Dickens said in his Christmae story, old Marley is as dead as a door nail. The meanest man in the British empire, Scrooge, his partner, has probably joined him at this time, but Judge Holman is chairman of the committee on appropria-

[Applause.] "I say then, my friends, take the appropria tions of the Fiftleth Congress and what were they? They came very near being within the billion dollar limit: \$815,000,000 was their appropriation for the two years: \$225. 000,000 of pension deficiency which they left for the Fly-first Congress to pay, or about \$840,000,000 for the two years and that is \$420,000,000 a year, and we are raising today from our customs receipts less than one-half that amount, and my friends we are confronted by this question: If you take of a dollar of duty from wool or any other arti-cle of the twenty-five hundred named in the McKiney bill you have got to put the duty somewhere else, upon some other article.

Where Will They Put It? "Will Mr. Springer, or Mr. Holman, or Mr. Hill or Mr. Cleveland indicate where they will put the duty which they have removed, or will try to remove, from some of these articles in the tariff of 1890? Why, my friends, we have reached this wonderful result in this country today that a protective tariff which has brought prosperity to our shores and is keeping prosperity there is also at this moment a tariff for revenue only, in the best and the most beneficial way. We have actually to raise every dollar that is coming from these customs receipts in order to meet our expenses which must be paid by an honest government representing an honest people. Now it is one of the strangest things about this revenue policy that it has been a bone of contention for more than a century, but the protective policy has not lost ground in that time. It has been steadily gaining ground. Mr Cobden said in 1846 'very soon the world will be converted to free trade, "It is another singular thing that there has een so much difference of opinion among good men on this point. Philosophers have

with flinging to a nation philosophy, a creed which has been given us by the youngest comnonwealth today, the commonwealth of Aus ralia, as she rises to take her place among the commonwealths of the earth, will do it as an advocate and under the auspices of the protective tariff. What the Republican Party Belleves In.

"Now, my friends, there is this singular

thing about the republican party: It does nothing by halves. It gives fulfillment with full and complete measure. It does not keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the heart. If it takes the shackles from the slaves it does not leave him in political servitude, substituting fraud and wrong for the lash and the chain. If it gives relief to the veteran it does not give a surly pit-tance with a sneer. If it gives money to the citizen it does not give him 70 per cent solid good money and 30 per cent spurious and sham money. If it gives a position to the citizen it does not give it in any limited or restricted measure, and if it stands for the overeignty of the nation, it does not believe in the fitful and wandering lights of forty-four discordant states. It believes in one concentrated, ann-lit glory of the United States to which every state contributes its richest effulgence and receives back a splendor greater than it had before, [Applause, "What is the duty of the republican party today? I hear ringing along the lines, stand fast, republicans of the United States, by the principles of 1801, We talk about having met with disasters. There is no republican governor in Missachuseits today. We can sympathize with New York and Michigan upon that point. Ah, they had in the old classic days what they called the wingless victory. Well, last year we won a victory, a substantial republican victory, but it hap-pened to be a headless victory. And in November we will have our victory and put the head on it, too. [Applause.] What the reverse in Ohio in 1890? What was defeat, a failure: It was only the beginning of the spleudid triumph of Mc make progress. As the governor says, it

Kinley in 1891. Was the splendid fight of Fassett in New York a failure? It was the harbinger, the forerunner of the mighty triumph that is coming there in November. It is our business to stand by, to move on, to there is anything to be done in this country it must be done by the republican party, and we mean to keep up that standard of citizen-ship which we believe in and which our prin ciples have led up to, and we do not want the slave labor of any land to come here and to cloth us or to feed us. We do not want to ring through his country 'The Song of the Shirt' which rang through London in the time of Tom Hood, Oh, men with sisters dear, Oh, men with mothers and wives,

"It is not in your heart. We want no such a state of things as that in this country, and the people of the United States, gathering new confidence and strength, will see the republican party again in all the plentitude of their power, of their hope, of their onward progress, taking again full control of the destinies of the republic." [Prolonged applause.]

WASHINGTON THE PROTECTIONIST.

The Great Policy Inherited by the Re publican Party. Senator J. N. Dolph of Oregon then spoke

as follows on the toast "Washington the Protectionist" the sentiment being "The policy of Washington and his immediate as-sociates is the richest treasure of the nation." "At the National Capital stands a magnificent structure erected to the memory of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. As in its simplicity and grandeur it rises aspiring towards the sky, it speaks in slient though impressive language of the renown of Washington and of the gratitude of a great and free people. It is a fitting expression of the love and veneration of a people whose inde-pendence he was instrumental in securing and the foundations of whose greatness and glory he helped to lay; but it was not needed to perpetuate his fame. As long as liberty is enjoyed by men his fame His deeds are indelibly will recorded in the world's history; his name is indissolubly connected with one of the greatest of human events. It is forever associated with the birth of what is to become the most wealthy, populous and powerful nation on the face of the globe. The distinguished military services of Washington, his great experience in public affairs, his almost unerring judgment, his exalted patriotism and solicitude for the permanence of free institutions, and the prominent part he took in framing and securing the adoption of the federal constitution render his opinion upon any great public question both interesting and valuable, and I have thought some reference to his opinions upon the all-absorbing question which divides the two great political parties today, and upon which it becomes more and more evident the next presicontest will be fought be not only interesting but appropriate to the day and the occasion. The importance of the tariff question to the people of the United States cannot be overestimated. Upon its proper determination depends the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of our people The democratic party, which, in both branches of Congress at the last session, was committed to the free coinage of silver, is retracing its steps, and the party leaders and party organs are endeavoring to eliminate the silver

question from politics. [Laughter and ap-The Democrats and Our Industries. "But upon the tariff question there is no division of sentiment in the democratic party. There is not protection sentiment enough in that party to create the least dissension in the party councils. When Cleveland trans-mitted his free-trade message to Congress he crossed the Rubicon and committed his party irrevocably to tariff for revenue which is but another name for free trade. There was no longer room in the democratic party for any one who believed in the American policy of protection to American industries. The war of the revolution was fought as much for commercial as for political independence. The policy of Great Britain toward the colonies was to re press every effort to establish manufacturies by restrictive laws and the imposi tion of heavy penalties, and to make them producers of raw material for the British market only and consumers only of British To suppress shipbuilding in the colo nies and destroy their commerce at one blow parliament provided by law that imports into England, Ireland and the colonies should be carried by British ships, To make the industrial servitude of the colonies more burdensome parliament imposed duties on articles imported into the colonies, the revenues to go into the British Treasury. It mposed internal taxes upon them to support the British crown. The great struggle of the colonies during the period which immediately preceded the Declaration of Independence was for commercial freedom, the right of

applying their own wants by their own inlustry. [Cheers.] Commercial independence was what was desired, and to secure it politcal independence was declared. the revolution was fought and independence secured. Independence it was believed would secure the immediate development of the esources of the colonies, but they had a after lesson yet to learn through experience. The Continental Congress had no power to impose daties upon imports. The states could not be brought to act in concert. Some of the states imposed a small duty, but it was inadequate to afford protection to domestic industries. The young nation enjoyed the benefits of free trade. England flooded the United States with goods of every description. All the specie in the country was sent abroad to pay for British goods. The Continental money depreciated until it was scarcely worth anything. Every industry was ruined. There was no employment for labor; property was of no value; real estate would not sell for taxes; bankruptcy was universal; discontent prevailed, and even the fathers of the revolution began to have misgirings as to the policy of separation from the mother country and to the point of separation from mpose duties upon imports. The states could fathers of the revolution began to have misgivings as to the policy of separation from
the mother country and fears that the popular discontent would render the experiment
of a republican coverament a failure. Washington, in a letter to Mr. Jay, written at this
time, said: "What extraordinary changes a
few years are capable, of producing. I am
told that even respectable characters speak
of a monarchical form of government without horror. From thinking proceeds speak
ing; thence to acting is often but a single

of the great lakes, I wondered if your citizens ever paused to reflect that our past growth and present prosperity would have been impossible without the protection afford-After the war of the revolution Washing ton gave great attention to the subject of ex ed by the tariff, and that if England could tending our foreign commerce and improv have her way, or it the democratic party should be successful in bringing about a tar-iff for revenue only, and in opening our doing the waterways of Virginia. The power to regulate commerce being vested in the states in the spring of 1785 the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland appointed commission.
ers to make joint rules for the navigation of the Potomac River. Washington's attention mestic commerce to foreign vessels, the fire would go out in your furnaces, the hum of machinery in your manufactories would cease, your skilled laborers would be thrown out of employment and be compelled to become producers of raw materials; English ships would do your carrying trade, and your

consequences we have but too much reason

Commerce and Waterways

was called to the matter and his aid solicited.

and in March, of that year, during a visit of

the commissioners to Mount Vernon, a plan

ernment. Congress sanctioned the proper convention Feb. 21, 1787. Mar-

the constitution, with

independence. There were great demonstra-

tions of joy in the cities over the prospect of relief from the calamitous condition into

which every industry had been brought by

the free admission of British goods. It does

not appear to have entered into the mind of

any one that Congress had not been empow-

ered by the constitution to secure by protec

and to American labor. Congress assem

bled; petitions poured into it from every sec

tion of the country, praying that the power

conferred upon it for the promotion of Amer

ican industries should be promptly exercised.

and the appeal was responded to with alac-rity. The effect of the adoption of

the constitution upon the impoverished and

distressed country was magical. Confidence

was restored, hope succeeded to despair, energy took the place of inactivity, capital

came forth from its hiding places, all classes,

the past and their faces resolutely to the fu-ture. Before Congress assembled a re-elec-

tion had taken place and an era of prosperity

had commenced. Of all the members of the

Pirst Congress, many of whom had been in

the convention which framed the constitu-

tion and all of whom had discussed the pro-

visions of the constitution concerning the regulation of commerce before its adoption,

not one suggested the doubt of the power of

Congress to impose protective duties. Except

a formal act providing for official oaths, the very first act passed by

the First Congress and approved by Wash-ington was an act to protect the mechanic

arts by discriminating duties-to effectuate

the clear, and according to the historical

testimony, the most manifest object of the

Independence and Union Preserved.

"It is apparent to thinking minds that the

doption of the new constitution, conferring

pon the general government the power

to regulate commerce and the exercise of

that power by the first Congress by the en-

actment of a law to impose duties upon im-

ports for the protection of American capi-

ai and American labor, preserved the

independence and union of the colonies.

We are not left to mere inference from his

official acts as to the position of Wash-

ington upon this subject. In his speech to both houses of Congress July

1790, he said: 'The advancement of agri

culture, commerce and manufactures by all

proper means will not, I trust, need recom-

mendation; but I cannot forbear intimating

to you the expediency of giving effectual en-couragement as well to the introduction

of new and useful inventions from abroad as

to exertions of skill and genius in producing

constitution. [Cheers and applause.]

duties protection to American capital

same year was the time f

incorporated the

of the convention, but a

was adopted by the commissioners, no doubt with the advice and assistance of Washlocal market for the products of the garden, the field and the orchard would be destroyed. ington, for the general commercial reg-ulation of Chesapeake Bay and its tributagies. This was followed by the pass-Employment for Capital-Work for Labor. "The republican party believes in the policy that has made your city prosperous, has caused the establishment here of the varied industries which give employment to age of a resolution of the Virginia legislature Jan. 21, 1786, appointing eight commissioners to meet commissioners from the other states at Annapolis in the following September, 'to capital and work to your citizens; the only policy by which the prosperity of cities, consider the trade of the United States and states or nations can be effectually promoted its proper regulation and report to the Any people will strive in vain to become states.' Five states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, sent wealthy, powerful or prosperous, when the balance of trade is against them. Wherever delegates: four others appointed delegates who failed to attend, and the other four made the work is done" the gold will go. Labor properly directed alone can create wealth. The products of human industry represent no appointments. A minority of the states only being represented, the convention relabor, and if made abroad are dear to our ported that the defective system of the gen people at any price. The importer, the comeral government absolutely prevented any hope for a proport regulation of trade, and recnission merchant, the banker, the wholesale and retail dealer, may for a time be profited ommended another conve . . . for the single object of devising improvements in the govby the free importation of foreign merchanlise although the country is being in the meantime bankrupted and ruined. But the end must come when all classes are involved in the common ruin that eting first overtakes the farmer and laborer. states was not secured u ... 25, when Let me try to formulate in a few brief sen George Washington, a delegate from Virginia tences the republican doctrine on the tariff question. It believes that Congress has was made President. This convention, called for the purpose of devising improvements in the form of the government which would enpower under the provisions of the federal constitution and it is its duty to impose able it to regulate trade, presided over by duties upon imports for the purpose of re-straining the importation into this country Washington, and the results of whose delib erations as it is well known were largely of the products of human industry from abroad, and thus protecting American industries from the disshaped by him, in the following September protecting power, adopted the present constitution in which was astrous competition of cheap labor countries. That protection to American labor can only lution of the convention requestbe secured by imposing such duties upon for-eign importation as will offset the difference to submit it to popular state conventions and a letter from Washington to the president of in the price of labor in the two countries. When the condition of the Treasury will Congress, were transmitted to Congress then in session. Thus we see that the power to permit it, it believes that all such articles as are not made or grown in this country regulate commerce, and by imposing duties upon imports to protect domestic industries, should be put on the free list, and made as heap as possible, and that the necessary was deliberately put into the constitution by its framers, and that Washington was one of revenues to support the government, to be raised by duties upon imports, should be de-rived from duties laid upon such articles as the prime movers 1, the agitation which brought about the convention which framed ome in competition with our domestic prothe constitution and one of the leading minds which shaped its provisions. The people de-manded that this power should be conferred ducts, in order that as far as possible domestic demand shall be supplied by articles produced by our own citizens. It be upon the general government. The convention was called in piguance of that demand lieves that competition among 65.000,000 of people, the most energetic and industrious and the power was conferred in familiar words understood by all classes to be adequate for upon the face of the globe, with millions of money lying idle in the savings banks and the purpose. The power to regulate commerce was conferre upon Congress not so other millions loaned readily in the great money centres at five or six per cent per much to enable it to provide a revenue to support the government as to enable it to annum, will reduce prices in this country as low as is consistent with reasonable profits on the capital invested in manufactures and protect American industries. [Applause.] The doctrine of a tariff for revenue only is fair wages to workingmen. It believes that to invite competion with our laborers from one of comparatively modern invention. The constitution having been ratified by the re-quisite number of states, the protecting the laborers of Europe and Asia would either deprive them of employment by driving ower became the corner-stone of our politi cal fabric. The whole people understood the American capital out of business and destroying our industries, or would necessitate most important provision of the new consti-tution to be that conferring upon the federal the reduction of wages in this country to the standard of wages in foreign countries. The government power to restrain by legislation he importation of foreign merchand ise for great purpose of protection is to maintain he present rate of wages of American labor the protection of American industries. They looked forward to the assembling of Congress ers and enable American industries to be maintained, thus creating a home market with intense desire and confident hope for such legislation as would give them industrial for our agricultural products. [Prolonged

> "At the last presidential election the issue etween free trade and protection was quarely drawn. The St. Louis convention folwed the lead of President and declared for land free The republican convention accepted the issue and pronounced for protection to American capital and American

The Issue Squarely Drawn.

applause.

labor. The people declared for the protective system and elected a republican president and a republican congress to execute their will. [Cheers.] In revising the tariff, Congress but redeemed the pledges of the republican party upon which it was restored to power. I have no apologies to make for the McKinley tariff law. [Cheers.] It is what the party promised and the people demanded. It was greatly misrepresented by its enemies, and, the congressional election coming on before the friends of the measure had time to refute the falsehoods circulated concerning it, resulted disastrously to the republicans it is triumphantly vindicating itself friends, and and its popular has long since set in in its [Continuous cheering.] It favor. is the most complete and comprehensive re-vision of the tariff ever made. One object of the law was to reduce the revenues to the necessities of the government. That this has been done no one questions. Another object was to correct errors and remedy defects in the existing laws. This was done under the supervision of an intelligent and careful committee. The remaining object was to adjust and to maintain the protective system. this end many articles subject to duty under the old law were placed on the free list. These were articles which we cannot, owing to climate or soil, produce for ourselves, the class of articles which the democratic party says should be taxed to provide the necessary revenues. Upon very many ar-ticles the duty was reduced. Upon a few articles the duty was increased. These were articles upon which duties under the old law were not sufficient to afford protection to the home industry -articles upon which the duty was out of proportion to the duties imposed upon the raw materials of which they were manufactured or upon other grades of the same manufacture. Some people appear to think that the tariff revision promised by the republican party meant only reduction of duties, and that the increase of duties upon any article was in violation of the party pledges; that the republican congress should

have proceeded to cut down duties all along

the line. But such a contention is not only

unwarranted by the party platform but

Influence of the McKinley Bill.

"The McKinley law has already more than

lusively shown by the attitude of the people

nt of its results. That it is well cal-

wholly inconsistent with the plain, emphatic them at home." declaration of the party in favor of main-taining a protective policy, of serving the "In his speech to Congress dated Dec. 7. 1796, he said: 'Congress has repeatedly and not without success directed its attention interests of America instead of those of Europe. to the encouragment of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to in-sure a continuance of its efforts in every ustified the expectations of its friends. [Ap plause]. My time will only permit a brief

way which shall appear eligible. "In a letter dated April 18, 1779, to the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures, thanking them for a message af congratulation, he said: The promotion of culated to protect American industries is conof foreign nations concerning it. The rejoiclomestic manufactures will in my conception ing in Great Britain which followed Presibe among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an ener-getic government. For myself, having an dent Cleveland's tariff message and the report of the Mills bill has been turned into consternation and resentment by the Mcequal regard for the prosperity of the farm-Kinley law. If Mr. Cleveland should visit ing, trading and manufacturing interests, I England even at this late date he would be will only observe that I can not conceive how feted and worshipped as the apostle of free trade in America [cheers]. the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of If Governor McKinley should pay our English cousins a fraternal visit he hands which would be otherwise in a manner idle) can be detrimental to the former, On the contrary, the concurwould be regarded as the author of a great injury to the trade of Great Britain with the rence of virtuous individuals, and the com-United States and as an enemy of British inbination of economical societies to rely as terests. [Cheers and applause.] Under the much as possible on the resources of our own McKinley law our foreign commerce has greatly increased, but the increase has been country may be productive of great national advantages by establishing habits of indus-try and economy. The objects of your insti-tution are therefore in my opinion highly mainly of our exports, and the balance of trade in our favor has been bringing to us gold from Europe to stimulate trade and pro-mote prosperity. The excess of our exports ommendable, and you will permit me to add that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion on this subject by the ity of my practice in giving a decided preference to the products and fabrics of America whenever it may be done without involving

for Dec. 1891, over those for Dec., 1890, was \$21,480,780, while the increase of our exports for the year 1891 overthose for the year 1890 amounted to the enormous sum of \$113,000,734. [Applause.]

The balance of trade in our fayor for the balance of trade in our fayor for the property of the programment of the enormous inreasonable expense or very great incon-"Has the proper exercise of the power con the year 1891 amounted to the enormous sum of \$142,193,636. [Prolonged cheers.] The statistics of our foreign trade under the Mc-"Has the proper exercise of the power conferred by the constitution upon Congres to regulate commerce so as to rearrain the importation of foreign goods and protect american industries met the expectations of Washington and his comparasots! A careful and unprejudiced study of oir history, it appears to me, will convince anyone that it has more than justified their expectations. Protection has been the key that has unlocked to us the receptacle of national and individual wealth and prosperity. [Cheers.] All our prosperity can be statistics of our foreign trade under the Mc-kinley law completely dispose of the free trade argument that it is necessary to buy a foreign country if we wish to sell to it, and show that whenever we have anything to sell which foreign countries need, their own in-terest with be inducement enough for them to buy of us without the least reference as to the state of trade between the two countries. (Cheers.) The increase of our imports from Canada, notwithstanding the increase of duties, for the year 1891 as compared with perity. [Cheers.] All our prosperity can be directly fraced to the protective policy and all our shancial and business reverses can instan revisiting the spaces to the abandon. duties, for the year 1891 as compared with those of 1890 was \$37,555, while the balance of trade in our favor for 1891 was \$19,965.

products were largely increased. The in-crease of the duty on barley from 10 to 30, cents a bushel reduced the amount of im-ports from 11,327,052 bushels in 1890, to 5,. shels in 1891. The McKinley law has had a like effect upon our importations of other grains and vegetables and upon hay, hops and animals. Where the importations of farm products have been largely de-creased, the demand has been supplied by our own citizens, and thus diversi-fied farming encouraged, while the in-crease of duties has secured large contributions by Canadlan producers to our Treasury. It is possible that I address some who are personally interested in the exten-sion of our trade with Canada and with whom I might differ as to the terms upon which it should be secured; some who may magnify the importance of the Canadian market for our manufactures and underestimate the injury to our agricultural interests, to result from unrestricted reciprocity in natural prolucts. But such persons, if any there be, may be consoled with the reflection that by the McKinley law our Canadian neighbors, while their market for agricultural products in this country has been considerably decreased and they have contributed increased ums to our Treasury, have been given to understand that our laws are framed for the otection of our own industries; that we are not ready to renew the, to us, unprofitable agreement of 1854; that reciprocity in natural products alone is not desired by the people of the United States, and that any reciprocity between the two countries, however restricted in other respects, must provide for the free admission into Canada of our-manufactures or their admission at argely decreased rates of duty. [Applause.] Under the McKinley law prices of most farm products have improved, although we were blessed with an abundant crop. The pro-

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stantly forcing the prices of most manufactured articles downward. "An interesting illustration of the effect of the McKinley law upon American manufactures is afforded by cotton ties. A united protest was made in Congress by southern democrats against the increase of duties on cotton ties. The duties were increased. I unless it has been within the last sixty days, concerning which periodethere is no accessible data. They have been supplied by do-mestic manufacturers, and the price has fallen 20 per cent.

tection of manufactures from foreign com-petition has caused the establishment of

many new industries which give employ-ment to large numbers of workingmen, while domestic competition has been con-

learn from the Economist that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, we imported 44,. 621,533 pounds of colton ties and not a tie has been imported for the last fifteen months, The Value of Reciprocal Relations. "The reciprocity provision, which was carried at least in the senate, wholly by republican votes, has proved to be of great value, and under it treaties have been negotiated with Brazil, the Dominican republic, Spain, and Germany, by which duties have been removed or greatly reduced upon our imports into those countries and the West Indies, and our foreign markets for agricultural products extended. The year 1891 has been the most fruitful of the products of the soil and the mine in the history of this country. Business of all kinds has revived, the country is prosperous, sounds of discontent are giving way to the evidences of confidence and hope. The continuance in power of the republican party secures the continuance of the protective policy and the continued prosperity of this country. The control of the legislative and executive departments of this government by the democratic party would bring the re-

versal of this policy, the destruction of the system which protects our diversified industries and distress and ruin upon all classes. We are upon the eve of a presidential election in which the people are again to be called upon to decide between protection and free trade, and that fact is having its effect upon the democratic majority of the house of representatives The demo cratic party has not changed its position upon the tariff question. But there is a division of opinion among the democrat leaders of the house as to what shall be attempted in the way of legislation against the protective system. Representative Mills and those who agree with him propose to batter flown the walls of the whole system. Mr. Springer and those who agree with him, rec-ognizing the fact that the senate; has a republican majority, and that the veto power would surely be interposed to preserve the American system, propose to attempt to make breaches in the walls of rotection by attacking them at their sup posed weakest points, by attempting to put upon the free list certain articles of domestic roductions, hoping to find in the senate some republicans who, representing the supposed local interest of their constituents in regard to some American production, will, as to that, abandon the protective system Whichever course is adopted one thing can be relied on, and that is the hostility of the majority to the protective system. friendship for the farmer and laboring man among the first industries singled out for destruction are the wool-growing and lumbering interests. [Applause.] The achouse is entirely consistent with the position of the democrat party. President Cleveland advocated free wool. In the Mills will it was placed upon the free list. The democrats in both branches of Congress, with possibly one or two exceptions in the house, whenever there has been an opportunity, have voted for free wool. It is apparent to every thinking man that if wool were placed upon the free list, our wool growing in rests would be destroyed, the 43,000,000 of sheep in the United States would be driven to the slaugh-ter-pen, the 700,000 wool growers and their 500,000 assistants would in whole or in part deprived of employment. [Applause. Wool growing in this country can only be profitably conducted by the impost tion of protective duties on imported wool. The price of wool in wool. The price of wool in this country is fixed by the price in the London market and is practically the London price with the American duty upon the same grade of wool added. The price in s fixed by the free competition of the products of all wool-growing countries. How-ever unsatisfactory the price of wool may be in the United States today, the fact re mains that it is from 12 to 15 cents higher than it would be if wool were placed upon the free list, at least until our wool-growing

interests were destroyed, and we placed as to price entirely at the mercy of foreign producers.

Free Lumber Means Bankruptey. "I commend the democratic effort to put lumber on the free list to the careful consideration of timber owners and lumber producers of the northwest. If lumber should be placed upon the free list it would bring bankruptcy to the umbermen of the northwest, depre value of every acre of timber land in the North, put a premium upon Canadian lumber, and boom the Canadian Pacific at the expense of American roads. [Cheers and ap-plause.] Reviewing our experience for 100 years, I reassert that all the prosperity that this country has enjoyed has resulted from the protective policy. [Cheers.] It is pro-tection which has rendered possible the great industrial achievements of this country for the last quarter of a century. Protection produces wealth because it provides employment for labor, it sets the machinery varied industries in motion, and converts the raw products of the country into articles of value. It opens the mines, builds up manufac tures, stimulates agriculture, dignifies labor, builds school-houses, makes general educa-tion possible, erects homes for laboring men, and fills them with comforts that kings could not command a few centuries ago. [Applause.]

"I am a citizen of a state whose western shore is washed by the waters of the Pacific while the shores of your state are laved by the waters of four of the great lakes. But Oregon and Michigan are both states of the Oregon and Michigan are both states of the Federal Union. We are all citizens of one common country, whose jurisdiction extends over every state of the union and every citizen of the republic. We may have local interests, but the subject I discass tonight is as broad as the continent and involved the weal of the whole people. [Cheers 1]

and fallacions that is God link was your property depends upon your canadian agricultural products which had ned ascendancy of republican measures may be taken in time to avert the manufacturing industries, and recalled previously found a profitable market in this this country. There is no reas

"I am not an entire stranger to your at I spent in my youth a winter in Jac County engaged in school teaching, and always since watched with interest growth and development. Oregon with the elections this year. I believe

ment. It has not falled to keep its pledges to the people when it appealed to them to be returned to power. (Applause.) It has not disappointed the just anticipations of its friends. The people of this its friends. The people of this country have just begun to under-stand what a success this administration stand what a success this administration has been. There have been no spectacular performances. But with calm dignity, with absolute independence and self-reliance, with unquestioned ability and good judgment, and honesty of purpose President Harrison has discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and fidelity to the people. He selected for his cabinet clean, strong, men, who have discharged the duties of their sitions with such marked ability and good udgment as to leave little to criticise. Cheers and applause.] He has been as true to his convictions and as loyal to the government in the discharge of his duties as President as when he marched to the front to battle for the preservation of the union. The sympathy and influence of the administra-tion have been with the efforts of Congress to carry out republican principles and fulfill the piedges of the party to the people. [Cheers.]

"I have confidence that when the people of come to understand that policy which has produced such industrial advancement and long continued prosperity, in this country is in danger, they will again, as in 1888, lay aside all differences of opinion upon minor matters, and by their verdict in November again declare that American in-dustries and American labor shall be protected against the cheap labor and cheap labor products of foreign countries [Cheers

and applause.] Whether our standard bearer shall be Harrison, Alger, or any one of the eminent republicans mentioned for the position, I feel assured he will lead us to victory." longed cheering.]

FIGHTING FASSETT.

A Rousing Speech by the Brilliant Young New Yorker.

When Honorable J. S. Fassett of New York was introduced by General Alger he was received with a burst of applause and college cries from the students. Mr. Fasset's subject was "Municipal Reform," and his speech was one of the brightest of the even-

ing. Turning to the students he said:
"We shall be all right when we hear from the boys [cry of "He's all right; who's all right? Fassett," and applause.] ? am very much obliged, and beg to return the compli-ment. Mr. Toastmaster and fellow republicans, I move for leave to print. [Cry of 'Out of order.'] / I am further convinced that you are now ready to vote for the McKinley bill. There is one gentleman present who wo whether you are ready to vote for Bill McKinley. [Applause and cry of 'McKinley, put it to vote'l. They both believe in protection. I do not know which we think the most of. It is a singular coincidence, and I suppose it is entirely accidental or incidental-by the way, this is a great occasion, [[laughter], and I forgot to say that I was very proud to be here tonight. I am proud to see you and that you are all young men. All republicans are young men, for men are as young as their hearts, and a man whose heart is right is always young and republicans are always young.

Applause. It takes young men to bring out are vote Sometimes they fail. [Laughter.] "In passing let me pay a tribute to the governor of Ohio. I sat spellbound under his remarks, as I believe most of you did. How they came like rifle-shots to the center of the fallacies, of the sophistries of free trade and a tariff for revenue only. Every sentence a trumpet call to republicans to duty, and every paragraph an authem of victorious praise over republicanism. How it makes your blood tingle when a republican who understands the highest republican thought frames it into glowing words. It makes we proud to be a republican, to listen to such men as Alger and Burrows and Mc-Kinley and General Harrison. [Applause.] There are a great many things about the republican party besides the men in it that makes me proud. The party is greater than any man in it. There is not a man, no matter how great, there is not an orater, no matter how eloquent, there is not a worker, no matter how industrious, who is superior to the great republican party, or who, if emergency required, may not be spared, no matter with how much regret. If this be treason make the most of it. It is true, and it is not apropos of anything in particular except the truth, but it is a good thing to reember sometimes, and just about presidential nominating years. I am a republican and I want my party to win, not because of any man in it, not because of what it has done, no matter how glorious that record is, no matter how brilliantly it has studded the heavens with whole galaxies of republican stars; I want my party to win in spite of any leader who is in the front, or in spite of anything it has done: I want it to win because of what it can do and will do. [Applause.] And only thus far, it seems to me, is study of the past justifiable to the young republicans of today, and that is, that we may be assured from what the republican party has done, how nearly it will come to meeting our lofty aspirations as young

He Plucks a Few Grasses. "My toast was Municipal Reform. I have listened with great interest and far more profit to the celebrated republican orators here tonight, as they have roamed all through the pasture of republican history and republican possibility, and picked th brightest and best flowers and presented them to you for your delectation. I do not propose to glean the rhetorical or oratorical nosegays from this inviting field, I can only pluck a few grasses and hope they wont be too green, and that they may remain frag-

Americans in the future. [Applause.]

rant in your memory. [Laughter.] ."The republican party must strength among the young men of the na-tion [Applause.] It must attract them, not by promises of office—that is entirely too narrow and democratic a method [laughter] it cannot organize them into Tammany Halls, for republican Tammanys are unthinkable Our party isn't kept together by the cohesive power of the possibilities of public plunder Our party is kept together by that cohesion which results from individual conviction in the truth and importance of great principles. which leads to spontaneous co-operation of in-telligent men. [Applause.] And that is why this party before me, brought together by love and affection, under the pressure of no selfish motive or impulse, is so widely dis tinguished from Tammany Hall, that is the differentiated feature between republican clubs and democratic clubs. They are organized appetites for public plunder; are organized intelligences convinced of the excellency of your belief and the importance of crystalizing them into public law for the healing of the nation. [Applause.]
'There is tonight in the city of Albany an

organization which is temporarily disbanded.

It was called the democrat state convention it was the personal property and one of the Hill and Tammany Hall I have just received a dispatch: "Convention solid for Hill; unit adopted; protest of committee of fifty ignored by state tee, who thereupon issued a call for a convention to be held at Elmira, N Y May 21; the convention adjourned after adopting resolutions eulogizing Hill. Flower and the Tammany chieftains." Why, of course they eulogized Hill, Flower and the Tammany chieftalus, and it will be beau-tiful to read the manner of eulogy, for in it you will discover the precise estimate which Honorable David B Hill places upon himself. [Laughter and ap-plause.] It is too late to undertake a long Now, they are flushed with victory. They have succeeded admirably well; they started the campaign last fall, mber correctly, [laughter] memory therein differs 1f my memory therein differs from that of my friends from Massachusetts, who said I was not defeated; I recollect that I was; [laughter] I have had a capital inside view of the tiger ever since; I can give you some inside portraits if you would like them. They started out with a reasonable chance for deteat inside of their own party, but little by little they muzzle every expression of individual opinion. They captured caucus after caucus, convention after convention, and at the convention pronounced Tammany Hall the only regular authentic democrat organization in the city of New York, so that Grover Cleveland, nor any

state governor and every officer of the state by a crime unparalleled in New York State and only remotely approached in Michigan. They stole the senate, which the people in trusted to the republicans, by measures as revolutionary as those recently occurring in Chile. They have elected the speaker of the house of representatives and the junior Unit-ed States senator from our state; and in him they possess, as the ripest efforescence of Tammanyism, the most aggressive candidate for the democratic nomnation for the presidency. This organization is a great power among people who have no particular patriotism beyond hope of pos-session of office, men who blindly follow where others almost as blindly lead. Tam-many is entrenched in a manner that is almany is entrenched in a manner that is almost incredible to you, unless you take the pains to follow somewhat the dry statistics of the situation. I may rapidly sketches them. The New York City Tammany controls the county and the city government root and branch, stem and leaf. There are \$17,110,000 expended appeals for salates and wares. pended annually for salaries and wages alone, from 15,000 to 17,000 employes, getting from \$2 a day to \$15,000 a year, and all those getting \$900 and up are subjected to a tax rate of from 2 to 5 per cent. Even the street sweepers are taxed and assessed for purely patriotic purposes. There are 7,000 employes of contractors, who depend for their profit upon Tammany Hall's kind indulgence.

'There are 8,000 saloons, which means a street twenty-five miles long, solid saloons on both sides of the street, each with a bar-keeper and saloonkeeper. Each one of these 40,000 men depends for his daily bread and his hope of subsistence, of future promotion, upon the propaganda of Tammany Hall, and it is a fact that each one will control three others, and there you have an enlisted army of 100,000 men directly upon the autocrat of Tammany Hall, and they did not get poor keeping this immense organization in existence. The leaders of it/got wondrously rich. They pay, their chfeftain \$50,000 a year for being boss, an intolerable word in the republican party. [Applause.] We have never had bosses in the republican party, although we have permitted democrat papers to tell you that our leaders who were aly such in so far and only so far as they represented the majority were bosses, and sometimes have been foolish enough to believe the democrat newspapers on that subject. Tammany Hall then, is a great power in wonderfully complete control of the machine in New York.

Those Bolting Democrats.

"Now you are interested perhaps to know as republicans of Michigan about the bolt How about the bolt's Well, the bolt is founded apon such filmsy platforms and pretexts that you cannot expect a very sturdy tree, nor knowing the soil can you expect very benifi-cent fruit. The fact is while our constitution was being trampled under foot, while our laws were being outraged there was not one word of disapproval from Mr. Cleveland or any of those 'holier than thou' fellows of today. Not one word. They held the candle while the other fellows burglarized the safe. Their protest simply means they are bellowing for a fair division of the spoils. There wasn't one of these men who had the courage or manhood, or the independence to lift one single voice in protest against the outrage which has brought the ballot in disrepute and made our franchise a byword among the states. And the use of the polls that simply gives the man whom they created dicby the assistance of their presence and voice now that he is in the saddle spurns these men beneath his feet; the use of the polls that they having bowed to him, and made him, even when they find they are not to have a share in the spoils are going to come over to the republican Do you suppose they are going to be any special assistance to us. I hope they may I hope that good old adage, that when scoundrels fall out honest men get their dues, will be justified in New York and in the nation this fall. But my experience with democrat protests does not lead me to attach very much confidence in this expectation. Perhaps you have a different stripe of democrats in Michigan, but the Tammany stripe is very black, Now, what are we going to do in New York? I have been very encouraged tonight to be assured that Michigan is likely to go republican; always republican in presiden ial years. It is quite hopeful to know that Ohlo is all right this fall. I want to tell you that New York, which north of the Harlem River, is the most loyal republican area/of equal size in the United States, will also be all right this fall. [Ap-New York has always been right north of the Harlem, under any stress of weather. She has generally been right on the presidential day, with one exception, and that, I think, was when Samuel J. Tilden was running for President. And they will give a loyal support to the nominee of the Minneap-olis convention, I don't care how he spells his name, nor whereabouts in the alphabet the first letter of it stands. We may have our preference, but the preference which is that of all our party, for we are no longer disunited there, we have now only microscopical di-vision of opinion, justified by local conditions which under the pressure of national emergencies are going to yield this fall 1890 the prophet was in business in New York. The tin-plate liar and the extortionate liar who charged more for all sorts of leather goods when leather was on the free list did their pretty work in New York and we were beaten by eighty thousand majority. But this tiger hunting is all very well except when the tiger hunts you. And I am reminded right here of a story of ; tiger hunt. The Story of a Tiger Hunt.

"A good missionary of England went over to India to convert the natives and fell in, amongst other game, with a tiger, and the result was the missionary, was missing. He had a nephew in the army who sent the body home and telegraphed that fact. He soon received a dispatch: 'Some mistake, tiger's body in the coffin.' He telegraphed at once: 'It is all right, dear uncle is on the inside of the tiger.' [Applause.] The difference is that tiger was dead. I am trying to make the digestive processes of the Tammany tiger as incomfortable as possible. He ought to be ashamed of himself but there has no sign of mortification set in yet. This spring we have been having town elections in New York, and taking the words of super-visors through the fifty-nine counties of the state where we had forty-nine majority last year, we have some countles yet to hear from twe already have 108 majority. In Syracuse, which is in Onondaga County, where one of the most flagrant outrages was perpretrated, there is a sign of sober interest about it, there is a determined fixed-look on the countenance of New York republicans whice I hope won't change until after several frosts. Now, the meaning of this great change from 48,000 down to the spring elecmay be illustrated by an experience that shows we are going to succeed. It may be illustrated by the experience of a young clergyman-I have some friends among the clergymen. [Applause.] Therein I differ from Brother Hill, who does not want any clergymen with him. He accepted an invitation to preach over in New Jersey and he had been a great athlete in college Just as he was entering the ferry dock saw his boat four or five feet away, and he ran to catch the boat and made a flying jump, and he landed right in the bay window of a very prominent New York mer way and the clergyman fell back the sermons flying one way and the valise in another. The merchant was the first to re cover, and he picked the clerical gentleman up from the deck and somewhat intensely and angrily shook him and said, "You sacred fool, this boat was coming in. [Applause.] Now, I want to tell the anxious waiters on the shore they need not jump for our boat is coming in, and it won't be necessary to de-But As to Municipal Reform.

'Now, my text was municipal reformation When Christopher Columbps conferred that inestimable boon upon Ireland of discovering America [applause], (they call him St. Christopher over there), there were not any cities in this country worth speaking of that was about 400 years ago. There are now over 400 very respectable cities that was about 400 years ago. There are now over 400 very respectable cities in size. [Applause.] That is about one a year for four hundred years and some of those years were not very good years for building cities either. We have built up a great nation here and it is getting to be every year more and more an arban population. The percentages are changing each year, growing more and more in favor of city population. In the meantime steam and electricity and horse power have been applied to subdue the raw forces of nature so that out of every 100 men it takes fewer men to support the reat of the hundred by beginning

staple articles of consumption. And as that process increases and more and more men are released from servitude our by to increase, and I tell you the problem of city government is one of the great unsolved problems, worthy the best brain and the best heart and the best life-blood of the young men and the old men of this country. The modern city differs from the city of a hundred years ago as the modern home differs from the log houses of our grandfathers Its complex machinery requiring vast expenditures of money for systems of severage, lighting, heating and the transmission of steam power and all the claborate para age, lighting, heating and the elaborate para-of steam power and all the elaborate para-phernalia of the artificial life we lead have great-grandfathers knew nothing of. Our states are decently governed. Our nation is governed with a fidelity which speaks volumes for our power of self-government, but if there is a failure in all the experiments which we have tried in the self-governing of people that failure is in the direction of municipal government or the absence of it or the lack of it. Our city governments come pretty near be ing failures. They are more extravagant and and less economically conducted than the cities of the old world. There is no occasion of pride to any patriot, black or white, demo-crat or republican, in the condition of most of our large cities in this country. And con-spicuously without pride should be every New Yorker Law way our great metropolis is governed. I am enthulastically ashamed of what Tammany Hall has been able to do for New York and what we have permitted ner topp an going to preach a long going to tell you all the sermon ac All over the country the causes which dition of things. same condition of taings exists. I believe one cause of the trouble is that we will vote -I will say we now-we will vote for a man of questionable character simply because he agrees with us in politics or disagrees with us on a question of high or low tariff, or limited or unlimited coinage of silver. You may as well choose your black. smith because he is a member of your church or your preacher by the color of his hair. You choose your President, you choose your congressmen with direct reference to what he is going to do on certain subjects. You don't choose your mayor or your aidermen with any such view in nine cases out of ten You will vote for the devil if he carries the name of republican on his banner. I don't believe in believe it is wrong. I believe it is the highest, supremest selfishness in republicans to com-bat that idea. I believe it is good politics and I am quite convinced it is excellent statecraft. The Duties of the True Citizen.

"We hear too much prating about rights. We are all exact and precise of our definitions of our rights, and other men are equally so, but my rights from you are your duties to me: my duties to you are your rights from me, and we should pretty soon begin to undertake the study as to whether into every man's life there should not be an equipoise and balance between the discharge of the duties he owes to society and his exaction of his rights from society. I would like to know his rights from society I would like to know what right any man has to ask society for protection in the peaceful enjoyment of his me, the society of his wife and children and protection in the enjoyment of his property if he is not willing to give an equal amount of time to keeping society pure and able to give protection. What right have you men rolling in luxury, sitting by your threside, reading a magazine or smoking your cigar, to lazily curse the politician, while you are unwilling to go out in the wet and cold to discharge the smallest duty of citizenship! The destruction of our republic, if it ever coules, is not to come as the result of a sweeping wave of barbarism, but from abstentation, absenteeism. In the great city of New York with a million and a half voters. over 400,000 men, abstained from the polls last fall and an equally significant fact can be found in every city and state of the union, and they are the best men in one sense They are cowards in another. A man who gets everything and gives nothing in society in commercial taboocd man who takes everything and gives nothing is a thief. What is he nothing is a thief. What is he in politics. He has no right to live under the stars and stripes. Those who would ask of society ought to be willing . to give. It is only turn and turn about gentlemen. This is a favorice theme of mine gentlemen and I ought to have stopped be

refused to allow him to stop, and after re-peated calls to go on, he came forward and told the following story at General Alger's auggestion

Fassett's Parrot Story.

'Now, my friends, I ought not to say any more, but I will tell the parrot story and you will understand then why I do not like to speak in public. [Applause and laughter.] Well, I don't. At the end of the campaign the New York World printed an Illustrated Rebus. It wasn't difficult to interpret, particularly for myself. My enemies enjoyed it I did, but not in public. I enamazingly. joy a good thing even at my own expense, provided the other fellows do not see me suffer. It seems there was a certain proper story to tell a triend of mine who had a parrot and a dog, and like the careless man that he was he left the house one day with the dog and the parrot in possession. Polly was a loouacious bird and she sat on the middle of the dining room table and Tige came into the room and the spirit of mischief moved on the face of the parrot, and it said: 'Sick him Tige, sick him Tige,' and the dog was immediately interested and jumped around the table and under the table d not understand it. The it immensely parrot said, "Sick him, sick him, Tige," and finally the dog jumped up just high enough to catch hold of the bird and proceeded to dismantle him, and pulled the bird over the table and under the table and mangled a wing and a leg or two, but finally Polly made her escape and got on top of the buffet and looked at herself and said she was like the boy that was kicked by a mule, she would never be quite so handsome as she was before, but would know a great deal more, but finally she burst forth, not in song, and said, "Polly, Polly, you talk too darn much." Laughter and applause. THE YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS.

Richard Yates of Illinois Discusses the Question. Barely has a more interesting or pungen

address been made to a republican audience than that by Richard Yates, who in response to the president's call said in reply to the toast "Young Men in Politics": 'The young man in politics-he is prop

erly there.
"The scriptures do not tell us that the love of country is the root of all evil. The best dictionaries do not say that politics is a holow mockery, a delusion and a snare. The constitution of the United States has not yet established an elaborate system of civil ser vice commissions to build up a lifeholding class of officeholders, and thereby do away with popular intervention in governmenta affairs. On the contrary the divine teacher while authorizing the recognition of earthly governmental authority, intimated no im propriety in seeing to it that every ruler shall be every inch a man, and his government pure in principle and in practice. Noah Webster happens to say that solitics is primarily the science of government; that part of ethics which concerns the regulation of a nation: the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control and conquest; the augmenta-tion of its strength and resources; and their rights, with the preservation and im provement of their morals. What a splendid

thing, then, is politics:
"Let us henceforth, with purity of purpos and hollness of motive, press the young on to interest and activity in politics; politics science of government:-politics-promoter of prosperity politics-exalter of citizenship, preserver of morality, guaranter of enlightened peace and liberty.

"The Young Man and Politics-shall be "The Young Man and Pointes—snar we be deterred therefrom?" The man who expends his time in fostering a belief in the unvarying depravity of men in politics is, I believe, the public enemy and the national foe. The systematic defamer of American politics can have no aim higher than the prostitution of American cither than the prostitution of America her than the prostitution of America

and these things I, for one; want every young Politics Should Be Taught.

"The young man should be prepared for politics. He should be thoroughly taught, in the school, all important American history. If you assume that all young men there learn t thoroughly, you greaffy mistake. Through some defect in our American educational system there are 15,000,000 American children in school today who are not learn-ing enough of American history. This is not right. Why should the child of the American be taught everything else in detail, and in minutest detail, except the history of the country to establish which his fathers dared the perils of unknown seas and the dangers of unknown lands, the horrors of unknown warfare and the hardships of unknown climates, and in which he must spend the earthly part of his existence? "I insist, as I stand here to speak in behalf,

tought of the political rights and claims of the youth of my country, that our public schools shall teach our American youth all the beauties of American freedom, all it means and all it cost. [Applause.]

'The young man cannot be excluded from politics. You cannot exclude him from any. You cannot keep him out of luck. You cannot keep him out of love. You cannot keep him out of joy. You cannot keep him out of jail. He is renting the commerce and traffic of the fand; he is doing both the tilling and the milling; he is mining metals and making machinery; he is watering the desert and drying up the swamp -in short, he is enriching the continent. As to politics, he is thoroughly in it; in it too far to retire. Six million men thirty years of age and under will participate in the elections of 1892. Two millions will then and there cast their first presidential vote. One hundred thousand of these two millions will wote in Michigan. These young men will next November, hold in their honest hands the future status of Michigan, and probably of the union also. [Applace.] What will be their future preference is an important

question. Young Men are Violent Partisans. The young man is partisan in everything He has violent attachments On entering politics he will unite with a party. He will join that party which he knows or is led to believe best seeks and best promotes his country's highest welfare. He-honors Amer ica's sublime names, he rejoices in its filustrious deeds, he glories in its splendid pros pects and loves to contemplate its matchless

destiny, The young man is not and cannot be, naturally, a democrat. A party of fraud, accident or mistake, has nothing in its history or doctrine, when fairly exhibited, to invite him Youth is practical; democracy is whimsical youth is progressive, democracy is hesitat ing; youth is patriotic, democracy belittles nationality. Democracy is in constant need of some kind of a bi-chloride cure for heredi tary, habitual and confirmed mistakenness

[Laughter and applause.]

'The young man in politics is more naturally a republican. If the matter be called to his attention he perceives very quickly that the cardinal republican doctrines of recognition of patriotic self-sacrifice, of education of the people, of preservation of the suffrage, of protection of our industrial civilization are all dear to his big, noble young heart, and are enshrined within the inmost sacred chamber of his soul.

"With all this, he is, as a rule, open to im! pression and conviction, often caring very little as to how he first votes. Yet that first vote often leads, without intention or real cause, to life-long support To the party to which he was first attracted or by which he was first colicted.

He Is Naturally a Republican.

"The young man if encouraged will be republican. This is shown by the interest he has taken in organizing and maintaining republican clubs. At first he was not inter ested. He was more indifferent than he had been for years. When a call for a great club convention at New York was issued in December, 1887, only nine men attended from Illinois, three of the nine being from my home club. That convention made it plain to young men that in the republican party youth would thereafter have a voice. The result was the organization of 12,000 clubs and thirty state leagues. Everywhere the young men railied and young republican ism visibly increased. The democracy hastened to do likewise, but they were too late, and the election of 1888 overtook them, amid the resounding shout of the young men, whose candidates were Harrison and Morton

'As a result, democracy now constantly offers enlarged representation, really puts young men into Congress (forty-nine members of the present democrat house being un der forty years of age) and constantly urges that the republican party recognizes only older men and is unjust to the young. Let us meet this onslaught by adopting what seems to be an Ohio plan. I hold in my hand a copy of the ticket used at the election in Ohio last November. At its head appears this name-Wm. McKinley, Jr .-- the name of the new executive of our great regained, recovered, republican sister state. Whose name appears at the close of the ticket? Ab! it is that of a man so young that his first name is Ulysses and his middle name is Grant! No wonder Onto is republican. Old and young carry her standards into battle. It is not counsel and young men for war,' but it is old men and young men, both for counsel and both for war, and all for victory in the glorious fight for deathless liberty. [Applause.]

Will He Diskonor His Past? "The young men in politics-will he in future dishonor his past? Much of the valor and victory of the past have been the young man's work. Time heals all wounds, wipes out all sores, obliterates all scars, mellows all discordant notes. Let him alone and he will complete his work, oppose him not and the past is an empty dream, utter no protest, and with an enchanting tering avenues of a glorious future, he will entice us away from our trophies our war songs, and even our graves. He will drown out the music of the bolsterous drum and the silver voice of the heroic bugle, and leave us not a melody, not a tone, by which to recall the visions of a past, glorious alike to graybeards and to striplings and Ameri cans yet unborn. Young republicans will not permit it. The chivalrous Knights of the Temple bore upon their banners in crusading times a cross and this legend, "In hoc signo vinces"-"By this sign thou shalt conquer, And by the sacrifices, the heroism, and the glorious graves of the past the youth of America will conquer time's ruthlessness and man's thoughtfulness; we will roll back oblivion and lead forgetfulness captive, we will convince ambition and promising hope that here are examples worthy of all and we will see to it that the flame of patriotism ex-pires not on our nation's altar." (Applause.)

WITH THEM ONCE AGAIN. The Banqueters Listened to a Word

From Hon. Thomas W Palmer, When Mr. Yates had concluded, the audience was divided between cries of "Palmer" and "Burke," the latter being the president of the University of Michigan Republican

"You'll hear them both," said Gen eral Alger, and with this assur-ance the crowd quieted down and listened to Senator Palmer who spoke as

"'It stirs the blood in an old man's veins to look on a scene like this. That's from some poetry I learned when I was a boy. I have been absent from the last two banquets of this club, most reluctantly but unavoidably, but as the scripture has it, although absent in flesh, present in Nevertheless, in these years, who absent, always making due allowance for the tropical clime in which I was, on the February I would hypnotize myself and in a moment I would be among you It is late now for remarks, but I will make one or two

'There is no canvas large enough on which paint the successes of the republican party ad no Beethoven or Handel could ever sing and no Beethoven or Handel could ever sing its preans are sung by the mothers of our lands, sitting in cabin and hall and rocking her child to sleep. These gatherings are inspiring not only to you who come here but to every cabin home in Michigan. I hope to meet with you every year henceforth until a kind providence shall transfer me to another clime. I will say this, however, that, as long as I am permitted to remain here. I will be

had called him to the platform he spoke briefly as follows:
"The time is ripe for decisive and aggress

sive action on the part of the University re-publicans throughout the land. The times demand that the magnificent young manhood in the various colleges and universities of our country should be "up and doing with a heart for any fate." The grand old republican party demands of them action, action, action now, and until a healthy, active and influen-tial organization is effected among the students in every collegiate institution of this country, the labors of the leaders of the party

will remain unfinished. "The college men are to be our future ad visors, counsellors and leaders, and if their republicanism is permitted to lie dormant republicanism is permitted to lie dorman and be finally banished from their bosom by the teachings of those democrat politi-cal economists whose doctrines are entitled to a place in the land of dreams, ites and abstractions, the day is not far dis tant when those industrial monuments which rest upon the progressive and protective principle of the republican party will crumble into dust and be no more.

"The future of our party depends upon the education of our youth and the general dissemination of knowledge among the masses The greatest danger that threatens the re publican party today is the pernicious action of the democrat party among college men. The extent of their influence can be readily realized. Bear in mind that while but 2 per cent of the voters today are college men, 52 per cent of the leaders and officeholders in both parties are graduates of educational institutions.

"We are on the verge of one of the greatest battles ever waged by foe against foe, by a progressive republicanism against a degenerite democracy. When the ides of Novem ber approach let our organization be so per fect that when our Clarkson, our Fassett our McKinley and others of the gallant gen erals, send their orders down along the'lines a gratifying response will come ringing back from every industrial city, factory village and college town throughout the length and

breadth of this broad land. "It is but natural that in a party having so nuch material a host of candidates for the highest office within the gift of the Ameri-can people should be presented for our consideration, But one alone can be chosen one alone must lead us on to triumph. They are all men of merit and distinction and each as a brilliant star in the constellation of American states manship, yet no matter who may bear off the laurels of the next national convention the others will be found in the front rank of valiant volunteers in that battle which we are about to wage against that inveterate enemy whose star of destiny in company with the lone star of Texas has sunk behind the clouds of distress, disaster and defeat, to remain in darkness now and for vermore, world without end, Amen.

"As for the college men assembled here to night, bearing upon their manly breasts the gold rimmed badge of the yellow and blue,— each one a handsome bachelor—wedded alone to the flag of his country and the principles of the republican party, we are girding up our loins and buckling on our armor readiness for that battle which shall wage against English capital and its American allies in November next. We are here tonight but like the pyramids of cannot balls stacked in our armories. When the bat-tle begins to wage we will separate for service and when the command of General James S. Clarkson, the gallant chieftain of the young republicans of the nation, is sent down the lines he will find in us loyal, faithful and stalwart young lieutenants in every state of the American Union."

COULD NOT BE PRESENT.

Famous Republican Leaders Send Letters of Regret.

Letters of regret were received from publican leaders throughout the land, all of them expressing hearty sympathy with the aims of the club and bidding it Godspeed in its work. Some of the more notable read as EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb, 13, 1892. Thomas Berry, Esq , President Michigan

My Dear Sir: The invitation of the Michi gan Club to attend its seventh anniversary banquet on the evening of the 22d inst has been received and I beg to thank you your associates of the committee of invitation for this friendly recognition. I recall with very great pleasure the occasion when I was permitted to meet with the club and regret that it is impossible for me those pleasant experiences by accepting your kind invitation.

Very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON,

SPIRIEL GROVE. FREMONT, Ohlo, Feb. 15, 1892. My Dear Sir: Please receive my thanks for your kind invitation. By reason of prior engagements I have to regret that I cannot at tend the banquet. Sincerely, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SENATE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1892 Thos. Berry Esq.

My Dear Sir: The kind invitation of the Michigan Club that I attend its seventh an

niversary banquet at Detroit on the 22d inst. received. I regret that my engagements and duties here will not allow me to join you on this interesting occasion. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN

Hon, William Ms Evarts sent the following NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

My Dear Sir: I have had the honor to re ceive the kind invitation of the Michigan Club to attend its seventh anniversary ban quet, to be held on the 22d of February, inst. I regret very much that it will not b power to attend this festivity, and the more so that I recall with pleasure my participaclub, and with my best wishes for the con tinued usefulness and prosperity of the club and the success of your approaching celebra-

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS. O. C. Tompkins, Esq., Secretary.

Омана, Feb. 15, 1892.

Hon. Thomas Berry,
President Michigan Club:
My Dear Sir: 1 appreciate the honor of your invitation to the seventh anniversary banquet of the Michigan Club. The royal greeting I received two years ago has re-mained as one of the brightest spots in my memory. Were it not for another engage ment I would be very glad to accept yours. Hoping your club will have a glorious time. and properly enthuse in the true republican spirit, I remain

Yours very truly, JNO. M. THURSTON,

PITISFIELD, N. H., Feb., 1892. O. C. Tompkins,

Secretary Michigan Club.

Dear Sir: Your invitation to be present at the anniversary banquet of the Michigan Club received. Thanks for the same and I assure you I appreciate the kindly feeling to a sister state which prompted the sending. Your city is the home of several gentlemen who vere born in the old granite state and Hon. James P. Joy, once lived in Pittsfield, my home. It is with great pride that we watch their increasing business and usefulness in their respective callings. I would en-joy being with and listening to those who will speak to you but an engagement in my own state prevents

I am very truly yours, HIRAN A. TUTTER,

UNITED STATES SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 16 1892 O. C. Tempkins, Esq.

Dear Sir. I am in receipt of the courteou invitation of the Michigan Club to be presen

as an honorary guest at its seventh ar sary banquet on the evening of Feb. 23, and it is a matter of deep regret to me that a previous engagement makes it impossible for me to accept. I have a most delightful recollection of one banquet acligation reconection of one banque of your club which I had the privilege to attend, and have promised my self that if occasion offered I, would surely again mingle with the stalwart republicans and hospitable gentlemen I then met. Pos

be kept burning in your state, and that in due time, out of the membership of your club the President of the United States may be

Nery respectfully yours,

LE MARS, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1802.

Honorable O. C. Tompkins, Esq.,
Secretary Michigan Club
DEAN SIR: A regret that other engagement DEAR SIR: a regret that other engagements will reader it impossible for me to attend the grand gathering of republicans in response to your courteous invitation. Iowa re publicans are with you in the great cause of America. This fall all local and neighborhood differences will be obscured by the grander national issues and Iowa cast her solid electoral vote for the continuance of American industrial independence. American industrial independence With most cordial greeting to Michigan re publicans I am. Fraternally.

E. E. CHASSELL Secretary State Committee,

Hon. Thos. Berry, President Michigan Club Detroit, Mich. Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge he receipt of an invitation to be present as anniversary banquet, I regret that other engagements prevent me from accepting the same. Wishing that the occasion may be one of great interest and pleasure,

I am, sincerely, Thos. J. HENDERSON.

The distinguished Albion W. Tourgee wrote a follows from Mayville, N. Y.: O. C. Tompkins, Secretary Michigan Club: My Dear Sir: Your kind invitation re ceived. I greatly regret my inability to accept, and trust that the occasion will be in spiring and enjoyable.

Sincerely yours, ALBION W. TOURGER

Hon. Edgar E. Mock of Iowa wrote. DES MOINES, IOW2 Feb. 18, 1892

Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich. Gentlemen: Your kind invitation to attend your seventh anniversary banquet Monday vening Feb. 22, is received. I morerel hank you for the invitation, My duties in the senate of Iowa, which is now in ession, will render it absolutely impossible for me to be present at that time Wishing you a pleasant time on that occa

I am sincerely yours, EDGAR E MOCK

Governor Page of Vermont sent this pleas

Thomas Berry, Esq., Michigan Club:

Dear Sir: Have been obliged to be away of late and have been unable earlier to decide as to my ability to accept your very kind in vitation to be present as an honorary guest at your seventh anniversary banquet. I am absolutely compelled to send my regrets. I recall with much pleasure the generous cospitality of my Detroit friends and know that I should most sincerely and heartily en loy being with you. I regret very much that circumstances beyond my control prevent it.

General William Warner one of the most noted G. A. R. men, wrote as follows from his home in Kansas City; Hon Jas. H Stone, Chairman Committee on

Very cordially yours,

Speakers, Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich.: My Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 14th, extending me a cordial invitation to accept the hospitality of the Michigan Club at its seventh annual banquet, was received.

I regret exceedingly that my business engagements are such that it will be impossible for me to accept your invitation. you, and, through you, the club for the high compliment paid me in thus extending an invitation.

Very truly yours.

Honorable John S. Routt, governor of Col erado, wrote as follows: Honorable Thomas Berry, President of the

Michigan Club. My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your kind invitation to be present at the seventh annual banquet of the Michigan Club, which is to be held in Detroit. I regret that it will be impossible for me to accept. Owing to the pres-sure of business matters here which require my personal attention, I feel that I cannot spare the time necessary to make such an extended trip, although it would please me very much to be with you on that occasion. Permit me to thank you for the courtesy

> Very respectfully yours. JOHN S. ROUTT. Governor of Colorado.

William Brookfield of New York wrote that he was so overwhelmed with pressing engagements that it would be imp him to be present. Edward O. Wolcott sent a letter of regret from Denver. Frank M. Milliken of Indianapolis was unable to be present and sent a polite letter of regret. Congressman P. S. Post-To judge the future by the past the occasion of your banquet will be one of inspiration to the republican

ment. James D. Brady of Virginia-We of the South believe your club can do more for the accomplishment of victory in the old reliable republican state of Michigan than any other

party and the cause of progressive govern-

Congressman C. A. Boutelle-Cordial greetings to the sturdy representative republicans

of Michigan. E. T. Bartlette, New York-I trust in the great contest just before us the republicans f Michigan and the entire country will-do their whole duty. In the state of New York we intend to consign the senate stealers to the limbo of disgrace where they properly

belong.

A. M. Jones of Illinois-I hope all present may have a regular, old-fashioned love-feast.
- P. C. J. Pinchbach of Cleveland-My heart's Senator William P. Frye-The memories of

best wishes go out to you. my participation in your fifth annual ban-quet are so very agreeable that the invitation to repeat the process is very tempting.

Among others who sent regrets were

Senators Justin S. Morrill, W. D. Washburn Daws, Philetus Sawyer, Anthony Higgins Casey, Frank Riscock, James F. George F Hoar, Algeron S. Paddock, J. Dor Cameron; Congressmen W. H. Enochs, Charles T. Randall; C. A. Boutelle, Abner Taylor, J. W. Wadsworth, Seceno E. Payne thn A. T. Hull, Walker, John T. Cumming M. M. Johnson, Henry N. Johnson, William Cogswell, E. S. Loud, Charles O'Neill, H. Townsend, John Sanford, D. B. Henderson; W. M. Robinson of Wisconsin, Fred J. Grant of New York, Robert G. Evans of Minnesota Governor Ladd of Rhode Island, Josep Medill of Chicago, Attorney-General W. H. H Miller, Stuart L. Woodford of New York, K. B. Conger of Ohto, Governor William R. Mer riam of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasur, Charles F. Foster, L. T. Michener of Wash

ington, Secretary Tracy, Postmaster-General Letters of regret were also received from william Somerville, Cincinnati, Onlo: Honorable John W. Mason. commissioner internal revenue. Washington D. C.; Honorable J E McElroy, Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Russell, Plymouth, N. H.; Honorable W. O. Bradley, Lancaster, Ry.; Honorable W. O. Bradley, Lancaster, Ry.; Honorable J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture; Honorable N. W. Aldrich, United States senator from Rhode Island; Honorable B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy; Honorable Redfield Proctor, United States senator from Pormout; Honorable J. P. Dolliver, M. O. from Iowa; Honorable J. P. Dolliver, M. O. from Iowa; Honorable J. P. Dolliver, M. O. from Iowa; Honorable J. R. H. Ctall of New York; Honorable T. B. Reed, M. O. of Maine; Honorable John Sherman of Ohlo: Honorable C. K. Davis, United States senator, Munesota; Honorable D. B. Henderson, M. O. of Iowa; Honorable D. B. Henderson, M. O. of Iowa; Honorable H. O. Lodge, M. C. of Massachusetts; Hinorable George W. Wilson, deputy commissioner of internal revenue; James H. Hates of New York; Honorable E. O. Esbelby of Cincinnam Honorable Frank Hatton of Washington, D. C.; William Leary of New York, Honorable C. N. Spooner of Wilsconsin, Honorable C. N. Felton of California, Honorable J. H. Manley Letters of regret were also received from

FROM THE PROTECTION TREE

Governor McKinley Inspects Detroit's Pearl Button Factory

WHICH SPRANG INTO EXISTENCE When the Products of Foreign Prison

Labor Were Shut Out by

This Bill. Yesterday forenoon Governor McKinley, Senator Dolph and Congressman Burrows paid a visit to the new pearl button factory on Beaublen street. This is one of the most notable examples of the manner in which the McKinley law has tended to raise an indus-try struggling along in a feeble condition try struggling along in a feeble condition and put it in a position not only to be able to sustain itself but to give employment to hundreds of workmen. The

the company, and was met at the door and shown through the factory by George Mait-land, president of the company, and Frank T. Evan vice president T. Ryan, vice-president.
The visit was a very hurried one on account of lack of time, but everyone in the party expressed great interest in the various processes. These are very simple, the work all being done by girls, boys and young men who operate a large number of small machines. Some of these machines are of a new pattern, very rapid in their work and not be pattern, very rapid in their work, and not in

distinguished party was accompanied to the factory by Joseph B. Moore, the treasurer of

use in any other factory in the world. A Promising New Industry.

This factory is one of the most perfect in its appointments in the country and the members of the party all expressed them-selves surprised at the great freedom from shell dust, which is commonly thick in button factories, but which is entirely done away with in this institution by a complete system of blow-pipes or fans.

"I have been in a number of factories in New Jersey," said Mr. McKinley, "but this is one of the best appointed that I have seen

"It seems to be a rather healthy infant for one so young," suggested Senator Dolph. "Well, it does look that way," was the reply, "and they say it is growing very rapid.

In the finishing and packing-room Mr. Mattland opened a box of foreign-made buttons and a comparison was made with the Detroit article, in which the latter was by no means the sufferer.

"Just give us a little time," remarked Mr. Maitland, "and we will show the foreigners a thing or two that they had not dreamed of before. We already have greatly improved machinery and in a short time they won't be able to compete with us at all."

"Of course they won't," said Mr. McKinley, "you will be so far ahead of them in a short time that they will have lost sight of you entirely." The visit only lasted a few minutes. Mr.

Mckinley had evidently made himself famil-iar with the details of the business on former occasions and gave the various processes but a cursory examination. Senator Dolph, however, looked very closely into everything he saw and asked so many questions that it was all that Governor McKinley could do to get him away.

This factory, which owes its existence entirely to the McKinley law, employs 200 hands now, and it is likely that within the next six months this number will be increased to 500.

NOT INTENTIONALLY SAD.

Some people may think it untrue that coffee and cigarettes are served free at the tomb of a khedive for forty years after his demise, but they are, on the dead .- Indianapolis Journal.

"That's a beautiful stained-class window." "Nesset was given by Mrs. de Riche, whose pew is just below. She wanted something to suit her complexion.—Puck.

She was suré she wouldn't slip, But-she struck a soft mud puddle, And she's laid up now with grip.

She didn't wear her rubbers

South Town Citizen (with strong emotion) -Good by, Caroline! If anything should hap His Wife-Horace, what is the matter, for

South Town Citizen (mastering himself by a powerful effort)—I am compelled, dearest, to take a ride this morning on a cross-town car.-Chicago Tribune.

Theatre Proprietor (before curtain in Oklahoma)-Them galoots in the aujents who don't git their sombreros off'n jest ten seconds 'll be a listnin' ter th' heavinly chorus. This don't apply to ther ladies on account o' their sects. Th' orkestry 'll now chune their fiddles fer an oveychure before the curtin rises on "Can She Reach It: er, She Struck Out fer the Four Hundred!"-New York

First Lady-I saw your husband meet you on Fulton street yesterday, and I noticed that he removed his hat while speaking with you. I admired him for it. Very few Second Lady—I remember; I told him in

the morning to have his hair cut, and he was showing me that he had obeyed.-Smith, Sunday School Teacher-Who made the

sun and the moon stand still? First Boy-Adam. S. S. T .- No. Second Boy-Moses. S. S. T .- No; what's the matter with

Class (in unison)-He's all right !- Brooklyn The Teacher (to the biggest boy in school) -George, you have been whispering. I shall expect you to remain after school is dis-

George-Going to keep any of the others int "No. You are the only one that has violated the rules."
(In alarm) "Then I can't remain, Miss Ohl-

mayde. It's contrary to the advice of my lawyer."-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. There was a poet in olden times Who loved a star; but he loved in vain For it took much more than he earned with

rhymes To pay what it cost for the star's champagne. -Judge. A bird, A man. A loaded gun;

No bird. Dead man, "Thy will be done!" -Smith, Gray & Company's Monthly. 'All the world loves a lover, the poets say,

And I'm your lover, sweet May," said he. 'Not all the world loves a lover," said May; "There's one exception, and that is me." Dame Nature and I can never agree, She has made some things so amiss— Oh, why should a mother have two eyes to see

Her daughter but one mouth to kiss! So common 'tis for some doomed man to fall Lifeless beneath the electric wires that

spite him, With ghostly humor now the papers call The shocking episode "a current item," She said I looked as young as my daughter

Then she went away in the cab that brought To call upon Mrs. G. And there a friend who was visiting caught

escribing her call and saying my daughter Looked faded and old like me. -New York Press.

ith-That man Brown is an insolen

ham Lincoln. [Applause.]
"I do not intend to trace the history of the republican party from its birth. Father Sheley tells me he was at its birth. (Applause.) That is proud enough distinction for any man. (Applause.) And it is a remarkable fact that the republican party has done more for good government, for mankind, for liberty and equality, than any other political party anywhere on the face of the earth. (Applause.) And there is not a republican or democrat tonight, who is a patriot, who would blot out one single page of that record tonight if he could. (Applause.) The republican party has the advantage of every other political party in this that it can look behind and it can look to the front. It can look backward with pride and satisfaction, and can look forward with hope and exultation. [Applause]. Do you know of any other party in the United States that can look backward without shame and mortification, [Cries of "No"].

"When the nation wanted the tariff revised in 1888 upon protection lines it called the retend to trace the history of the

in 1888 upon protection lines it called the rein 1888 upon protection lines it called the republican party into power todo it. [Applause.]
And it did it to stay. [Applause.] They cannot
touch one page of that tariff law in ten years,
and in that time we will probably make
another one for ourselves. [Laughter and
applause.] At the rate they are going in the
house of representatives now, they cannot
repeal it in twenty-five years. [Great
laughter.] Item by item is the way they
intend to repeal a law that has 2,500
items in it. [Laughter.] They have started
out on wool. Morrison tried that for the first
time since the conclusion of the war, and ne since the conclusion of the war, and Morrison's shining face was never seen in the house of representatives after that. [Laugh-ter.] Mills tried it. [Laughter.] And he falled of the speakerhlp. And Grover Clewland went a shearing of the same sheep in 1888 and came back shorn. [Laughter.]

He Felt Righteously Indignant "Old John Randolph said, more than seventy years ago, that he never saw a sheep that he didn't feel like kicking it. [Laugh-ter.] And the leaders of the democratic party have been in that business ever since. [Continued laughter.] Springer is in that business now in the committee on ways and means. These gentlemen who lead the demomeans. These gentlemen who seat the demo-crat party believe there should be a tariff on sugar and no tariff on wool, because sugar votes the democratic ticket in Lauisiana, and wool votes the republican ticket in Mehiran [Lauister.]

Michigan. [Laughter.]
That is too narrow a platform, gentlemen of the Michigan Club, for a great national party. You can't have wool free when it comes from the sheep's back and tarified when it is put on our own backs. [Laughter.] You can't have it free when it goes into your mill and your factory and when it comes out of your mill and your factory have it tariffed to the American people. As Burke said of liberty, I say of protection, it must be for all or it must be for none. [Great applause.] Why, the democrat leaders, some of them, say that this protective tariff sys-tem is a burden upon the American people. There is not a man or woman in Michigan who knows that we have got any such a thing as a protective tariff because of any burden he or she feels—not one. But there is not a man or woman or child in Michigan who does not know there is a protective tariff because of its blessings and its benefits. [Applause.] "The protective tariff, a national policy, is my toast. Measured by years, it is the na-tional policy for it has been longer in public law and public statute than any public measure since the beginning of the government, for it has been in operation in this government for more than half of our national life, and it will remain the national policy. And it will remain the national policy because you can always trust the American people to vote for themselves. [Applause.) That is what protection is Protection is for ourselves and for nobody else. It is a patri-otic policy. It is the policy of the home, of the fireside, of the boy and girl, of the public school. It is the policy of patriotism, and did it ever occur to you that when you have had a straight issue between free trade and protection in this country, free trade has always lost and protection has always won? [Applause.] Ah, but they, say if we only had a revenue tariff we could get things a little cheaper than we get them now. Well, we might for a time, but it would only be for a time. But these terms "cheap" and 'dear" are relative. There is not anything cheap in this wide, wide world to the American people that is made cheap by the degradation of human labor, [Applause.] And there is nothing in all this world cheap to the American people which leaves unem-ployed our own people. [Applause.] There is nothing cheap from Europe to the United States that leaves the American workingmen in idleness. A thing is worth what I pay for [Applause.] And cheap is not always an gel of mercy. [Continued applause.] And angel of mercy. it is never a good thing if it is got at the expense of human labor and human brawn. Why, they say the people of this country ought to compete with the world. The people of this company The people of this company don't propose to compete with the world on unequal conditions, [Applause.] We differ from any other nation of the world, and it is our very difference that makes us the best nation of the world. [Great applause.] And whenever the other nations of the world will bring their labor and their social conditions up to ours, we will meet them in the neutral markets of the

Why He Is For Protection. "A revenue tariff cheapens a product by cheapening the producer. A revenue tartiff cheapens the article by cheapening the artisan. A protective tariff cheapens an article by elevating its labor and encouraging it to its highest endeavors, which leads to new inventions and to new processes that eventuate in giving cheap products if the United States. [Applause.] What do we want a revenue tariff for? Anybody tell me? A revenue tariff never built a factory in the United States. A revenue tariff never opened a mine in the United States. A revenue tariff never built a fire in a furnace in the United States. But a hundred old men in this audience will re-

call how the revenue tariff put out the fires

which had been started by protective tariff.

world, and it will be a survival of the fittest. [Great applause.] But we give them notice here tonight, and let it ring out through the

campaign of 1892, that we will never bring

our conditions down to theirs. [Continued

[Applause.] Cheaper?
I am for protection. [Applause and laughter.] Because I am for my own people against the world. [Applause.] Do you want your goods made in Europe rather than in the United States [Cries of "No."] If you do the way to have it done is to have a revenue tariff. You can't get on in this country without protection, unless you will bring your labor down to the level of the European standard. That we will never do so long as we have got votes. [Applause.] There is not a young man in college, struggling along to get an education, that don't want the highest reward for his labor. [Applause.] I want the boys all over this country to remember that we have enjoyed a protective tariff for thirty years and they have been the most prosperous years in our history. "I want them to vote to continue that system that gives to labor and to genius European standard. That we will that system that gives to labor and to genius and endeavor the highest reward. [Ap-

plause.]
"Well, they say they want free raw material. We never had anything but raw material under a democrat revenue tariff.
[Great laughter.]: Gladstone said a few years [Great laughter,] Gladstone said a few years ago that the child of the parent had cantered by the mother, referring to America and England. America never cantered under a revenue tariff. [Laughter.] It wasn't even a slow trot. [Laughter.] Hatton says: Two years in America is equal to fifty years in Europe.! and says in 1881, under this system of protection, under this system of protection, we had almost equaled England as a manu-facturing and producing nation. If he should write in 1891 he would be compelled to write that we had outstripped England as a manufacturing and producing nation [applause], for today we are first in agriculture, first in mining, and first in manufacturing of any of the nations of the world. [Abeliuse.]

Why, they say, we can't make a juga. Old John Handolph who was a leader of the demonstration.

act here on the English system we would have yellow fever at Philadelphia, in New York not in August merely, but from Janu-ary to June. The climate of this country lione, were there no other natural obstacles oit, says aloud: You shall not manufacture.

An Old Demogratic Destrines "That was the democratic doctrine in 1824, and it is the democratic doctrine today. [Laughter.] Why, there is not a successful manufacturer in this country that the democratic leaders have not said never would succeed. Why, they said we could not make pearl buttons when we enacted this new tariff law. buttons when we enacted this new tariff law. I visited today a factory in the city of Detroit making pearl buttons, and employing 200 hands—[applause]—that never could or would have lived but for the tariff law of 1860. [Applause.] The democrat party is going to reduce the tariff on pearl buttons. They propose to.

"But, gentlemen, I will be making a speech before thought." (Order et "Goora") Why

"Hat, gentlemen, I will be making a specca-before I know it. [Ories of Go on.'] Why, they say, under this protective system the manufacturer gets all the protection and the laboring man gets none. You ask the labor-ing man about that. 'The mechanic in Eng-land gets \$7 a week; the mechanic in Michi-gan gets \$16 a week. [Applause.] Who gets the \$9! The manufacturer or laborer! Answer me that; \$7 a week in England, \$10 a week here. The workingman puts this \$9 of difference in his pocket every Saturday

night. [Applause.]
"Why, they say we can't make tin-plate [Laughter.] That is, they said that before the election; they haven't said it since the election. [Laughter.]
"Now, my fellow-citizens, this is a serious

year for the American people. This great question, the question of the tariff, and the

question of an honest currency, which has been discussed before you tonight by the gentleman who preceded me, will all be on trial in the campaign of 1892. One of the ques-tions that will be determined by this election is whether the national policy shall be protection or whether we shall adopt the English system of a tariff for revenue only. I have no doubt about the outcome of that contest and that controversy. [Applause.] My friend Mr. Burrows need not have told me the character of re-publicanism in Michigan. I have known about Michigan republicans for twenty-five years. [Applause.] Longer ago than that I heard your distinguished leader, whose name was referred to tonight. Zach Chandler, [applause], standing beside old bluff Ben Wade of Ohio [applause], fighting for the honesty of humanity and for the unity of the American government.

American government.
'The Michigan republicans are exactly like the Olio republicans; they are made of the right metal—[applause]—and the one way to win in a contest is to be courageous. [Ap-plause] We lost the elections in 1800 because the people believed in the campaign prophet. The campaign prophet is out of a job. [Laughter.] They told what was going to happen under this new tarff law, but this new tariff law does not any longer exist in the froth of declamation, but in the fact of demonstration. [Applause,] Why, they said this new tariff law will amount to prohibition. We can neither get out nor get in. It has been in operation now fifteen months. We never had as much domestic trade in any fifteen months of our life. [Applause.]

We Never Bought So Much Before. "We never bought as many foreign goods in any fifteen mouths of our being as in the past, largely because of the increased free list under that new law, and we never sold as many American products to Europe from the first administration of George Washington, in any like period, as in the fifteen months just past. [Great applause].

"Talk about this protective tariff being prohibitive: It is protective. It admits everything into this country free that we cannot/produce ourselves, and puts a tariff on everything that comes from abroad that competes with what we produce at home [Appliause.] That is the way that bill is builded. [Great laughter.] There is not a line of it that is not patriotic. There is not a page of it that is not protective. There is not a line of it that is not dedicated to the American home, to the American boy and the

American girl. [Applause.]
"Prohibition in it? There is none. Yes, there is. We have some prohibitions in the new law. We prohibit the importation, absolutely, of any obscene literature from Europe. [Applause.] We prohibit the govern-ment of the United States from importing anything from abroad which can be bought at home without paying the same duty that its citizens have to pay when they import it. [Applause.] We the importation goods under any rk. [Applause.] We absolutely, foreign any American trade-mark. [Applause.] We tell them if they want to come here they must come under their own flag and upon their own merits. And, finally, we prohibit the landing on our shores of any products made by the convict labor of Europe. [Applause.] It cannot come in at all. That was never in any tariff law since the beginning of the government. We protect our own labor in our own states, but we never before protected the free labor of the United States from the prison labor of the ofd world. [Applause.] That is the prohibition that is in the law. Does anybody want to wipe that out? [Cries of no, no.]

"The democrat leaders don't know what

they want. [Laughter.] Hill don't know. [Laughter.] Cleveland may know, but that will be determined today, or has already, take it. [Laugther and applause.]

"I want just to say to the Detrott people and the republicans of Michigan that I want you to take every distinguished democrat that comes to Detroit down to see the pearl button factory. [Laughter.]
Whether he is coming in the near
future or next spring—[laughter]—this year
or next year, take him down and show him that we are actually making pearl buttons in the city of Detroit, giving employment to 200 hands, and with a duty, as they say, of more than 300 per cent, are selling pearl buttons as cheap as when we bought them in Europe. [Long and continued applause and cheers.]

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

Hon, F. T. Greenhalge Shows What a Massachusetts Republican is bike.

The name of Honorable F. T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts appeared next on the program and when he stepped forward he was warmly greeted. His subject was "The Present Duty of the Republican Party," and his address was as follows: "Fellow-Republicans and Fellow-Citizens Michigan: This is my first visit to Michi-

of Michigan: This is my first visit to Michigan, and I am beginning to get a faint idea of what Michigan people are like. I think I am fortunate in coming here on such a night as this. The old saying was, 'If they would see fair Detroit aright, go visit it by the pale moonlight,' but that is a mistake. If you want to see Detroit aright, go and visit it when a great republican gathering like this is being held in Detroit. You are fortunately situated; land and water seem to vie in doing you service. Mountain and mine, forest and field give freely to you the grain and your iron and copper concealed. On the east Lake Huron shines like a splendid embassador of the Atlantic; with Erie and St. Clair in its glittering train, bearing you rich gifts, and ou the west Lake Michigan, an inland Pacific, offers its wide expanse to carry your commerce tegche ends of the earth, I shall pronounce no eulogy on Michigan, The census bulletin contains its best eulogy. In 1880, to take a single item, Michigan stood at the head of the iron producing states of the union, with I,800,000 tons; today Michigan still stands at the head with nearly 6,000,000 tons of ore, and the price has gone down from \$3.25 a ton to \$2.30 at the mine. The product has been increased nearly 6,000,000 tons of ore, and the price has gone down from \$3.35 a ton to \$2.30 at the mine. The product has been increased, the price has been reduced, and the man who works in the mine has risen from \$708 to \$4.00 per annum, a gain of \$2.00 per cent. This, my friends, is a republicanguid all along the line, and the same splendid history may be researed with every one of your other stapes, and the prosperity of Michigan naturally and logically brings me to the theme which is given me for this evening; the present duty of the republican party. But why my friends are we gathered here on this day. By singular and I may say an unfelicitious coincidence there was another gathering held

the country. And I would suggest to make it a rule that whenever a democrat convention is held anywhere by one part of the democracy the other part of the democ-racy should be busy holding indignation meetings. [Applause.]

They Were Old-Time Obstructionists. "The democrat party was the party of ob-struction in the days of George Washington. He had nothing in common with their princi-ples. We as republicans have a right to celebrate and to commemorate his memor upon this day. We take from him the grand est, or one of the grandest, principles of our party: he loved and fostered the great national principle, that principle which, running everywhere through the constitution in fine threads of gold, here, there, everywhere holding together in the magic of its web the sovereignty of forty-four states in harmonious action, and at the same thme protecting as with a chain armor the proof of political sovereignty of the humblest freeman between the two oceans. That principle we have taken from Washington and written upon our banner—the principle of national life. On the eve of rebellian Mr. Buchanantook up the book of the constitution and found there only the letter which killeth, and nothing could be done in place of the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln took up the constitution and found there the spirit which giveth life, flaming in every line, in every word, in every page, and rebellion went down by the force of this national principle. But the constitu-tional party on the other side say they love the constitution. I never saw one of them rise upon the floor of Congress, or anywhere else in the world, who did not rise to narrow, to belittle and strike down the sovereignty of the constitution, and the constitution taking voice might well say "Perhams it was well to dissemble your love." "Perhaps it was well to dissemble your love "But why did you kick me down stairs!" "The republican party, my friends, was or-ganized to secure and enlarge the rights of

man rather than the rights of property. It was organized to prevent the extension of human slavery and at the same time to op-pose or to limit in every way the right of property in man. The cardinal the fundamental principle of party will always con-tinue to influence and direct the policy of that party. New occasions may arise, new exhgencies confront the party, but the great vital principle will still be found in every name and every thought and every act of that party. Human slavery, you say, has been abolished. What rights of man then are there to protect? Ah, as long as senatorial seats can be stolen in New York and in Michigan, as long as the districts can be gerrymandered, there are wrecks of men still worthy the consideration of a great party. And whether it be a right of a colored citizen asking for political justice and political equality or whether it be the disabled veteran asking for a just measure of relief, whether it be the working man seeking to establish the highest standard of liv ing possible in his circumstances or the case of the poor working woman singing "The Song of the Shirt," in some sweat shop in New York, or Boston, or London or Paris; or the wives of the fishermen upon the stormy banks of New Foundland or the rights of the sailors of the Baltimore struck down in the streets of Val-paraiso; there are still rights worthy of the protection and support of the republican party, work as high and pure as any work by that great party in the brave days of old. We find today rights confronting the repub-lican party besides these rights of man. We find one collateral measure belonging strictly to the consideration of those rights. You are bound as republicans to maintain the standard of citizenship in the United States of America. Why, as a matter of self-preservation there is no more appalling danger in this country than the reducing the standard of living here among the people and the consequent lowering of the standard of the character of the people. The authorities

of Europe take tender care of the governing classes in those countries. The Quality of Citizenship,

"It is for you to take tender care of the governing classes of the United States, to wit: The sovereign people of the United States. [Applause.] You are bound to maintain that character, that quality, as a matter of self-defense. You are bound to do it by your legislation within the United States upon the lines laid down in the matchless exposition just made to you by the governor of Ohio. [Applause]. You are bound also to take care that after you have done your work inside, after the character of the citizen has ulded and directed by ed care, by fostering, by giving every right, political and civil, to the citizen, you are bound to see to it also that the quality of citizenship is not diluted and weakened and impaired by a tide of immigration from other shores, weakening and debasing the char acter of your own people. [Applause,] This then is one of yours duties on the old line of labor. This then is one of the rights of men, and after you have seen to it that the right of the citizen is protected everywhere, you come to the two great questions of revenue and of money. And in the considera-tion of these two questions and of your duty in relation to them, the question of honest money is immeasurably more important than any question of revenue. We are today rais ing as revenue less than \$200,000,000 a year from customs receipts. If my successor in Congress, a wealthy woolen manufacturer, who is now on the committee of ways and means and is crying for free wool, thought he got a nice duty of 40 per cent ad valorum on the manufactured article, if, upon that policy that measure is to be modified, then the words of Mc-Kinley will come in again. As to liberty, it must be for all or for none. As for protection, it must be for all or for none. [Applause.] And so, my friends, on this question of revenue the position is simply reduced to this in its lowest terms: We have this money to raise; it is necessary to raise a cer about the billion-dollar Congress. I was to it. I don't ask you to take the ap-propriations of that Congress as a test even of the amounts necessary to be raised, but we go a step backward and it is a long step backward, foo, to the appropriations of the Fiftieth Congress. That Congress was democrat. They brought down the appropriations to the lowest possible limit. They brought down the governmental expenses to the starvation limit. The gas went out in the postoffices. The army and gray went unpaid and appropriations seemed to be suffering from lachrymosa democracie. Old Marley, Mr. Dickens said in his Christman stoles old Marley is as dead as a door nail. The meanest man in the British empire, Scrooge, his partner, has probably loined him at this time, but Judge Holman is chairman of the committee on appropria-

tions. [Applause.] "I say then, my friends, take the appropria tions of the Fiftieth Congress and what were they? They came very near being within the billion dollar limit; \$815,000,000 was their appropriation for the two years; \$225, 000,000 of pension deficiency which they left for the Fify-first Congress to pay, or about \$840,000,000 for the two years and that is \$420,000,000 a year, and we are raising today from our customs receipts less than

that is \$420,000,000 a year, and we are raising today from our customs receipts less than one half that amount, and my friends we are confronted by this question: If you take off a dollar of duty from wool or any other article of the twenty-five hundred named, in the McKiniey bill you have got to put the duty somewhere else, mon some other article.

Where Will They Put Iff

"Will Mr. Springer, or Mr. Holman, or Mr. Hill or Mr. Cleveland indicale where they will put the duty which they have removed, or will try to remove, from some of these articles in the tariff of 1800! Why, my friends, we have reached this wonderful result in this country today that a protective tariff which has brought prosperity there is also at this moment a tariff for revenue only, in the best and the most beneficial way We have actually to raise every dollar, that is coming from these customs receipts in order to meet our expenses which must be paid by an honest government representing an honeat people. Now it is one of the strangest things about this revenue policy that it has been a bone of contention for more than a century, but the protective policy has not lost ground in that time. It has been steadily gaining ground. Mr Cobden saft in 1846 'very soon the world will be converted to free trade.'

"It is another singular thing that there has been so much difference of opinion aming good men on this point. Philosophers have said one lining Adam Smith, Eccardo and the distinguished protessor in Haevard University have policied in the distinguished protessor in Haevard University have policied in the distinguished protessor in Haevard University have policied in the distinguished protessor in Haevard University have policied in the distinguished protessor in Haevard University have policied in the distinguished protessor in the second of the distinguished protessor in the second of the second of the distinguished protessor in the second of the distinguished protessor in the second of the distinguished protessor in the second of the secon

with flinging to a nation philosophy, a creed which has been given us by the youngest com-monwealth today, the commonwealth of Aus-tralia, as she rises to take her place among the commonwealths of the earth, will do it as an advocate and under the auspices of the protective tariff. protective tariff.

What the Republican Party Belleves In.

'Now, my friends, there is this singular thing about the republican party: It does nothing by halves. It gives fulfillment with full and complete measure. It does not keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the heart. If it takes the shackles from the slaves it does not leave him in political servitude, substituting fraud and wrong for the leab and the other. If it gives relief to the slaves it does not leave him in political servitude, substituting fraud and wrong for the lash and the chain. If it gives relief to the veteran it does not give a sarly pittance with a sneer. If it gives money to the citizen it does not give him 70 per cent solid good money and 30 per cent spurious and sham money. If it gives a position to the citizen it does not give it in any limited or restricted measure, and if it stands for the sovereignty of the nation, it does not believe in the fitful and wandering lights of forty-four discordant states. It believes in one concentrafed, sug-lit glory of the United States to which every state contributes its richest effulgence and receives back a splendor greater than it had before. [Applause.]

"What is the duty of the republican party today? I hear ringing along the lines, stand fast, republicans of the United States, by the principles of 1861, We talk about having met with disasters. There is no republican governor in Massachuseits today. We can sympathize with New York and Michigan upon that point. Ah, they had in the old classic days what they called the wingless victory. Well, list year we won a victory, a substantial republican victory, and in November we will have our victory and put the head on it, too. [Applause.] What was vember we will have our victory and put the head on it, too. [Applause.] What was the reverse in Ohio in 1890? A defeat, a fallure! It was only the beginning of the splendid triumph of Mc-Kinley in 1891. Was the splendid fight of Fassett in New York a failure? It was the harbinger, the forerunner of the mighty triumph that is coming there in November. It is our business to stand by, to move on, to make progress. As the governor says, if there is anything to be done in this country it must be done by the republican party, and we mean to keep up that standard of citizen-ship which we believe in and which our prin ciples have led up to, and we do not want the

slave labor of any land to come here and to cloth us or to feed us. We do not want to ring through this country 'The Song of the Shirt' which rang through London in the time of Tom Hood. 'Oh, men with sisters dear, Oh, men with mothers and wives, "It is not in your heart. We no such a state of things as in this country, and the people of the United States, gathering new confidence and strength, will see the republican party again in all the plentitude of their power, of their hope, of their onward progress, taking again full control of the destinies of the republic."

WASHINGTON THE PROTECTIONIST

[Prolonged applause.]

The Great Policy Inherited by the Re publican Party, Senator J. N. Dolph of Oregon then spoke as follows on the toast "Washington the Protectionist" the sentiment being "The policy of Washington and his immediate as-

ociates is the richest treasure of the nation. "At the National Capital stands a magnifi cent structure erected to the memory of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. As in its simplicity and grandeur it rises aspiring towards the sky, it speaks in silent though impressive language of the renown of Wash-ington and of the gratitude of a great and free people. It is a litting expression of the love and veneration of a people whose inde-pendence he was instrumental in securing and the foundations of whose greatness and and the foundations of whose greatness and glory he helped to lay; but it was not needed to perpetuate his fame. As long as liberty is enjoyed by men his fame will live. His deeds are indelibly recorded in the world's history; his name is indissolubly connected with one of the greatest of human events. It is forever associated with the birth of what is to become the most wealthy populous and powerful nation on the face of the globe: The distinguished military services of Washington, his great experience in public affairs, his almost unerring judgment, his exalted patriotism and solicitude for the permanence of free institutions, and the prominent part he took in framing and securing the adoption of the federal constitution render his opinion upon any great public question both interesting and valuable, and I have thought some ref erence to his opinions upon the all-absorbing question which divides the two great political parties today, and upon which it becomes more and more evident the next presi-dential contest will be fought, will be not only interesting but appropriate to the day and the occasion. The importance of the tariff question to the people of the United States cannot be overestimated. Upon its proper determination depends the prosperity f the nation and the happiness of our people The democratic party, which, in both branches of Congress at the last session, was committed to the free coinage of silver, is retracing its steps, and the party leaders and party or gans are endeavoring to eliminate the silver question from politics. [Laughter and ap lause.

The Democrats and Our Industries. "But upon the tariff question there is no division of sentiment in the democratic party. There is not protection sentiment enough in that party to create the least dissension in the party councils. When Cleveland transmitted his free-trade message to Congress he crossed the Rubicon and committed his party irrevocably to tariff for revenue which is but another name for free There was no longer room in the democratic party for any one who believed in the American policy of protection to American industries. The war of the revolution was fought as much for commercial as for political independence. The policy of Great Britain toward the colonies was to repress every effort to establish manufacturies n them by restrictive laws and the imposition of heavy penalties, and to make them producers of raw material for the British market only and consumers only of British goods. To suppress shipbuilding in the colonies and destroy their commerce at one blow parliament provided by law that imports into England, Ireland and the colonles be carried by British ships. To make the industrial servitude of the colonies more burdensome parliament imposed duties on articles imported into the colonies, the

revenues to go into the British Treasury. It imposed internal taxes upon them to support the British crown. The great struggle of the colonies during the period which immediately preceded the Declaration of Independence was for commercial freedom, the right of supplying their own wants by their own in-[Cheers.] Commercial independence was what was desired, and to secure it political independence was declared. The war of the revolution was fought and independence secured. Independence it was believed would secure the immediate development of the resources of the colonies, but they had a bitter lesson yet to learn through experience. bitter lesson yet to learn through experience. The Continental Congress had no power to impose duties upon imports. The states could not be brought to act in concert. Some of the states imposed a small duty, but it was inadequate to afford protection to domestic industries. The young nation enjoyed the benefits of free trade England flooded the United States with goods of every description. All the specie in the country was sent abroad to pay for British goods. The Continental money depreciated until it was scarcely worth anything. Every industry was ruined. There was no employment for labor; property was of no value: real estate would not sell for taxes; bankruptcy was universal; discontent prevailed, and even the Yathers of the revolution began to have misgivings as to the policy of separation from the mother country was to the policy of separation from Yathers of the revolution began to have misgivings as to the policy of separation from
the mother country and fears that the popular discontent would render the experiment
of a republican government a failure. Washington, in a letter to Mc. Jay, written at this
time, said: "What extraordinary changes a
few years are capable of producing. I am
told that even respectable characters speak
of a monarchical form of government without horror. From thighing proceeds speaking thence to believe a often but a single

consequences we have but too much reason Commerce and Waterways

"After the war of the revolution Washing

ton gave great attention to the subject of extending our foreign commerce and improving the waterways of Virginia. The power to regulate commerce being vested in the states in the spring of 1785 the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland appointed commission, ers to make joint rules for the navigation of the Potomac River. Washington's attention was called to the matter and his aid solicited, and in March, of that year, during a visit of the commissioners to Mount Vernon, a plan was adopted by the commissioners, no doubt with the advice and assistance of Washington, for the general commercial regulation of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. This was followed by the passage of a resolution of the Virginia legislature on gave great attention to the subject of exage of a resolution of the Virginia legislature Jan. 21, 1780, appointing eight commissioners to meet commissioners from the other states at Ansapolis in the following September, to consider the trade of the United States and its proper regulation and report to the states.' Five states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, ser delegates; four others appointed delegates who failed to attend, and the other four made no appointments. A minority of the states only being represented, the convention re-ported that the defective system of the genhope for a proper regulation of trade, and recommended another convertible to feed a proper regulation of trade, and recommended another convertible to feed a proper regulation of trade, and recommended another convertible for the single object of devising improvements in the governments. ernment. Congress sanctioned the proposed convention Feb. 21, 1787. M>- ' the same year was the time f etling of the convention, but a etling of the convention, but a or seven states was not secured u and 25, when George Washington, a delegate from Virginia, was made President. This convention, called for the purpose of devising improvements in the form of the government which would enable it to regulate trade, presided over by Washington, and the results of whose delib Washington, and the results of whose delib erations as it is well known were largely shaped by him, in the following September shaped by him, in the following September adopted the present constitution in which was incorporated the protecting power, and the constitution, with a resolution of the convention requesting the congress of the confederacy to submit it to popular state conventions and a letter from Washington to the president of Congress, were transmitted to Congress then in session. Thus we see that the power to regulate commerce, and by imposing duties upon imports to protect domestic industries, was deliberately put into the constitution by its framers, and that Washington was one of the prime movers is the agitation which brought about the convention which framed the constitution and one of the leading minds which shaped its provisions. The people de-manded that this power should be conferred upon the general government. The conven-tion was called in presuance of that demand, and the power was conferred in familiar words understood by all classes to be adequate for the purpose. The power to regulate commerce was conferre upon Congress not so much to enable it to provide a revenue to support the government as to enable it to protect American industries. [Applause.] The doctrine of a tariff for revenue only is one of comparatively modern invention. The constitution having been ratified by the re-quisite number of states, the protecting power became the corner-stone of our politi-cal fabric. The whole people understood the most important provision of the new consti-tution to be that conferring upon the federal government power to restrain by legislation the importation of foreign merchand ise for the protection of American industries. They looked forward to the assembling of Congress with intense desire and confident hope for such legislation as would give them industrial independence. There were great demonstra-tions of joy in the cities over the prospect of relief from the calamitous condition into which every industry had been brought by

the free admission of British goods. It does not appear to have entered into the mind of any one that Congress had not been empow-ered by the constitution to secure by protective duties protection to American capital and to American labor. Congress assembled; petitions poured into it from every sec-tion of the country, praying that the power conferred upon it for the promotion of American industries should be promptly exercised, and the appeal was responded to with alac-rity. The effect of the adoption of the constitution upon the impoverished and distressed country was magical. Confidence was restored, hope succeeded to despair, energy took the place of inactivity, capital came forth from its hiding places, all classes, cheered by hope, turned their backs upon the past and their faces resolutely to the fu-Before Congress assembled a re-elec tion had taken place and an era of prosperity had commenced. Of all the members of the First Congress, many of whom had been in the convention which framed the constitu-tion and all of whom had discussed the provisions of the constitution concerning the regulation of commerce before its adoption, ot one suggested the doubt of the power of Congress to impose protective duties. Except a formal act providing for official oaths, the very first act passed by the First Congress and approved by Wash ington was an act to protect the mechanic arts by discriminating duties—to effectuate the clear, and according to the historical testimony, the most manifest object of the constitution. [Cheers and applause.] Independence and Union Preserved.

"It is apparent to thinking minds that the adoption of the new constitution, conferring upon the general government the power to regulate commerce and the exercise of that power by the first Congress by the en-actment of a law to impose duties upon imports for the protection of American capital and American labor, preserved the independence and union of the colonies. We are not left to mere inference from his official acts as to the position of Washington upon this subject. In his speech to both houses of Congress. July 8, 1780, he said: The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures by all proper means will not, I trust, need recom-mendation; but I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual en-corragement as well the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad as to exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home."

"In his speech to Congress dated Dec. 7, 1798, he said: 'Congress has repeatedly and not without success directed its attention to the encouragment of manufactures. object is of too much consequence not to in-

sure a continuance of its efforts in every way which shall appear eligible. "In a letter dated April 18, 1779, to the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures, thanking them for a message af congratulation, he said: 'The promotion of omestic manufactures will in my conception be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an ener getic government. For myself, having an equal regard for the prosperity of the farming, trading and manufacturing interests, I will only observe that I can not conceive hor the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number o hands which would be otherwise in a manner idle) can be detrimental to the former, On the contrary, the concurrence of virtuous individuals and the bination of economical societies to rely as much as possible on the resources of our own country may be productive of great national advantages by establishing habits of industry and economy. The objects of your insti-tution are therefore in my opinion highly commendable, and you will permit me to add, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion on this subject by the uniform-ity of my practice in giving a decided preference to the products and fabrics of America whenever it may be done without involving unreasonable expense or very great incon-

"Has the proper exercise of the power conferred by the constitution upon Congres to regulate commerce so as to restrain the importation of foreign goods and protect American industries met the expectations of Washington and his compatisois. A careful and unprejudiced study of our history, it appears to me, will convince anyone that it can more than justified their expectations. Protection has been the key that has unlocked to us the receptacle of national and individual wealth and prosperity. [Gheers] All our prosperity can be directly traced to the protective policy and all our fluancial and business reverses can lust as certainly be traced to the abandon.

how large a share you have in the commerce of the great lakes. I wondered if your citi-zens ever paused to reflect that our past growth and present prosperity would have been impossible without the protection afford-ed by the tariff, and that if England could have here was a if the demogratic party ed by the tariff, and that if England could have her way, or it the democratic party should be successful in bringing about a tariff for revenue only, and in opening our domestic commerce to foreign passels, the fire would go out in your furnaces; the hum of machinery in your manufactories would cease, your skilled laborers would be thrown out of employment and be compelled to become producers of raw materials; English ships would do your carrying trade, and your local market for the products of the garden, the field and the orchard would be destroyed. Employment for Capital—Work for Labor.

Employment for Capital-Work for Labor. "The republican party believes in the policy that has made your city prosperous, has caused the establishment here of the has caused the establishment here of the varied industries which give employment to capital and work to your citizens; the only policy by which the prosperity of cities, states or nations can be effectually promoted. Any people will strive in vain to become wealthy, powerful or prosperous, when the balance of trade is against them. Wherever the work is done the gold will go. Labor properly directed alone can crease wealth. properly directed alone can crease wealth. The products of human industry represent labor, and if made abroad are dear to our people at any price. The importer, the com-mission merchant, the banker, the wholesale mission merchant, the banker, the wholesale and retail dealer, may for a time be profited by the free importation of foreign merchandise although the country is being in the meantime bankrupted and ruined. But the end must come when all classes are involved in the common ruin that first overtakes the farmer and laborer. Let me try to formulate in a few brief sentencial the remultican decretions on the taxif tences the republican doctrine on the tariff question. It believes that Congress has power under the provisions of the federal constitution and it is its duty to impose duties upon imports for the purpose of re-straining the importation into this country of the products of human industry from abroad, and thus protecting American industries from the dis-astrous competition of cheap labor countries. That protection to American labor can only be secured by imposing such duties upon foreign importation as will offset the difference in the price of labor in the two countries. When the condition of the Treasury will permit it, it believes that all such articles as are not made or grown in this country should be put on the free list, and made as cheap as possible, and that the necessary revenues to support the government, to be raised by duties upon imports, should be de-rived from duties laid upon such articles as come in competition with our domestic products, in order that as far as possible the domestic demand shall be supplied by articles produced by our own citizens. It be-lieves that competition among 65.000,000 of people, the most energetic and industrious upon the face of the globe, with millions of money lying idle in the savings banks and other millions loaned readily in the great money centres at five or six per cent per annum, will reduce prices in this country as low as is consistent with reasonable profits on the capital invested in manufactures and fair wages to workingmen. It believes that to invite competion with our laborers from the laborers of Europe and Asia would either deprive them of employment by driving American capital out of business and de-stroying our industries, or would necessitate the reduction of wages in this country to the standard of wages in foreign countries. The great purpose of protection is to maintain the present rate of wages of American laborers and enable American industries to be maintained, thus creating a home market for our agricultural products. [Prolonged applause. The Issue Squarely Drawn. "At the last presidential election the issue

between free trade and protection was squarely drawn. The St. Louis convention followed the lead of President Cleve-land and declared for free trade. The republican convention gladly accepted the issue and pronounced for pro-tection to American capital and American labbr. The people declared for the protective system and elected a republican president and a republican congress to execute their will. [Cheers.] In revising the tariff, Congress but redeemed the pledges of the repub-lican party upon which it was restored to power. I have no apologies to make for the McKinley tariff law. [Cheers.] It is what the party promised and the people demanded. It was greatly misrepresented by its enemics, and, the congressional election coming on be-fore the friends of the measure had time to refute the falsehoods circulated concerning it, resulted disastrously to' the -republicans. But it is triumphantly vindicating itself and its friends, and popular senti-ment has long since set in in its favor. [Continuous cheering.] It is the most complete and comprehensive re-vision of the tariff ever made. One object of the law was to reduce the revenues to the necessities of the government. That this has been done no one questions. Another object was to correct errors and remedy defects in the existing laws. This was done under the supervision of an intelligent and careful committee. The remaining object was to adjust duties to meet new and changed conditions and to maintain the protective system. To this end many articles subject to the old law were placed on the free list. These were articles which we cannot, owing to climate or soil, produce for ourselves, the class of articles which the democratic party says should be taxed to provide the necessary revenues. Upon very many ar-ticles the duty was reduced. Upon a few articles the duty was increased. articles upon which duties under the old law were not sufficient to afford protection to the home industry -articles upon which the duty was out of proportion to the duties imposed upon the raw materials of which they were manufactured or upon other grades of the same manufacture. Some people appear to think that the tariff revision promised by the republican party meant only reduction of duties, and that the increase of duties upon any article was in violation of the party pledges; that the republican congress should have proceeded to cut town duties all along the line. But such a contention is not only unwarranted by the party platform but wholly inconsistent with the plain, emphatic

declaration of the party in favor of main-taining a protective policy of serving the interests of America instead of those of Eu-Influence of the McKinley Bill.

"The McKinley law has already more than justified the expectations of its friends. [Ap plause]. My time will only permit a brief statement of its results. That it is well calculated to protect American industries is conclusively shown by the attitude of the people of foreign nations concerningt. The rejoic ing in Great Britain which followed President Cleveland's tariff message and the report of the Mills bill has been turned into Disternation and resentment by the Mo Kinley law. If Mr. Cleveland should visit England even at this late date he would be feted and worshipped as the apostle of free trade in America [cheers]. If Governor McKinley should pay our English cousins a fraternal visit he would be regarded as the author of a great injury to the trade of Great Britain with the

United States and as an enemy of British interests. [Cheers and applause.] Under the McKinley law our foreign commerce has greatly increased, but the increase has been mainly of our exports, and the balance of trade in our favor has been bringing to us gold from Europe to stimulate trade and promote prosperity. The excess of our exports for Dec. 1891, over those for Dec., 1890, mote prosperity. The excess of our exports for Dec. 1800, was \$21,480,780, while the increase of our exports for the year 1890 amounted to the enormous sum of \$113,690,734. [Applause.] The balance of trade in our favor for the year 1891 amounted to the enormous sum of \$142,103,636. [Prolonged cheers.] The statistics of our foreign trade under the Mc-Kinley law completely dispose of the free trade argument that it is necessary to buy a foreign country if we wish to sell to it, and show that whenever we have anything to sell which foreign countries need, their own interest will be inducement enough for them to buy of us without the least reference as to the state of trade between the two countries. (Cheers.) The increase of our imports from Canada, notwithstanding the increase of duties, for the year 1891 as compared with those of 1890 was \$37,555, while the balance of trade in our favor for 1801 was \$10,005.

country in competition with our domestice products were largely increased. The increase of the duty on barley from 10 to 30 cents a bushel reduced the amount of imports from 11,327,052 bushels in 1890, to 5,076,471 bushels in 1891. The McKinley law has had a like effect upon our importations of other grains and vegetables and upon hay, hops and animals. Where the importations of farm products have been largely decreased, the demand has been supplied by our own citizens, and thus diversified farming encouraged, while the increase of duties has secured large contributions by Canadian producers to our Treasury. It is possible that I address some who are personally interested in the extension of our trade with Canada and with whom I might differ as to the terms upon which it should be secured; some who may magnify the importance of the Canadian market for our manufactures and underestimate the injury to our agricultural interests, to result from unrestricted reciprocity in natural products. But such persons, if any there be, may be consoled with the reflection that by the McKinley law our Canadian neighbors, while their market for agricultural products in this country has been considerably decreased and they have contributed increased in this country has been considerably de-creased and they have contributed increased sums to our Treasury, have been given to un-derstand that our laws are framed for the derstand that our laws are framed for the protection of our own industries; that we are not ready to renew the, to us, unprofitable agreement of 1854; that reciprocity in natural products alone is not desired by the people of the United States, and that any reciprocity between the two countries, however restricted in other respects, must provide for the free admission into Canada of our manufactures or their admission at largely decreased rates of duty. [Applianse.] largely decreased rates of duty. [Applause. Under the McKinley law prices of most farm products have improved, although we were blessed with an abundant crop. The pro-tection of manufactures from foreign com-petition has caused the establishment of many hew industries which give employ-ment to large numbers of workingmen, while domestic competition has been con-stantly forcing the prices of most manufac-

tured articles downward.
"An interesting illustration of the effect of the McKinley law upon American manufac-tures is afforded by cotton ties. A united protest was made in Congress by southern democrats against the increase of duties on cotton ties. The duties were increased. learn from the Economist that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, we imported 44, 621,533 pounds of cotton ties and not a tie has been imported for the last fifteen months, unless it has been within the last sixty days, concerning which periodethere is no access ble data. They have been supplied by do-mestic manufacturers, and the price has fallen 20 per cent.

The Value of Reciprocal Relations,

"The reciprocity provision, which was car-ried at least in the senate, wholly by repub-lican votes, has proved to be of great value, and under it treaties have been negotiated with Brazil, the Dominican republic, Spain, and Germany, by which duties have been re moved or greatly reduced upon our imports into those countries and the West Indies, and our foreign markets for agricultural products extended. The year 1891 has been the most fruitful of the products of the soil and the mine in the history of this country. Business of all kinds has revived, the country is prosperous, sounds of discontent are giving way to the evidences of confidence and hope. The continuance in power of the republican party secures the continuance of the protective policy and the continued prosperity of this country. The control of the legislative and executive departments of this government by the democratic party would bring the re-versal of this policy, the destruction of the system which protects our diversified industries and distress and ruin upon all classes. We are upon the eye of a presidential election in which the people are again to be called upon to decide between protection and free trade, and that fact is having its effect upon the democratic majority of the house of representatives. The demo-cratic party has not changed its position upon the tariff question. But there is a division of opinion among the democrat leaders of the house as to what shall be attempted in the way of legislation against the protective system. Representative Mills and those who agree with him propose to batter down the walls of the whole system. Springer and those who agree with him, recognizing the fact that the senate, has a republican majority, and that the veto power would surely be interposed to preserve the American system, propose to attempt to make breaches in the walls of protection by attacking them at their sup-posed weakest p ints, by attempting to put upon the free list certain articles of dom productions, hoping to find in the senate some republicans who, representing the sup-posed local interest of their constituents in regard to some American production, will, as to that, abandon the protective system. Whichever course is adopted one thing can be relied on, and that is the hostility of the ma-

ority to the protective system. Professing

friendship for the farmer and laboring man

among the first industries singled out for destruction are the wool-growing and

lumbering interests. [Applause.] The ac-

house is entirely consistent with the position of the democrat party. President Cleveland advocated free wool. In the Mills bill it was

placed upon the free list. The democrats in

both branches of Congress, with possibly one or two exceptions in the house, whenever

there has been an opportunity, have voted for free wool. It is apparent to every think-

ing man that it wool were placed upon the free list, our wool growing in rests would be destroyed, the 43,000,000 of sheep in the United States would be driven to the slaugh-ter-pen, the 700,000 wool growers and their 500,000 assistants would in whole or in par be deprived of employment. [Applause Wool growing in this country can only be profitably conducted by the impost-tion of protective duties on imported wool. The price of wool in this country is fixed by the price in the London market and is practically the London price with the American duty upon the same grade of wool added. The price in London s fixed by the free competition of the products of all wool-growing countries. ever unsatisfactory the price of wool may be in the United States today, the fact remains that it is from 12 to 15 cents higher than it would be if wool were placed upon the free list, at least until our wool-growing interests were destroyed, and we were placed as to price entirely at the mercy of foreign producers.

Free Lumber Beans Bankruptey. "I commend the democratic effort to put lumber on the free list to the careful consideration of timber owners and lumber producers of the northwest. If lumber should be placed upon the free list it would bring bankruptcy to the lumbermen of the northwest, depreciate the value of every acre of timber land in the North, put a premium upon Canadian lumber, and boom the Canadian Pacific at the expense of American roads, [Cheers and ap-plause.] Reviewing our experience for 100 years, I reassert that all the prosperity that this country has enjoyed has resulted from the protective policy. [Cheers.] It is pro-tection which has rendered possible the great industrial achievements of this country for the last quarter of a century. Protection produces wealth because it provides employ-ment for labor, it sets the machinery in varied industries in motion, and converts the raw products of the country into articles of value. It opens the mines, builds up manufac-tures, stimulates agriculture, dignifies labor, tures, stimulates agriculture, under several educa-tion possible, erects homes for laboring men, and fills them with comforts that kings could not command a few centuries ago.

[Applause.]

"I am a citizen of a state whose western shore is washed by the waters of the Pacific while the shores of your state are laved by the waters of four of the great lakes. But Oregon and Michigan are both states of the Pederal Union. We are all citizens of one common country, whose jurisdiction extends over every state of the union and every citizen of the republic. We may have local interests, but the subject I-discuss tonight is as broad as the continent and involve the weal of the whole people. [Cheers "I am not an entire stranger to your at I spent in my pouth a winter in Jac County engaged in school teaching, and calways since watched with interest agrowth and development. Oregon winter the result may provide the particular than the elections this year. I believe the given her usual quajority the particular of the short washed to be a state of the whole people. The provide the ways since watched with interest the growth and development. Oregon with the elections this year. I believe the given the provided the provided the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided that the provided that t

It has not failed to keep its ple the people when it appealed to them to be returned to power. [Applause.] It has not disappointed the just anticipations of its friends. The people of this country have just begun to understand what a success this administration has been. There have been no spectacular performances. But with calm dignity, with absolute independence and self-reliance, with unquestioned ability and good, judgment, and honesty of purpose President Harrison has discharged the duties of his office, with gredit to himself and fidelity to the people. eredit to himself and adenty to the people. He selected for his cabinet clean, strong, able men, who have discharged the duties of their sitions with such marked ability and good dement as to leave little to criticise. [Cheers and applause.] He has been as true to his convictions and as loyal to the government in the discharge of his duties as President as when he marched to the front to battle for the preservation of the union. The sympathy and influence of the administra-tion have been with the efforts. tion have been with the efforts of Congress to carry out republican principles and fulfill the piedges of the party to the people.

"I have confidence that when the people of this country come to understand that the policy which has produced such industrial advancement and long continued prosperity, in this country is in danger, they will again, as in 1888, lay aside all differences of opinion upon minor matters, and by their verdict in November again declare that American in-dustries and American labor shall be protected against the cheap labor and cheap labor products of foreign countries [Cheers

and applause.] Whether our standard bearer shall b Harrison, Alger, or any one of the eminent republicans mentioned for the position, I feel assured he will lead us to victory." longed cheering.]

FIGHTING FASSETT.

A Rousing Speech by the Brilliant Young New Yorker. When Honorable J. S. Fassett of New York was introduced by General Alger he was received with a burst of applause and college cries from the students. Mr. Fasset's

subject was "Municipal Reform," and his

speech was one of the brightest of the even-

ing. Turning to the students he said:
"We shall be all right when we hear from the boys [cry of "He's all right; who's all right? Fassett," and applause.] I am very much obliged, and beg to return the compli-ment. Mr. Toastmaster and fellow.republicans, I move for leave to print. [Cry of 'Out of order.'] I am further convinare now ready to vote for the McKinley bill There is one gentleman present who we whether you are ready to vote for Bill McKinley. [Applause and cry of 'McKinley, put it to vote']. They both believe in protection. I do not know which we think the most of. It is a singular coincidence, and I suppose it is entirely accidental or incidental-by the way, this is a great occasion, [[laughter], and I forgot to say that I was very proud to be here tonight. I am proud to see you and that you are all young men. All republicans are young men, for men are as young as their hearts, and a man whose heart is right is al-ways young and republicans are always young.

[Applause.] It takes young men to bring out the vote Sometimes they fail. [Laughter.] "In passing let me pay a tribute to the governor of Ohio. I sat spellbound under his remarks, as I believe most of you did. How they came like rifle-shots to the center of the fallacies, of the sophistries of free trade and a tariff for revenue only. Every sentence a trumpet call to republicans to duty, and every paragraph an anthem of victorious praise over republicanism. How it makes your blood tingle when a republican who understands the highest, republican thought frames it into glowing words. It makes we proud to be a republican, to listen to such men as Alger and Burrows and Mc Kinley and General Harrison, [Applause.] There are a great many things about the republican party besides the men in it that makes me proud. The party is greater than any man in it. There is not a man, no matter how great, there is not an orater, no matter how eloquent, there is not a worker, no matter how industrious, who is superior to the great republican party, or who, if emergency required, may not be spared, no matter with how much regret. If this be treason make the most of it. It is true, and unber sometimes, and just about presiden tial nominating years. I am a republican and I want my party to win, not because of any man in it, not because of what it has done, no matter how glorious that record is, no matter how brilliantly it has studded the heavens with whole galaxies of republican stars; I want my party towin in spite of any leader who is in the front, or in spite of anything it has done: I want it to win because of what it can do and will do. [Applause. 1 And only thus far, it seems to me. is study of the past justifiable to the young republicans of today, and that is, that we may be assured from what the republican party has done, how nearly it will come to meeting our lofty aspirations as young Americans in the future. [Applause.]

He Plucks a Few Grasses. "My toast was Municipal Reform. I have listened with great interest and far more profit to the celebrated republican orators here tonight, as they have roamed all through the pasture of republican history and republican possibility, and picked the brightest and best flowers and presented them to you for your delectation. I do not propose to glean the rhetorical or oratorical segays from this inviting field, I can only pluck a few grasses and hope they wont be too green, and that they may remain frag-rant in your memory. [Laughter.]

strength among the young men of the nation [Applause.] It must attract them, not by promises of office—that is entirely too narrow and democratic a method [laughter] it cannot organize them into Tammany Halls, for republican Tammanys are unthinkable. Our party isn't kept together by the cohesive power of the possibilities of public plunder Our party is kept together by that cohesion which results from individual conviction in the truth and importance of great principles. which leads to spontaneous co-operation of intelligent men. [Applause.] And that is why this party before me, brought together by love and affection, under the pressure of no selfish motive or impulse, is so widely distinguished from Tammany Hall, that differentiated feature between republican clubs and democratic clubs. They are or-ganized appetites for public plunder; you are organized intelligences convinced of the excellency of your belief and the importance of crystalizing them into public law for the

healing of the nation. [Applause.]

ere is tonight in the city of Albany an

organization which is temporarily disbanded.

was called the democrat state convention; it was the personal property and one of the assets of the theft of the state by David B. Hill and Tummany Hall . I have just received a dispatch: "Convention solid for Hill; unit rule adopted; protest of committee of fifty ignored by state central commit-tee, who thereupon issued a call for a convention to be held at Elmira, N Y May 21: the convention adjourned after adresolutions eulogizing Hill: Flower and the Tammany chieftains." Why, of course they eulogized Hill, Flower and the Tam-many chieftains, and it will be beau-tiful to read the manner of eulogy, for in it you will discover the precisestimate which Honorable David B Hi ipon himself. [Laughter and ap-It is too late to undertake a long speech tonight. [Cry of 'Go on, go on.'] Now, they are flushed with victory. They succeeded admirably well; they started the campaign last fall, if I correctly, [laughter] ory therein differs from that of my friends from Massachusetts, who said I was not defeated; I recollect that I was; [laughter] I have had a capital inside view of the tiger ever since; I can give you inside portraits if you would like They started out with a reasonable e for defeat inside of their own party, chance for defeat inside of their own party, but little by little they muzzle every expression of individual opinion. They captured caucus after cancua, convention after convention, and at the convention pronounced Tammany Hall the only regular authentic democrat organization in the city of New Ork. So that Grover Cleveland, nor any ther democrat may not be adopted into the lale convention of the glorious democracy of ir state, whiess Richard Croker, or some they musdered place his send upon his fore-rad. [Applause and laughter.]

The Ways of Tammany.

They have captured the state assemby, the

state governor and every officer of the state by a crime unparalleled in New York State by a crime unparalleled in New York State and only remotely approached in Michigan They stole the senate, which the people in trusted to the republicans, by measures as revolutionary as those recently occurring in Chile. They have elected the speaker of the house of representatives and the junior United States senator from our state; and in him they possess, as the ripest efflorescence of Tammanyism, the most aggressive candidate for the democratic nomination for the presidency. This organiza tion is a great power among people who have no particular patriotism beyond hope of pos-session of office, men who blindly follow where others almost as blindly lead Tam-many is entrenched in a manner that is almany is entrenched in a manner that is almost incredible to you, unless you take the pains to follow somewhat the dry statistics of the situation. I may rapidly sketch, them. The New York City Tammany controls the county and the city government root and branch, stem and leaf. There are \$17,110,000 expended annually for salaries and wages alone, from 15,000 to 17,000 employes, getting from \$2 a day to \$15,000 a year, and all those getting \$900 and up are subjected to a tax rate of from 2 to 5 per cent. Even the street sweepers are taxed and assessed for purely patriotic purposes. There are 7,000 employes of contractors, who depend for their profit upon Tammany Hall's kind indul-

gence. "There are 8,000 saloons, which means a treet fwenty-five miles long, solid saloons on the sides of the street, each with a barkeeper and saloonkeeper. Each one of these 40,000 men depends for his daily bread and his hope of subsistence, of future promotions. tion, upon the propaganda of Tammany Hall, and it is a fact that each one will contro three others, and there you have an enlisted army of 100,000 men directly upon the autocrat of Tammany Hall, and they did not get poor keeping this immense organ-ization in existence. The leaders of it got wondrously rich. They pay their chieftain \$50,000 a year for being boss, an intolerable word in the republican party. [Applause.] We have never had bosses in the republican party, although we have permitted democrat papers to tell you that our leaders who were nly such in so far and only so far as they represented the majority were bosses, and sometimes have been foolish enough to believe the democrat newspapers on that subject. Tammany Hall then, is a great power in wonderfully complete control of the machine in New York.

Those Bolting Democrats.

"Now you are interested perhaps to know as republicans of Michigan about the bolt. How about the bolt' Well, the bolt is founded upon such filmsy platforms and pretexts that you cannot expect a very sturdy tree, nor knowing the soil can you expect very benificent fruit. The fact is while our consilu-tion was being trampled under foot, while our laws were being outraged there was not one word of disapproval from Mr. Cleveland or any of those 'holier than thou' fellows of today. Not one word. They held the candle while the other fellows burglarized the safe. Their protest simply means they are bellowing for a fair division of the spoils. There wasn't one of these men who had the courage or manhood, or the independence to lift one single voice in protest against the outrage which has brought the ballot in disrepute and made our franchise a byword among the states. And the use of the polls that simply gives the man whom they created dictator by the assistance of their presence and voice now that he is in the saddle spurns these men beneath his feet; the use of the polls that they having bowed to him, and made him, even when they find they are not to have a share in the spoils are going to come over to the republican party. Do you suppose they are going to be any special assistance to us. I hope they may I hope that good old adage, that when scoundrels fall out honest men get their dues, will be justified in New York and in the nation this fail. But my experience with democrat protests does not lead me to attach very much confidence in this expectation. Perhaps you have a different stripe of democrats in Michigan, but the Tammany stripe is very black, Now, what are we going to do in New York! I have been very encouraged tonight to be assured that Michigan is likely to go republican; always republican in presidential years. It is quite hopeful to know that Ohio is all right this fall. I want to tell you that New York, which north of the Harlem River, is the most loyal repubit is not apropos of anything in particular lican area of equal size in the United except the truth, but it is a good thing to re- States, will also be all right this fall. [Ap-New York has always been right north of the Harlem, under any stress of weather. She has generally been right on the presidential day, with one exception, and that, I think, was when Samuel J. Tilden was running for President. And they will give a loyal support to the nominee of the Minneap. olis convention, I don't care how he spells his name, nor whereabouts in the alphabet the first letter of it stands. We may have our preference, but the preference which is that of all our party, for we are no longer disunited there, we have now only microscopical division of opinion, justified by local conditions which under the pressure of national emergencies are going to yield this fall Why, in 1800 the prophet was in business in New York. The tin-plate liar and the extortionate llar who charged more for all sorts of leather goods when leather was on the free list did their pretty work in New York and we were beaten by eighty thousand majories. But this tiger hunting is all very well except when the tiger hunts you. And I am reminded right here of a story of a tiger hunt.

The Story of a Tiger Hunt. "A good missionary of England went over to India to convert the natives and fell in, amongst other game, with a tiger, and the result was the missionary was missing. He had a nephew in the army who sent the body home and telegraphed that fact. He soon received a dispatch: 'Some mistake, tiger's ody in the comn.' He telegraphed at once: 'It is all right, dear uncle is on , the inside of the tiger.' [Applause.] The difference is that tiger was dead. I am trying to make the digestive processes of the Tammany tiger as incomfortable as possible. He ought to be ashamed of himself but there has no sign of mortification set in yet. This spring we have been having town elections in New York, and taking the words of supervisors through the fifty-nine counties of the state where we had forty-nine majority last year, we have some counties yet to hear from twe already have 108 majority. In Syracuse, which is in Onondaga County, where one of the most flagrant outrages was perpretrated, there is a sign of sober interest about it, there is a determined fixed look on the countenance of New York republicans whice I hope won't change until after several frosts. Now, the meaning of this great change from 48,000 down to the spring elecchange from a 5,000 down to the spring elec-tion may be illustrated by an experience that shows we are going to succeed. It may be illustrated by the experience of a young clergyman—I have some friends among the clergymen. [Applause.] Therein I differ from Brother Hill, who does not want any clergymen with him. He accepted an invitation to preach over in New Jersey and he had been a great athlete in college Just as he was entering the ferry dock he saw his boat four or five feet away, and he ran to catch the boat and made a flying jump, and he landed right in the bay window of a very prominent New York mer chant. The merchant went one way and the clergyman fell back another, the sermons flying one way and the valise in another. The merchant was the first to recover, and he picked the cierical gentleman up from the deck and somewhat intensely and angrily shook him and said. You sacred fool, this boat was coming in. [Applause.] Now, I want to tell the anxious waiters on the shore they need not jump for our boat is coming in, and it won't be necessary to de

molish any bay-window.

But As to Municipal Reform. "Now, my text was municipal reformation When Christopher Columbus conferred that inestimable boon upon Ireland of discovering America [applause], (they call him St. Christopher over there), there were not any Christopher over there), there were not any cities in this country worth speaking of that was about 400 years ago. There are now over 400 very respectable sities in size. [Applause.] That is about one a year for four hundred years and some of those years were not very good years for building cities either. We have built up a great nation here and it is getting to be every year more and more an urban population. The percentages are changing each year, growing more and more in favor of city population. In the meantime steam and electricity and horse power have been applied to subdue the raw forces of nature so that out of every 100 men it takes fewer men to support the rest of the hundred by beginning with the soil and produce and

stable articles of consumption. as that process increases and more and more men are released from servitude our city populations will continue proportionate-ly to increase, and I tell you the problem of city government is one of the great un-solved problems, worthy the best brain and the best heart and the best life blood of the young men and the old men of this country. The modern city differs from the city of a hundred years ago as the modern home differs from the log houses of our grandfathers Its complex machinery requiring vast expenditures of money for systems of sewerage, lighting, heating and the transmission of steam power and all the elaborate paraphernalia of the artificial life we lead have developed a sort of institution which our great-grandfathers knew nothing of. Our states are decently governed. Our nation is governed with a adelity which speaks volumes for our power of self-government, but if there is a failure in all the experiments which we have tried in-the self-governing of people that failure is in the direction of municipal gov-ernment or the absence of it or the lack of it. Our city governments come pretty near being failures. They are more extravagant and and less economically conducted than the cities of the old world. There is no occasion of pride to any patriot, black or white, demo-crat or republican, in the condition of most of our large cities in this country. And con-spicuously withou, pride should be every New Yorker i way oun great metropolis is governed. I am enthuiastically ashamed of what Tammany Hall has been able to do for New Nork, and what we have permitted her to as going to preach a long e have led up to this con all over the country the causes which.... dition of things. same condition of taings exists. I believe one cause of the trouble is that we will vote -I will say we now-we will vote for a man of questionable character simply because he agrees with us in politics or disagrees with us on a question of high or low tariff, or limited or unlimited coinage of silver. You may as well choose your black. smith because he is a member of your church or your preacher by the color of his hair. You choose your President, you choose your congressmen with direct referyour congressmen with direct reference to what he is going to do on certain subjects. You don't choose your mayor or your aidermen with any such view in nine cases out of ten You will vote for the devil if he carries the name of republican on his banner. I don't believe in that. believe it is wrong. I believe it is the highest, supremest sellishness in republicans to com-bat that idea. I believe it is good politics and I am quite convinced it is excellent statecraft. The Dutles of the True Citizen.

"We hear too much prating about rights. We are all exact and precise of our definitions of our rights, and other men are equally so, but my rights from you are your duties to me: my duties to you are your rights from me, and we should pretty soon begin to un-dertake the study as to whether into every man's life there should not be an equipol and balance between the discharge of the duties he owes to society and his exaction of his rights from society I would like to know what right any man has to ask society for protection in the peaceful enjoyment of his home, the society of his wife and children and protection in the enjoyment of his property if he is not willing to give an equal amount of time to keeping society pure and able to give protection. What right have you men rolling in luxury, sitting by your fireside, reading a magazine or smoking your cigar, to lazily curse the politician, while you are unwilling to go out in the wet and cold to discharge the smallest duty of citizenship! The destruction of our republic, if it ever comes, is not to come as the result of a sweeping wave of barbarism, but from abstentation, absenteelsm. In the great city of New York with a million and a half voters. over 400,000 men abstained from the polls last fall and an equally significant fact can be found in every city and state of the union, and they are the best men in one sense, They are, cowards in another. A man who gets everything and gives nothing in society is taboord in commercial life. taboocd in commercial man who takes everything and gives nothing is a thief. What is he nothing is a thief. What is he in politics. He has no right to live under the stars and stripes. Those who would ask of society ought to be willing to It is only tum and tum about gentlemen. This is a favorice theme of mine gentlemen and I ought to have stopped be

took his seat but the audie refused to allow him to stop, and after repeated calls to go on, he came forward and told the following story at General Alger's suggestion.

Eassett's Parrot Story. "Now, my friends, I ought not to say any more, but I will tell the parrot story and you will understand then why I do not like to speak in public. [Applause and laughter.] Well, I don't. At the end of the campaign the New York World printed an Illustrated Rebus. It wasn't difficult to interpret, particu-larly for myself. My enemies enjoyed it amazingly. I did, but not in public. I en-joy a good thing even at my own expense, provided the other fellows do not see me suffer. It seems there was a certain gentleman,-General Alger assures me this is a proper story to tell a triend of mine who had a parrot and a dog, and like the careless man that he was he left the house one day with the dog and the parrot in possession Polly was a loquacious bird and she sat on the middle of the dining room table and Tige came into the room and the spirit of mischief moved on the face of the parrot, and it said 'Sick him Tige, sick him Tige,' and the was immediately interested and jumped around the table and under the but did not understand it. The it immensely parrot enjoyed it immensely and said, "Sick him, sick him, Tige," and finally the dog jumped up just high enough to catch hold of the bird and proceeded to dismantle him, and pulled the bird over the table and under the table and mangled a wing and a leg or two, but finally Polly made her es cape and got on top of the buffet and looked at herself and said she was like the boy that was kicked by a mule, she would never be quite so handsome as she was before, but would know a great deal more, but finally she burst forth, not in song, and said, "Polly Polly, you talk too darn much." [Laughter and applause.] /

THE YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS. Richard Yates of Illinois Discusses the

Question. Rarely has a more interesting or pungent address been made to a republican audience than that by Richard Yates, who in response to the president's call said in reply to the

toast "Young Men in Politics"; The young man in politics-he is properly there. "The scriptures do not tell us that the love

of country is the root of all evil. The best dictionaries do not say that politics is a hol-low mockery, a delusion and a snare. The constitution of the United States has not yet established an elaborate system of civil service commissions to build up a lifeholding class of officeholders, and thereby do away with popular intervention in governmenta affairs. On the contrary the divine teacher, while authorizing the recognition of earthly governmental authority, intimated no im-propriety in seeing to it that every ruler shall be every inch a man, his government pure in principle and in practice. Noah Webster happens to say that politics is primarily the science of government; that part of ethics which concerns the regulation of a nation: the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control and conquest; the augmenta-tion of its strength and resources; and finally, the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and im-provement of their morals. What a splendid thing, then, is politics:

"Let us henceforth, with parity of purpose and holiness of motive, press the young on to interest and activity in politics; politics— science of government;—politics—promoter

interest and activity in politics; politics—science of government;—politics—promoter of prosperity politics—exalter of citizenship, preserver of morality, guarantor of enlightened peace and liberty.

"The Young Man and Politics—shall he be deterred therefrom?" The man who expends his time in fostering a bellef in the unvarying depravity of men in politics is, I believe, the public enemy and the national foe. The systematic defamer of American politics can have no aim higher than the prostitution of American citymakin. Politics in facet, a proble said for Politics is, in fact, a noble field in man's activity. Honest partinerein can but broaden the man a

and these things I, for one, want every young Politics Should Be Taught

"The young man should be prepared for olitics. He should be thoroughly taught, in the school, all important American history.
If you assume that all young men there learn t thoroughly, you greatly mistake. Through some defect in our American educational sys tem there are 15,000,000 American children in school today who are not learn-ing chough of American history. This is not right. Why should the child of the American be taught everything else in detail, and in minutest detail, except the history of the country to establish which his fathers dared the perils of unknown seas and the dangers of unknown lands, the horrors of unknown warfare and the hardships of unknown climates, and in which he must "I insist, as I stand here to speak in behalf.

"I insist, as I stand nerge to speak in benait, tonight of the political rights and claims of the youth of my country, that our public schools shall teach our 'American youth all the beauties of American freedom, all it means and all it cost. [Applause.]

"The young man cannot be excluded from politics. You cannot exclude him from anypolitics. You cannot exclude him from anything. You cannot keep him out of love. You cannot keep him out of love. You cannot keep him out of jail. He is remining the commerce and traffic of the jaid; he is doing both the tilling and the milling; he is mining metals and making machinery; he is watering the desert and drying up the swamp -in short, he is enriching the continent. 'As to politics, he is thoroughly in it; in it too far to retire. Six million men thirty years of age and under will participate in the elections of 1392. Two millions will then and there cast their first presidential vote. One hundred thousand of these two millions will vote in Michigan. These young men will next November, hold in their honest hands the future status of Michigan, and probably of the union also, [Applause.] What will be their future preference is an important

Young Men are Violent Partisans. "The young man is partisan in everything. He has violent attachments On entering politics he will unite with a party. He join that party which he knows or is led to believe best seeks and best promotes his country's highest welfare. He honors America's sublime names, he rejoices in its illus-trious deeds, he glories in its splendid prospects and loves to contemplate its matchless destiny,

The young man is not and cannot be, natur ally, a democrat. A party of fraud, accident or mistake, has nothing in its history or doc-trine, when fairly exhibited, to invite him. Youth is practical; democracy is whimsical; youth is progressive, democracy is hesitating: youth is patriotic, democracy belittles nationality. Democracy is in constant need of some kind of a bi-chloride cure for hereditary, habitual and confirmed mistakenness.

[Laughter and applause.]
"The young man in politics is more naturally a republican. If the matter be called to his attention he perceives very quickly that the cardinal republican doctrines of recogni-tion of patriotic self-sacrifice, of education of the people, of preservation of the suffrage, of protection of our industrial civilization are all dear to his big, noble young heart, and are enshrined within the inmost sacred chamber of his soul.

"With all this, he is, as a rule, open to im pression and conviction, often caring very vote often leads, without intention or real cause, to life-long support to the party to which he was first attracted or by which he was first colicted.

He Is Naturally a Republican. "The young man if encouraged will be a republican. This is shown by the interest he has taken in organizing and maintaining republican clubs. At first he was not interested. He was more indifferent than he had been for years. When a call for a great club convention at New York was issued in December, 1887, only nine men attended from Illinois, three of the nine being from my home club. That convention made it plain to young men that in the republican party youth would thereafter have a voice. The result was the organization of 12,000 clubs and thirty state leagues. Everywhere the young men railied and young republican ism visibly increased. The democracy has tened to do likewise, but they were too late, and the election of 1888 overtook them, amid the resounding shout of the young men whose candidates were Harrison and Morton "As a result, democracy now constantly

offers enlarged representation, really puts young men into Congress 'forty-nine mem-bers of the present democrat house being under forty years of age) and constantly urges that the republican party recognizes older men and is unjust to the young. Let us meet this onslaught by adopting what seems to be an Ohio plan. I hold in my hand copy of the ticket used at the election in Ohio last November. At its head appears this name-Wm. McKinley, Jr.-the name of the new executive of our great regained, recovered, republican sister state. Whose name appears at the close of the ticket? Ah! it is that of a man so young that his first name is Ulysses and his middle name is Grant! No wonder Ohio is republican. Old and young carry her standards into battle. It is not old men for counsel and young men for war,' but it is old men and young men, both for counsel and both for war, and all for victory in the glorious fight for deathless liberty. [Applause.].

Will He Dishonor His Past? "The young men in politics-will he in future dishopor his past? Much of the valor and victory of the past have been the young man's work. Time heals all wounds, out all sores, obliterates all scars, mellows all discordant notes. Let him alone and he will complete his work, oppose him not and the past is an empty dream, utter no protest, and with an enchanting thime of golden bells far up the glittering avenues of a glorious future, he will entice us away from our trophies our war songs, and even our graves. He will out the music of the bolsterous drum and the silver reice of the heroic bugle, and leave us not attrelody, not a tone, by which to recall the visions of a past, glorious alike to graybeards and to striplings and Americans yet unborn. Young republicans will not permit it. The chivalrous Knights of the Temple bore upon their banners in crusading times a cross and this legend, "In hoc signe vinces"—"By this sign thou shalt conquer. And by the sacrifices, the heroism, and the glorious graves of the past the youth of America will conquer time's ruthlessness and man's thoughtfulness; we will goll back oblivion and lead forgetfulness captive; we will convince ambition and promising hope that here are examples worthy of all and we will see to it that the flame of patriotism expires not on our nation's altar." (Applause.)

WITH THEM ONCE AGAIN.

The Banqueters Listened to a Word · From Hon. Thomas W Palmer, When Mr Yates had concluded, the audi-ence was divided between cries of "Palmer" and "Burke," the latter being the president of the University of Michigan Republican Club.

"You'll hear them both," said General Alger, and with this assurance the crowd quieted down and listened to Schator Palmer who spoke as

"It stirs the blood in an old man's veins to look on a scene like this. That's from some poetry I learned when I was a boy. I have been absent from the last two banquets of this club, most reluctantly but unavoidably, but as the scripture has it, although absent in fiesh, present in pirit Nevertheless, in these years, when absent, always making due allowance for the tropical clime in which I was, on the 22d of February I would hypnotize myself and in a moment I would be among you It is late now for remarks, but I will make one or two and sit down.

and sit down.

"There is no canvas large enough on which to paint the successes of the republican party and no Becthoven or Handel could ever sing its peans lts peans are sung by the mothers of our lands, sitting in cabin and hall and rocking her child to sleep These gatherings are inspiring not only to you who come here but to every cabin home in Michigan I hope to meet with you every year henceforth until a kind providence shall transfer me to another clime. I will say this, however, that, as long as I am permitted to remain here. I will be under the wise poternitical instituted and

had called him to the platform he spoke briefly as follows:

"The time is ripe for decisive and aggre sive action on the part of the University re publicans throughout the land. The times demand that the magnificent young manhood in the various colleges and universities of our country should be "up and doing with a heart for any fate." The grand old republican party demands of them action, action, action now, and until a healthy, active and infinential organization is effected among the stu-dents in every collegiate institution of this country, the labors of the leaders of the party will remain unfinished.

"The college men are to be our future ad visors, counsellors and leaders, and if their republicanism is permitted to lie dormant and be finally banished from their bosoms by the teachings of those democrat politi-cal economists whose doctrines are entitled to a place in the land of dreams, idealites and abstractions, the day is not far dis-tant when those industrial monuments which rest upon the progressive and protective principle of the republican party will

crumble into dust and be no more.
"The future of our party depends upon the education of our youth and the general dis-semination of anowledge among the masses. The greatest danger that threatens the re-publican party today is the pernicious action of the democrat party among college men. The extent of their influence can be readily realized. Bear in mind that while but 2 per cent of the voters today are college- men, per cent of the leaders and officeholders in both parties are graduates of educational in-

"We are on the verge of one of the greatest battles ever waged by foe against foe, by a progressive republicanism against a degener te democracy. When the ides of Novem ber approach let our organization be so per-fect that when our Clarkson, our Fassett, our McKinley and others of the gallant generals, send their orders down along the line a gratifying response will come ringing back from every industrial city, factory village and college town throughout the dength and breadth of this broad land.

"It is but natural that in a party having so much material a host of candidates for the highest office within the gift of the American people should be presented for our con sideration, But one alone can be chosen one alone must lead us on to triumph. They are all men of merit and distinction and each is a brilliant star in the constellation of American statesmanship, yet no matter who may bear off the laurels of the next national convention the others will be found in the front rank of valiant volunteers in that batle which we are about to wage against that invoterate enemy, whose star of destiny in company with the lone star of Texas, has sunk behind the clouds of distress, disaster and defeat, to remain in darkness now and forevermore, world without end. Amen.

"As for the college men assembled here to night, bearing upon their manly breasts the gold rimmed badge of the yellow and blue, each one a handsome bachelor-wedded alone to the flag of his country and the prin ciples of the republican party, we are gird-ing up our loins and buckling on our armor in readiness for that battle which we shall wage against English capital and its American allies in November next. We are here tonight but like the pyramids of cannot balls stacked in our armories When the battle begins to wage we will separate for service and when the command of General James S. Clarkson, the gallant chieftain of the young republicans of the nation, is sent down the lines he will find in us loyal, faithful and stalwart young lieutenants in every state of the American Union."

COULD NOT BE PRESENT.

Famous Republican Leaders Send Letters of Regret.

Letters of regret were received from publican legiders throughout the land, all of them expressing hearty sympathy with the aims of the club and blidding it Godspeed in its work. Some of the more notable read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Keb. 13, 1892. Thomas Berry, Esq. President Michigan Club.

My Dear Sir: The invitation of the Michigan Club to attend its seventh anniversary banquet on the evening of the 22d inst has been received and I beg to thank you and your associates of the committee of tion for this triendly recognition. I recall with very great pleasure the occasion when I was permitted to meet with the club and rethose pleasant experiences by accepting your kind invitation. Very truly yours,

BENJ. HARRISON,

Spierat, Grove, PRIMOST, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1892. My Dear Sir: Please receive my thanks for our kind invitation. By reason of prior engagements I have to regret that I cannot atend the banquet. Sincerely RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

> SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1892

Thos. Berry Esq.
My Dear Sir: The kind invitation of the Michigan Wub that I attend its seventh anniversary banquet at Detroit on the 22d inst. is received. I regret that my engagements and duties here will not allow me to join you on this interesting occasion. Very truly yours.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. William Ma Evarts sent the following letter: New York, Feb. 19.

My Dear Sir: I have had the honor to re ceive the kind invitation of the Michigan Club to attend its seventh anniversary banquet, to be held on the 22d of February, I regret very much that it will not be in my power to attend this festivity, and the more so that I recall with pleasure my participa tion in one of the earliest celebrations of the club, and with my best wishes for the continued usefulness and prosperity of the club and the success of your approaching celebra I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

-WILLIAM M. EVARTS. O. C. Tompkins, Esq., Secretary.

Омана, Feb. 15, 1892. Hon. Thomas Berry, President Michigan Club:

My Dear Sir: 1 appreciate the honor of your invitation to the seventh anniversary banquet of the Michigan Club. The royal greeting I received two years ago has remained as one of the brightest spots in my memory. Were it not for another engage ment I would be very glad to accept yours Hoping your club will have a glorious and properly enthuse in the true republican

Yours very truly, JNO. M. THURSTON.

PITISFIELD, N. H., Feb., 1892. O. C. Tompkins, Secretary Michigan Club.

Dear Sir: Your invitation to be present at the anniversary banquet of the Michigan Club re ceived. Thanks for the same and I assure you I appreciate the kindly feeling to a sister state which prompted the sending. Your city is the home of several gentlemen who were born in the old granite state and one Hon. James F. Joy, once lived in Pittsfield my home. It is with great pride that we watch their increasing business and useful ness in their respective callings. I would en joy being with and listening to those who will speak to you but an engagement in my own state prevents
I am very truly yours,

HIRAM A. TUTTLE, Governor.

UNITED STATES SENATE, O. C. Tempkins, Esq.

Dear Sir. I am in receipt of the courteous invitation of the Michigan Club to be presen invitation of the Michigan Club to be present as an honorary guest at its seventh anniversary banquet on the evening of Feb. 23, and it is a matter of deep regret to me that a previous engagement makes it impossible for me to accept I have a most delightful recollection of one banquet of your club which I had the privilege to attend, and have promised my self that if occasion offered I would surely again mingle with the stalwart republicans and hospitable gentlemen I then met. Possibly the pressure may yet come to me, dur whether it does or not you may be sure that your organization has my best wishes and that I trust that through its powerful influence the fires of true republicanism may

be kept burning in your state, and that in due time, out of the membership of your club the President of the United States may be selected. Permit me.

Very respectfully yours, I. H. Gallingen.

LE MARS, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1892.

Honorable O. C. Tompkins, Esq., Secretary Michigan Club DEAR SIR: I regret that other engagements will reader it impossible for me to attend the grand gathering of republicans in response to your courteous invitation. Iowa republicans are with you in the great cause of America. This fall all local and neighborhood differences will be obscured by the grander national issues and Iowa cast her solid electoral vet for the continuous. solid electoral vote for the continuance American industrial independence With most cordial greeting to Michigan republicans I am,

E. E. CHASSELL Secretary State Committee,

Hon. Thos. Berry, President Michigan Club,

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present as an honorary guest of your club at its seventh anniversary banquet, I regret that other en gagements prevent me from accepting the Wishing that the occasion be one of great interest and pleasure, I am, sincerely, Thos. J. Henderson

The distinguished Albion W. Tourgee wrote as follows from Mayville, N. Y.: O. C. Tompkins, Secretary Michigan Club My Dear Sir: Your kind invitation received. I greatly regret my inability to accept, and trust that the occasion will be inspiring and enjoyable.

Sincerely yours, ALBION W. TOURGER

Hon. Edgar E. Mock of Iowa wrote. DES MOINES, IOWA Feb. 18, 1892

Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich. Gentlemen: Your kind invitation to attend your seventh anniversary banquet Monday evening Feb. 22, is received. I macerely thank you for the invitation. My duties in the senate of Iowa, which is now in session, will render it absolutely impossible for me to be present at that time. Wishing you a pleasant time on that occa

I am sincerely yours. EDGAR E MOCK

Governor Page of Vermont sent this pleas ant letter: Thomas Berry, Esq., Michigan Club: Dear Sir: Have been obliged to be away o late and have been unable earlier to as to my ability to accept your very kind in

vitation to be present as an honorary gues at your seventh anniversary banquet absolutely compelled to send my regrets I recall with much pleasure the generous hospitality of my Detroit friends and know that I should most sincerely and heartily en-joy being with you. I regret very much that circumstances beyond my control prevent it.

Very cordially yours,

General William Warner one of the most noted G. A. R. men, wrote as follows from his home in Kansas City: Hon. Jas. H Stone, Chairman Committee on

Speakers, Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich .: My Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 14th, extending me a cordial invitation to accept the hospitality of the Michigan Club at its seventh annual banquet, was received. I regret exceedingly that my business en gagements are such that it will be impossible for me to accept your invitation. Thanking you, and, through you, the club for the high compliment paid me in thus extending an invitation,

I am. Very truly yours, WILLIAM WARNER

Honorable John S. Routt, governor of Colorado, wrote as follows: Honorable Thomas Berry, President of the

Michigan Club.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your kind invitation to be present at the seventh annual banquet of the Michigan Club, which is to be held in Detroit. I regret that it will be Impossible for me to accept. Owing to the pressure of business matters here which require my personal attention, I feel that I cannot spare the time necessary to make such an exmuch to be with you on that occasion. Permit me to thank you for the courtesy extended

Very respectfully yours, JOHN S. ROUTT, Governor of Colorado.

William Brookfield of New York wrote that he was so overwhelmed with pressing en-gagements that it would be impossible for him to be present. Edward O. Wolcott sent a letter of regret from Denver. Frank M. Milliken of Indianapolis was unable to be present and sent a polite letter of regret. Congressman P. S. Post-To judge the future by the past the occasion of your banquet

will be one of inspiration to the republican

party and the cause of progressive govern-James D. Brady of Virginia-We of the South believe your club can do more for the accomplishment of victory in the old reliable republican state of Michigan than any other

agency. Congressman C. A. Boutelle-Cordial greet ings to the sturdy representative republicans

of Michigan. E. T. Bartlette, New York-I trust in the great contest just before us the republicans of Michigan and the entire country will do their whole duty. In the state of New York we intend to consign the senate stealers to

the limbo of disgrace where they properly A. M. Jones of Illinois-I hope all present

may have a regular, old-fashioned love-feast. P. C. J. Pinchbach of Cleveland-My heart's best wishes go out to you. Senator William P. Frye-The memories of

my participation in your fifth annual banquet are so very agreeable that the invitation to repeat the process is very tempting Among others who sent regrets were Senators Justin S. Morrill, W. D. Washburn, Daws, Philetus Sawyer, Anthony Higgins, Casey, Frank Hiscock, James F. Wilson, George F. Hoar, Algeron S. Paddock, J. Don Cameron; Congressmen W. H. Enochs, Charles T. Randall; C. A. Boutelle, Abner Taylor, J. W. Wadsworth, Seceno E. Payne John A. T. Hull, Walker, John T. Cumming, M. M. Johnson, Henry N. Johnson, William Cogswell, E. S. Loud, Charles O'Nelll, H. Townsend, John Sanford, D. B. Henderson; W. M. Robinson of Wisconsin, Fred J. Grant of New York, Robert G. Evans of Minnesota Governor Ladd of Rhode Island, Joseph Medill of Chicago, Attorney-General W. H. H. Miller, Stuart L. Woodford of New York, K. B. Conger of Ohio, Governor William R. Mer-riam of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury

Charles F. Foster, L. T. Michener of Wash

ington, Secretary Tracy, Postmaster General

Wanamaker.

Letters of regret were also received from Letters of regret were also received from William Somerville, Cincinnati, Ohio: Honorable John W. Mason, commissioner internal revenue, Washington, D. C.; Honorable J. E. McElroy, Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Russell, Plymouth, N. H.; Honorable W. O. Bradley, Lancaster, Ry.; Honorable W. O. Bradley, Lancaster, Ry.; Honorable J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture; Honorable N. W. Aldrich, United States senator from Rhode Island; Honorable B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy: Honorable B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy: Honorable R. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy: Honorable R. Honorable J. P. Dolliver, M. C. from Iowa; Honorable J. P. Dolliver, M. C. from Iowa; Honorable A. Higgins, United States senator from Delaware; Honorable J. D. Long of Massachusetts; L. H. Crall of New York; Honorable T. B. Reed, M. C. of Malne; Honorable John Sherman of Ohio; Honorable C. K. Davis, United States senator, Minnesota; Honorable J. B. Hendelson, M. C. of Iowa; Honorable D. B. Hendelson, M. C. of Iowa; Honorable D. B. Hendelson, M. C. of Iowa; Honorable D. B. Hendelson, M. C. of Massachusetts; Rinorable George W. Wilsön, deputy commissioner of internal revenue; James H. Bates of New York; Honorable E. O. Eshelby of Cincinnat Honorable E. O. Eshelby of Cincinnat Honorable Frank Hatton of Washington D. C.; William Leary of New York, Honorable J. O. Spooner of Wisconsin, Honorable J. H. Manley of Maine, Honorable S. A. Whitfield, saistant postmaster-general. William Somerville, Cincinnati, Obio: Honor

FROM THE PROTECTION TREE

Governor McKinley Inspects Detroit's Pearl Button Factory

WHICH SPRANG INTO EXISTENCE

When the Products of Foreign Prison Labor Were Shut Out by

This Bill.

Yesterday forenoon Governor McKinley, Senator Dolph and Congressman Burrows paid a visit to the new pearl button factory on Beaubien street. This is one of the most notable examples of the manner in which the McKinley law has tended to raise an indus-try struggling along in a feeble condition and put it in a position not only to be able to sustain itself but to give able to sustain itself but to give employment to hundreds of workmen. The distinguished party was accompanied to the factory by Joseph B. Moore, the treasurer of the company, and was met at the door and shown through the factory by George Mait-land, president of the company, and Frank T. Ryan, vice-president.

The visit was a very hurried one on account of lack of time, but everyone in the party ex-pressed great interest in the various pro-cesses. These are very simple, the work all being done by girls, boys and young men who operate a large number of small machines. Some of these machines are of a new pattern, very rapid in their work, and not in use in any other factory in the world.

A Promising New Industry.

This factory is one of the most perfect in its appointments in the country and the members of the party all expressed themselves surprised at the great freedom from shell dust which is commonly thick in button factories, but which is entirely done away with in this institution by a complete system of blow-pipes or fans.

"I have been in a number of factories in New Jersey," said Mr. McKinley, "but this is one of the best appointed that I have seen "It seems to be a rather healthy infant

for one so young," suggested Senator Dolph.
"Well, it does look that way," was the reply, "and they say it is growing very rapid. In the finishing and packing-room Mr. Matt-

land opened a box of foreign-made buttons and a comparison was made with the Detroit article, in which the latter was by no means the sufferer. "Just give us a little time," remarked Mr. Maitland, "and we will show the foreigners a thing or two that they had not dreamed of

before. We already have greatly improved machinery and in a short time they won't be able to compete with us at all." "Of course they won't," said Mr. McKinley, you will be so far ahead of them in a short time that they will have lost sight of you en-

tirely.' The visit only lasted a few minutes. Mr. McKinley had evidently made himself famil-iar with the details of the business on former occasions and gave the various processes but a cursory examination. Ser ator Dolph, however, looked very closely into ons that it was all that Governor McKinley everything he saw and asked so many

could do to get him away.

This factory, which owes its existence entirely to the McKinley law, employs 200 hands now, and it is likely that within the next six months this number will be in-

NOT INTENTIONALLY SAD.

Some people may think it untrue that coffee and cigarettes are served free at the tomb of a khedlve for forty years after his demise, but they are, on the dead .- Indianapolis Journal.

"That's a beautiful stained-glass window." "Yes: it was given by Mrs. de Riche, whose pew is just below. She wanted something to suit her complexion.-Puck. She didn't wear her rubbers,

She was sure she wouldn't slip, But she struck a soft mud puddle, And she's laid up now with grip. South Town Citizen (with strong emotion)

-Good by, Caroline! If anything should hap-His Wife-Horace, what is the matter, for heaven's sake? South Town Citizen (mastering himself by

a powerful effort)-I am compelled, dearest, to take a ride this morning on a cross-town car.-Chicago Tribune. Theatre Proprietor (before curtain in Okla-

homa)—Them galoots in the aujents who don't git their sombreros off'n jest ten seconds 'll be a listnin' ter th heavinly chorus. This don't apply to ther ladies on account o' their sects. Th' orkestry 'll now chune their fiddles fer an 'oveychure before, the curtin rises on "Can She Reach It; er, She Struck Out fer the Four Hundred!"-New York Herald. First Lady-I saw your husband meet you on Fulton street yesterday, and I noticed

that he removed his hat while speaking with you. I admired him for it. Very few men do that. Second Lady-I remember; I told him in the morning to have his hair cut, and he was showing me that he had obeyed .- Smith,

Gray & Co.'s Monthly. Sunday School Teacher-Who made the sun and the moon stand still? First Boy-Adam.

Second Boy-Moses.

S. S. T .- No; what's the matter with Joshua! Class (in unison)-He's all right !- Brooklyn Citizen. The Teacher (to the biggest boy in school) George, you have been whispering. I shall

expect you to remain after school is dismissed George-Going to keep any of the others "No. You are the only one that has vio-

lated the rules."
(In alarm) "Then I can't remain, Miss Ohl-mayde. It's contrary to the advice of my lawyer."-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. There was a poet in olden times' Who loved a star; but he loved in vain,

For it took much more than he earned with To pay what it cost for the star's champagne. 8 A bird.

A man, A loaded gun; No bird, Dead man, "Thy will be done!" -Smith, Gray & Company's Monthly. 'All the world loves a lover, the poets say,

And I'm your lover, sweet May," said he.
'Not all the world loves a lover," said May; There's one exception, and that is me. -New York Press. Dame Nature and I can never agree,

She has made some things so amiss— Oh, why should a mother have two eyes to see Her daughter but one mouth to kiss?
—New York Herald. So common 'tis for some doomed man to fall Lifeless beneath the electric wires that

smite him, With ghostly humor now the papers call The shocking episode "a current item. She said I looked as young as my daughter One afternoon when she came to tea; Then she went away in the cab that brought

To call upon Mrs. G. And there a friend who was visiting caught

Describing her tall and saying my daughter
Looked faded and old like me.

New York Press. Smith-That man Brown is an insolent

THE PLEDGES OF 1888 FULFILLED.

Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri Discusses the Issues of the Fall Campaign.

One of the most gental figures in American one of the most genata and McKialey, Jr., of Ohio. It is easy to see by what a combination of personal magnetism and forceful statesmanship he has established himself firmly in the affections of the people of Ohlo and made his voice a tre-mendous power in national affairs. He has now earned the especial gratitude of the reans of Michigan by coming among them at this time under circumstances involving large sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, and expressions of obligation to him for the patriotic surrender of his personal interests to the desires and welfare of Michigan recanism were yesterday heard on every hand. Governor McKinley is the guest of General Alger, and shortly after his arrival yesterday morning a representative of THE THIBUNE found him at the general's Fort street home, busily engaged with his private secretary preparing the notes for the address which he was to deliver in the evening. Governor McKinley would not talk of presi-dential candidates or discuss the possible ne of the national conventions of either party, but as to republican prospects in the approaching campaign he said; With Every Pledge Pulfilled.

"I see nothing but encouragement and the certainty of success for the republican party in the national campaign of this year. Why in the national campaign of this year. Why shouldn't victory be in store for us on the record of republican administration and leg-islation? Every pledge made in the republi-can national platform of 1888 has been fulfilled, every promise of the republican party to the people has been redeemed by the enactment of its terms into the statutes of the nation. Throughout the whole country the substantial results of the tariff legislation of the Fifty-first Congress are now apparent and the enormous material interests of all the states are deeply interested in the maintenance and support of the policy under which their prosperity has been so remark. able that the country does not yet realize half of it. Labor is as deeply interested as the capital invested in the thousands of new industrial enterprises which are developing in every branch of production and manucture. The whole people are interested for the preservation and permanence of the wise legislation of the last Congress—the most useful this country has had for a generation-and they will not see it overturned. They understand that democrat success at the polis this year would mean the re-versal of every policy under which the present condition of national prosperity has grown up and the repeal of every line and paragraph of the legislation which has so mar-velously stimulated manufacturing and so ously added to the opportunities for They will not, in my judgment, permit the country to take that backward and disastrous step. Whoever may be nominated at Minneapolis next June, will in my opinion carry the country on the record of republican administration and legislation."

CHAUNCEY I FILLEY. Declares That Democrat Lies Will Not Go This Campaign.

Chauncey L Filley, the veteran cam-algner from Missouri, was interviewed at the Hotel Cadillac last night by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

We were defeated in 1890 by democrat lies," said he, "and in the coming campaign we will be in possession of the solid facts with which to refute those lies. The demorepresentations as to the effect which the McKinley bill would have. They declared that it would ruin business, bring the prosperity of the country to a standstill, and cause a a general stagnation in all lines. But the bill had no more than become a law parts of the country. Pearl button factories tin mills, and every other industry created by the bill sprang into existence. We can go upon the stump in the coming campaign and say to the democrat orators, 'you said that such and such would be the case, now what have you got to say to this?" Every lie that they told we can cram down their throats with a concrete example of what the Mc-Kinley bill has done for the country.

It Is an International Question. "The second great question before the country is the silver question, and there is only one way to settle that. The nations in-terested in the silver question are the United States, Germany and France. We can't expect either of these to legislate for the interests of the others. The only way to settle the silver question is to appoint a conference committee from these three nations and agree upon a standard. This government ean't make a dollar out of a 70-cent piece of silver any more than it could out of a wheelbarrow load of confederate notes. 'Another question of prime importance is

the matter of transportation. When you get a twenty-foot channel through this neck of the sea upon which Detroit is situated the freight rates on grain will go down to a cent a bushel from Duluth to Buffalo. Then they will drop to 25 cents from Buffalo to New York and 5 cents is enough from New York to Liverpool. Thus the grain of Minnesota and Dakota will go to England for less than 10 cents a bushel and will come into direct competition with the grain of India. The twenty-foot channel will compete with the Suez Canal. And the grain of the northwest is worth 10 cents a bushel more than that of India. That makes up the entire freight. Between Chicago and the Ohio River is a home market belt, where the men employed in protected influstries will buy 90 to 92% per cent of all the grain the country produces. South of the Ohio reci-procity will open up a market with the equatorial countries. We want a deep water channel through the Mississippi and the gulf and you want a deep water channel through the great lakes. We are going to have them, and we are going to have a chan nel from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. The transportation question is in some respects the greatest before the country.

Democrats Will Have to Apologize. "The party doesn't live which can combat

the republican party on these principles. The democrat party will have to apologize the first thing it does when it goes before the country. It will have to ologize for the lies it has told in the first apologize for the lies it has too in the inst-place, and then it will have to apologize for all it has done since. The republican party has nothing to apologize for. It can go be-fore the country with a clean record and a "In Missouri the State League, the Knights

"In Missouri the State League, the Knights of checiprocity and the state committee are working in harmony. During the last twelve years the republican party has gained \$1,854 totes while the democrat party has gained but \$0,256. By arithmetical progression 'How long. O Lord, how long!' In 1876 Tilden's majority oven all, was \$4,000, while Phelps for governor had a majority over. all of only 2,533, while Francis, for governor, received 6,864—less than half of the total yote.

"It looks to me as though there would be a "it looks to me as though there would be a strong contest for the nomination at the Minneapolis convention. If there was only one candidate it would look as though defeat was expected, but when there are so many candidates it shows a strong faith in the tic-form of the anglody convention. I believe the candidate ought to be selected by the republican and doubtful states, and Missoul will not take a leading part. Her votes will be scattered among the various candidates. Callom will have quite a number of them as he is just across the border."

POLITICS IN ORIO.

The political situation in Ohio at present is t very clearly defined," said he last night not very clearly defined," said he last night to a reporter for The Thirdyne, "In the recent senatorial contest the federal administration showed a friendship for Sherman's selection, which has left the impression with the rank and file of the party that there is an understanding between Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foster that the Ohio delegation will be delivered to Harrison at Minneapolis. The rank and file of the party in Ohio are so intensely apposed to political bossism that they are disposed to resent this so-called deal with a good deal of force.

They are Opposed to Alliances.

They Are Opposed to Alliances. "As republicans we all recognize that the administration of President flarrison has been clean and reputable, but the alliance above indicated will work much to the detriment of the administration—in our state. I think I can safely say that 'ex-Governor Forsker unless he emphatically can be will be aker, unless he emphatically says no, will be a delegate-at-large from our state and possi-bly chairman of the delegation. I am told that Senator Sherman and Secretary Foster both concede this.

"The G. A. R. following in our state, which is very large, entertains a very friendly feel-ing for General Alger of your state, and some of the republican papers of our state, have analyzed and made favorable comments on the large vote he received at the last national convention. The recent attack of the New York Sun upon General Alger has had a tendency to strengthen him by reason of the fact that there is a strong sentiment among republicans and among the American people generally, for honesty and fair dealing in politics as well as in other pursuits. If McKinley should the consideration of the sentiment of t not be a candidate from Ohio, as I under-stand he has said he would be, General Alger will possibly have more friends from Ohio in the convention than any other per-

son other than an Ohio man.
"What our Ohio people do want is that the nominee of the Minneapolis convention shall be at least as strong as his party in all the republican and doubtful states, and they will bitterly oppose the making of the presi-dential nomination by states that will have no electoral votes for the nominee."

FROM OLD MASSACHUSETTS.

It Is Still a Republican State Says Con-

gressman Greenhalge. "Massachusetts is still a republican state, in spite of the fact that she has elected a democratic governor twice," said Congress-man Greenhalge of the Bay state to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday afternoon. "I do not think the democrats have any chance of making good their boast that they will carry the state next fall. The entire republican state ticket with the exception of governor was successful at the last election by 9,000 or 10,000 majority. The election of William E. Russell, the democrat candidate for governor, was not a democrat victory. It was due solely to his personal popularity, and to the fact that we did not se the same care in selecting our candidate for governor as we did with the remainder of the ticket. It was also an off year, and thousands of republicans in Massachusetts think that if they vote once in four years they are doing all that can be asked of them." "Will the republicans carry the country at the next election?"

"Ithink the prospects are very fair. The split in the democrat party is not going to strengthen it any, to say the least. What is now called the democrat party is not founded on any principles and never has been. It is composed principally of objectors to other parties. The republicans are in good fighting trim, and stand a good chance of securing a sweeping victory."
"Who will be the nominee for president!"

"It looks to me as though Harrison would be renominated, but there are a number of other promising candidates. Baine seems to be out of it, and I am inclined to think he will not be among the possibilities. General Alger is very well liked in the east, and would make a strong candidate. The efforts of the New York Sun to besmirch his record have fallen flat, and have helped General Alger instead of injuring him."
"Is Blair a candidate?"

"Not seriously, I think. If anybody is pushing him to the front it must be as a

A GRAND OLD VETERAN.

Ex-Governor Luce Says the Party Can Point to Tangible Results.

Ex-Governor Cyrus G. Luce, one of the most highly respected and honored republicans in the state, was among those who arrived yesterdey for the purpose of attending the ban-quet. He was somewhat lame from a recent injury to one of his knees, caused by a fall, but wherever he went he was the center of a group of his friends.

"Such gatherings as these do us all good," he said, "and while I think that public senti-ment is in a very healthy condition regarding the political issues of the day, it will do no locality any harm to have people go back and tell of the things that are said and done on

"What does the general sentiment seem to be regarding the presidential nomination?"
"Well, I have traveled over the state among the farmers a great deal lately and have heard a great deal of talk, but it does not seem to have crystalized very much as yet. Alger is very popular with every one, especially, of course with the G. A. R. people, and if he wants the support of the delegation, he will undoubtedly receive it. It is a little early yet to make any prophesies in this matter, but during the next two months there will be an immense amount of talk. After this has gone on for a time, then some-thing more definite can be foretold. There are several persons in the field, any one of whom would make good presidents, but we want a man that not only has the qualifications for a good president but who will make

"I think we shall have matters about our own way this fall, as things are in a much better condition than a year ago. Then the McKinley law was untried and the democrats had it all their own way with their prophesles of evil. Now, however, we are able to point tangible results of its operation and think that it has been generally conceded that the results are beneficial."

A MICHIGAN MAN.

John T. Rich of Elba Thinks the Pros pect Is Bright.

BUNE.

John T. Rich of Elba, whose sterling qualities are well known to every republican in the state, and who is regarded in many quarters as the next governor, was standing in the Russell House lobby yesterday when he was accosted by a reporter for THE THI-

"Now I wouldn't say anything about me if I were you," he said, "people don't care to read about what I say so often. I'm per-fectly willing to give you all the information I have but there is no necessity, for saying anything about me."

The reporter remarked that perhaps the people to whom he referred might have a different opinion about the maiter, and pro-ceeded to get as much "information" as he

"I live never," said Mr. Rich, "had reason to take a brighter view of the situation from a republican point of view than just now. I think that in our locality we will have it all

our over way.
"Tas presidential offilook? Well, to tell the truth I haven't heard much said about that question yet in one way or another. The principles seem to be under discussion so far as I have observed more than the men. As to Genral Alger I have a warm personal regard or him, and think that if he wants our delegation it will be his. I think that we will carry he state in the election, notwithstant-ing the democrat tactics, and figure on the basis of the senatorial districts, that we shall capfur about twenty-one out of thirty-two

WILL WIN BACK THE STATE.

Senate McMillan Speaks Confidently

of Republican Success,
close of the meeting of the state
committee Senator McMilian and a
rof the members of the committee
d to General Alger's house to take

PRINTER: "We planned some important work, but that cannot be made public at wresent. The forces are well in hand, and a trong effort will be made to wrest the state

from the democrats."

"How is Congress getting along!"

"The house is doing practically nothing.
The democrats have so big a majority that
they don't know what to do with it. They are making the cry of economy, and will probably put an inadequate appropriation bill through. The senate will refuse to indorse it, and a conference committee will be appointed and probably agree on something-after a long contest."

"What are your views on the providential."

"What are your views on the presidential "I have nothing to say except what I said in an interview with the Washington correspondent of The Tribune recently. President Harrison's administration is regarded very favorably, but the Michigan men strongly favor of General Alger."

CONGRESSMAN O'DONNELL

Thinks the Car-Coupler Bill Will Become Law. Congressman O'Donnell of Jackson prob-ably made as many demonstrations of enthus-

iasm as any man in Detroit yesterday.
"You may say," remarked the congress-man in conversation at the club house, "that the car-coupler bill is receiving a great deal of notice, and I am confident the present Congress will pass it. It meets the approval of railway men generally and is really a measure of humanity, providing, as it does, a great safety for men engaged in handling cars. The rural districts all over the land are demanding the passage of the postal free delivery act and I don't believe the voice of the farmer will be ignored."

Mr. O'Donnell returns to Washington tonight. LOYAL TO THE BACKBONE.

James M. Turner of Lansing Does Not Fear the Gerrymander.

The well-known figure of James M. Turner of Lansing was seen yesterday in the Russell House. Mr. Turner is one of that class who have never been known to be absent from a Michigan Club banquet if hy any means at all it is possible for him to attend.
"It begins to look," he said, "as if we were going to have a much better time of it in Michigan next fail than we had two years ago. I am not much afraid of the situation into which the democrats have gotten us by their gerrymandering tactics. as I think that we shall get along all right anyway, I have talked to a good many democrats outside of the state, and I think that their sentiment is that a mistake was committed. A great many people, too, are beginning to find out that the McKinley law was not such a bad thing after all. You know the tobacco men were bitterly opposed to its passing, but I talked to one of them in the cars today who expressed himself as highly elated with the good that he had received from it. These men, who did every-thing that they could to knife the bill are now its best friends and this is so not only in this line but in many others."

HOW ABOUT ALGER ?

J. Sloat Fassett Thinks the Michigan Clubils a President-Maker.

"I have noticed one peculiar thing," said J. Sioat Fasett yesterday afternoon," "Eight years ago Harrison came here and made a speech. Four years ago he came and made another. Then he was nominated and elected. It seems as if all a man has to do to become President is to come here twice. McKinley was here four years ago and now he is here again. I wonder if it means that he is to be the next President."

REPUBLICANS AT THE HOTELS.

Interesting Talks with the People Who Were Here for the Banquet. Ex-Congressman Mark S. Brewer of Pon-

ttac was at the Russell House yesterday, hav-ing come to Detroit from Mt Clemens, where he has been staying for the purpose of at-tending the banquet. "Things look very bright," he said, "al-though very quiet just at present. I do not think, however, of the republicans falling "Whom do Pontiac republicans favor for

"I think that the sentiment in favor of all the time. I do not think that there is any doubt, too, that General Alger will receive the unanimous vote of the Michigan delegation in the convention, as he is immensely popular all over the state."

Col. C. V. R. Pond of Coldwater, the indefatigable secretary of the G. A. R. encamp. ment committee last summer, was in th city yesterday. In speaking about the attack of the Sun of New York upon General Alger, he said: "I consider the whole thing from beginning to end a most contemptable out rage. It has done him no harm, to be sure, but if anything only good, in bringing his whole gallant career before the public, but the sacrifice in the wounding of the feelings of such a man is too great. General Alger's comrades all over the state have the utmos confidence in him and this feeling of condemnation of the slurs cast upon him is not confined to the republicans, but is shared largely by the democrats also."

"The country fellows have to come in now and then," said Honorable E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti yesterday, "to see what is going on and hear the big guns talk." Mr. Allen was moving rapidly up Woodword avenue as he said this, and the reporter who had accosted him was compelled to sprint at a lively rate

to keep up with him. "Yes, sir," he continued, "I think that these gatherings are a great thing for the party, and the club deserves very hearty support. We are going to carry the state this year by a good majority, and I calculate that we will capture eight out of the twelve con-gressional districts in the race for Presi-

"Who for? For whoever is nominated, and, as a matter of course, we all want to see General Alger the man. I don't think that, in the long run, the democrats will make very much by their arrangement, as I have heard a great many in their own ranks who depre-cated it as a steal. Our district is doubtful, but, as I said, I think that we shall have a majority in the state.

'Colonel Henry S. Dean of Ann Arbor was another guest at the banquet. He is one of the best known republicans in the state. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he said: 'This attack of Dana on General Alger was contemptible. The spirit of it was contemptible. The attack as a whole was mean, cruel and unwarranted. Custer was a bot-headed man and in his haste made mistakes. He is dead and cannot deny the assertions or explain them, as he doubtless would, if alive. Dana is a man of a good deal of ability who has grown sour because it hasn't been recognized more. It is too bad that Dana in his old age should let such gall run off of his pen." Colonel Dean is very enthusiastic over rerepublican prospects in the state and country and would like to see John T. Rich nomi-nated for governor. He thinks Rich might be elected by a good-sized majority.

Several Ohio officials arrived at the Russell House yesterday to attend the banquet and support by their presence their honored fellow citizen. Among them were George D. Baldwin of Columbus, chancellor; E. W. Poe of Columbus, auditor-general; S. R. Richards, Ironton, attorney-general; William Cappeler, editor of the Mansfield News and ex-chairman of the republican state central committee; Harley Burket, prosecuting attorney of Hancock County: W. I. Squire, president of the Ohio Republican League. "Yes," said the last named gentieman, "we have had a hot fight down in our state, but it is all over now and, as you see, we, are celebrating. We think a good deal of your General Alger, and have no doubt that he would have treated Governor McKinley all right without our assistance, but we thought it would be just as well for us to come along and make sure that he would get along all right." of the republican state central committee

O. J. Parker, one of Howell's most popular druggists and treasurer of the republican county committee of Livingston County, was comed the many Michigan Club guesta. He

will swing into the republican ranks in good shape at the next election. Mr. Parker says that THE THIBUNE is wonderfully popular in the county, even among democrats, who read it for the news and other excellent features.

The tall, dignified and genial Charles P. The tall, dignified and genial Charles P. Gorman of Marshall was among the throng at the Russell House during the afternoon. Mr. Gorman is one of the best known republicans in the state and wields no small degree of influence in his section of the state. To a reporter for THE TRIBURE he said: "The democrat party is divided on the question but may come out for free silver. If it does it will hurt it. I think John T. Rich stands an excellent chance of being our next governor."

S. S. Olds of Lansing, private secretary to Senator Etockbridge, said yesterday that he thought the republicans could have a major-ity in the next house. "The position of the democrat party is such," he added, "that it tends to alarm and disgust the country. "Mr. Olds has not been in very good health during the past few weeks, but his many Michigan friends will be pleased to hear that he is now much better.

The corridors of the hotels were thronged yesterday with republicans from all sections of the state and there were many reunions and handshakings. The Russell House regisber contained the names of many prominent members of the party and a more cordial, good natured set of ventiemen than the Michigan Club's guests from big towns and little towns would be hard to find.

E. C. Hinman of Battle Creek is an active republican. He was at the Russell House yesterday meeting old friends and making new acquaintances. "We have local option," he said to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, "and the party is in excellent condition up our way. We always give a republican majority and the prospects of increasing the majority in the future are excellent."

Harrison Geer, collector at Port Huron, was another guest of the Michigan Club. He is a native of Lapeer. Speaking of St. Clair County's republican prospects yesterday he said the chances were excellent. The party in the county is finely organized and it, has earnest, faithful and hard working members.

Dwight S. Smith of Jackson says that the prospects of the republican party in Jackson County are exceptionally bright. - Mr. Smith came to town to be present at last night's festivities. He has a large acquaintance among the republicans of the state and he shook hands with ever so many of them yesterday.

Honorable J. M. Longyear of Marquette, the wealthiest man in the upper peninsula and one of the leading republicans in that section of the state, is visiting with his brother. Dr. H. W. Longyear. Mr. Longyear came down especially to attend the banquet.

The venerable Don Henderson, editor of the Allegan Journal and an old-time repub-lican, came down to take in the banquet. Mr. Henderson used to work for Horace Greeley and tells many excellent stories of his experiences of years ago on the New York Tribune.

Norm J. Cooper of Sturgis, editor of the Coffee Cooler, the state organ of the Sons of Veterans, was in the city yesterday and stopped at the Normandie.

AT GENERAL ALGER'S HOME.

A Gathering of Men Who Have Made Their Names Famous. There was a rare assembly of famous men

at General Alger's while the speakers re-ceived. Ex-governors, legislators in schools, congressmen in profusion, United States senators not infrequently, judges by the score flocked into the west drawing room of the general's home without cessation for two hours in the afternoon. At the head of the receiving line stood Governor McKinley and next to him in the order named were Senators Perkins and Dolph, Mr. Fassett, Congressmen Greenhalge and O'Donnell, General Alger introduced the multitude. The spacious par-

lors were thronged for two hours with most distinguished men of the party in Mich-Prominently to be seen was the Hurculean

figure of Mayor Piagree, with his arm still in a sling as the result of his recent accident. The affair was more formal than the reception at the club but the welcome extended the visitors was none the less hearty. In the smoking room, off the apartment where the receiving party stood, light refreshments and cigars were served. "The house is yours," were deneral Alger's

cordial words to all comers. Gradually the crowd thinned as the afternoon advanced and the hour for the great event of all approached. At 5 o clock the party had dispersed entirely. Michigan republicanism was resting on its oars for a few ninutes preparatory to the grand pull.

MICHIGAN CLUB ELECTION.

Philip T. VanZile Is Chosen President for the Ensuing Year. The election of officers of the Michigan

Club took place yesterday afternoon. The ballot-box was open from 11 to 4 o'clock, and a large number of votes were cast. The following is the ticket elected: President, Philip T. VanZile; vice-president, George S. Davis; secretary, O. C. Tompkins; treasurer Fred B. Harper: directors, Louis Blitz, James H. Stone, James H. McMillan. Geo. H. Hopkins,

REPUBLICAN STATE CUNVENTION. he State Central Committee Decides. to Hold it April 14 in Detroit.

A meeting of the republican state central committee was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Senator McMillan in the Newberry building. The following members were present: James McMillan, chairman; Charles Wright, treasurer: William R. Bates, secre-tary; H. M. Duffield, Colonel E. J. March, proxy for A. B. St. John, March, proxy for A. B. St. Hillsdale; H. A. Conant, M Monroe: H. C. Tillman, proxy for D. B. Ainger, Charlotte; E. C. Hinman, Battle Cteek; Harsen D. Smith, Cassopolis: F. W. Waite, Sturgis; William Alden Smith, Grand Rapids; H. R. Lovell, Flint; T. B. Galbraith, Pontiac; A. R. Avery, Port Huron; Frank Nellis, proxy for W. H. Acker, Richmond; F. C. Stone, Saginaw; H. W. Carey, Eastlake; E. T. Carrington, Bay City; John T. Beadle, Traverse City,

and H. O. Young, Ishpeming.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman and the record of the last meeting was read by the secretary and approved. It was decided to fix the date for holding the state convention on April 14, at 12 o'clock, in

A committee consisting of H. M. Duffield, and E. J. March was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the recent deaths of Colonel C. Y. Osburn, Marquette; J. K. Boies, Hudson, E. L. Kobn, Hillsdale; Tom S. Applegate, Adrian.

Considerable time was taken up by a general discussion of the political situation in the state, after which the meeting adjourned and the members went in a body to the reception which was in progress at General Alger's residence.

A nice young Lamb, descended from one of the first families, fell in with a kion one day. "Howdy do," exclaimed the Lion, very affably, "how's-all the folks up country?"

The Lamb was greatly pleased to be noticed by such a distinguished looking party, and allowed himself to be steered hither and thither. At length they came to a secluded nook where they stopped to rest.

"Fil bet," remarked the Lion, facetlously, "that you can't tell which of these cards is

"that you can't tell which of those cards is the ace of hearts after I shake them up?". The Lamb had never heard of three-card monte and bet he touid.

monte and bet he could.

"Will you bet your neck!" asked the Lion, laughing si to kill himself.

"Certainly," rejeined the Lamb, holding his sides with merriment.

The Lion shook the cards and the Lamb of course guessed wrong, whereat the king of beasts leaped upon him and ate his neck.



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TAXES

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THIS IS A BEAUTY.

WITHOUT RELOADING



NOISELESS AND SURE!



EVERY ONE OF YOU WANTS ONE AND CAN HAVE ONE.

FIVE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE DAILY

FOR THREE MONTHS

H. O. Young, John T. Beadle, H. A. Conant, And we will give you a Magnificent CUSTER REPEATING RIFLE, shooting 62 shots without reloading.

FOR THREE MONTHS

And we will give you one beautiful Single Shot Brechloading AIR RIFLE

LISTEN! LISTEN!

These superb Rifles are manufactured by the celebrated J. A. DUBUAR MANU-FACTURING CO. of Northville, Mich., and are the finest in the market. Every boy should have one. Call at this office and get subscription blanks, and then set to work and get your names and bring them in. Remember, all you have to do to get one of these beauties is to get 5 or 3 subscribers for three months

· This offer is open to boys all over the state. Send to Tribune office, Detroit, for Blanks and Instructions How to Get a Gun.

61 Shelby St., Corner Larned.

PPER MICHIGAN NEWS.

ARAGRAPHS GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES.

telligence Concerning the Most Important Events Occurring In This Vicinit the Past Few Days

Portage Lake people will make a deternined effort to procure the rescinding of the order of the war department which forhids the towing of rafts through the Portarge Lake canals. A meeting was held at Houghton last week at which statistics were presented showing the injury which the order would work to owners of some fifty million feet of logs and to the mining companies, which require ten million feet of square timber. A committee was appointed to present the case to the district authorities and a representative to proceed to Washington for the same purpose. We condense from the Houghton Gazette.

A rumor that the water had broken into the Chapin mine was unfounded. The strike of the timbermen of the Norrie mine is making no trouble. Ed. Kennedy. a Soo line brakeman, was run over and killed at Trout Lake on Friday. Fire in the Chandler mine and one life lost. Damage \$25,000; out now. Jackman, of the Marquette Times, was again convicted of libel-trial before Judge Stone. He proposes to appeal. A French church is to be built at Ishpeming; the figure is \$15,-000, and Grip & Co. take the contract .-M. J., 27th.

The Menominee Herald suggests the name of Senator Flesheim for the head of the state ticket or for treasurer. He would acquit himself well in either place, and we'd like to vote for him, but John T. Rich has an option on the first place and we ought to give Mr. Wilkinson another show for the treasurership. A caucus can settle the matter when the time comes.

Tuesday evening our townsman, John McCanna, had the misfortune to break one of his legs. He was about to enter his own house when he slipped and fell with the above result. Dr. Bowen was called and reduced the fracture. It will be some time before John will be around again .- Pioneer, Manistique.

The Current says the water is within 275 feet of the surface in the Hamilton and 300 leet in the Ludington mine and rising six inches an hour. No plans for disposing of it yet adopted, but there is no thought of "giving up;" when the best and cheapest method is found it will be

Alger county's portion of the amount to be raised in the state, on a basis of \$16,-000, would not have been quite \$8. So the inhabitants of these northern wilds have of hard service, having been in a score reason to feel proud of their contribution of battles and marched with Sherman to the state educational exhibit fund. Republican.

The Marquette Yacht Club has contracted for a cutter yacht-a cruiser, not a racing machine-26 feet on the waterline 37 feet over all, 8.8 beam and capable of accommodating a dozen men for a cruise. She is to be ready for service by June 15.

Yesterday noon Sheriff Bawden left for the Traverse City insane asylum with Matt Gipp, the man who fired three shots at Jacob Reuther last week in Calumet. Gipp was declared insane.-Gazette, Houghton.

The Negaunee & Ishpeming electric road continues to do a flourishing business, in fact its traffic seems to be on the increase. Last Sunday something over 5,000 5-cent fares were collected.-Herald, Negaunee.

The work of filling lake Angeline has been suspended for the present. Eleven thousand tons of rock have been dumped into the lake during the month of Feb-

The Royal Mining Co. has found good ore on section 12, near Negaunee, which can be reached by stripping and taken from an open pit.

The strike at the Norrie mine was much exaggerated by the first dispatch. It is making little trouble and will not spread nor long continue.

The trial of Jackman for libel of Russell appealed from the justice's court, is on before Judge Stone, at Marquette.

The collections taken up in the schools AuTrain, Rock River and Munising, amounted to \$29.63.

Too many dogs at Negaunee and the M. J. man wants a thousand ore so of them killed.

Who May be Aided.

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An impression prevails that any voter may ask for and receive assistance in the preparation of his ballot, but it is an unwarranted one; the following are the words of the law: "When an elector shall make oath that he can not read English, or that because of physical disability he can not mark his ballot, or when such disability shall be made manifest to said inspectors." If one can read his ballot and use his fingers he must mark his ballot unaided; the act provides only for those we find specified in the words we have quoted.

No! Guess Again.
A correspondent of the Mirror suggests the names of Louis Schram and D. A. Oliver for the mayoralty (one or the other, of course) but neither of those gentlemen could be induced to make the run, we are very confident. Mr. Schram had enough of municipal honors as alderman and Sandy-well, Sandy, would bury the coun-cil, if called upon to do so, with pleasure, but not preside over it. -

It's the Fashion.

Just now the newspapers of the small towns are making lists descriptive of the marriageable men for the benefit of their

minine readers. It's the fashlon of that

sort of publications and it's "something for the local page" (which is a valid rea son, as far as it goes), but it is labor wasted as far as the girls are concerned; any one of them could give a better list that any man.

Local Matters Condensed.

A funny thing is the kick of the miners (by contract) in the Temarack copper mine because the rock sorich that they can not make wages. The large proportion of copper in it makes it so much tougher that the increased product is not equivalent to the increased work.

A visitor to Mr. I. Kratze's clothing store can not fail to be convinced that he bought largely while in the eastern markets lost month. His store is "stocked" with new and stylish garments of every description, and it is certain that 'he can please his custoner

Rumor drops Mr. Cleary's name to-day and takes up that of Alderman Nicholas Walch as the democratic candidate for mayor. Good man-strong man.

J. F. and W. W. Oliver received intelligence on Sunday of the death of their sister, Mrs. Robinson, who resided at Plea sant Mound, Minnesota.

Manager Healey informs the Iron Port that the number of telephones will be considerably increased "as soon as business opens in the spring."

The brewery boys will give a social dance at Waverly hall to-night. They guarantee a good time to all who attend. The Turners masquerade last night

was largely attended, the society netted

a snug sum therefrom. Mr. Snell, of Bridges & Snell, Masonville, was in town yesterday.

A. JEFFERSON SEAY.

Remarkable Career of the New Governor of Oklahoma.

Abraham Jefferson Seay, the new governor of Oklahoma, is thoroughly a self-made man, says Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. Born in Amherst county, Va., November 28, 1832, he was three years later taken by his parents to Osage county, Mo., where he grew up on a

farm. Up to A. JEFFERSON SEAY. the time he was twenty-one he had received almost no education. At that age, however, he struck out for himself, and by hard work succeeded in getting through the academy at Steelville, Mo. After working awhile to secure the requisite funds he began the study of law in that place and was admitted to the bar the day preceding the firing on Fort Sumter. Though most of the Seay family sympathized with the confederacy, in a few days this young man marched away as a private in a Missouri regiment of volunteers. After four years to the sea, he was mustered out a colonel. He returned to Steelville, began the practice of law and was soon at the head of the local bar. First he was chosen county attorney, then circuit attorney, and from 1875 to 1887 sat on the bench as circuit judge. Always an active and aggressive republican, he has participated in every campaign, and twice has made an unsuccessful race for congress against Senator Bland. In May, 1890, he was appointed asso-ciate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma, which position he has filled

in an admirable manner. The New Papal Prefect. Cardinal Ledochcwski, who has been appointed prefect of the Roman propaganda, as the successor of Cardinal Simeoni, is a Pole of noble birth. He was in a German prison when Pius IX. conferred the red hat upon him. He gave Bismarck no end of trouble during the Kulturkampf times and of course he cordially hated Russia. He is said to be the ablest man of the sacred college resident at Rome, and Cardinal Monaco la Volletta, who is spoken of as the successor of Leo XIII., is said to be entirely under his influence. He likes France and England as cordially as he dislikes Germany, Italy and Russia. His promotion is politically significant. It s a matter of interest that Cardinal Ledochowski's cousin, a gentleman of more than ordinary scholarship and culture, is a well-known teacher of music in Chicago, where he has fol-lowed his profession for many years with great success.

Notice to Contractors. The building committee of the Society of the North Star is now prepared to receive bids for the necessary excavation for the foundation of their proposed building on Ludington street, west. Particulars can be learned of and bids delivered to the subscriber at his place of business. Plans for the building itself can be seen by calling upon John Mos and bids for its construction will soon be asked for. Bids for the excavation will be opened on March 10, next ensuing.

P. M. PETERSON, Chairman. ESCANABA, March 1, 1892.

Notice.

Office of the County Commissioner of Schools, Delta County.

GLADSTONE, Mich., Feb. 18, 1892 .- Notice is hereby given that the regular public examination for the purpose of examining all persons who may offer themselves as teachers for thepublic schools of this county, will be held at the high school building in the city of Escanaba on Thursday the third day of March 1892, com-mencing at 8:30 o'clock a.m. Applicants when absent at its opening can not be admitted to the examination except by unanimous consent of the county board

ALFRED P. SMITH. School Commissioner,

MANY NEWSY NEWSLETS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

Matters of General Importance Con-densed by Iron Port Reporters for the Perusal of Many Readers Here and Elsewhere.

The call for the convention of the third party to nominate a national ticket makes the date July 4, and the place Omaha. The convention is to consist of 1,776 delegates, if so many can be found. Taubeneck and Bob Schilling issue the

A home for idiots is the next demand to be made upon the state. Such persons are now cared for in county poor houses and, of coase, badly cared for. A Oates, of Alabama, has a bill before

congress making naturalization of immigrants a national instead of a state mat-

A bronze statue of Brigham Young is to be erected at Salt Lake City. Curtis (Samuel of Posen) gets another

trial, the jury having disagreed on the A tin-plate mill went into operation at Irondale, Ohio, on the 25th. It employs

200 hands. Payne, of Ohio, ex-senator and oil mag nate, will, it is said, put five millions into the democratic campaign fund if William C. Whitney, his son-in-law and Cleveland's secretary of the navy, is nominated. That's business; Tammany can understand that.

A joint survey of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska has been agreed upon.

A committee of congress is busy investigating Gen. Raum.

Bread riots took place at Berlin on the 25th and in the fight with the police several of the rioters were killed.

The steamer Advance, at New York on the 25th from Brazilian ports, was quarantined. bteen cases of yellow fever, four of the satal, had occurred on the voyage.

Senator Quay has scored another victory. The Pittsburg Post was found guilty of libeling him.

John D. Rockefeller, as a thanksgiving

offering for returning health, gives another million to the Chicago Baptist University. His donations how amount to \$2,600,000 and the donations of others

bring the figure up to \$4,000.000. Geo. T. Carr reports the reduction works at Hill city (Harney Peak), Dakota, so nearly complete that they will be turning out tin within sixty days.

Kaiser Wilhelm is no coward, at any rate. When the mob was out on the 26th, he rode through the streets accompanied by a single aid and with but two policemen for escort.

The British house of commons has ex pelled De Cobain, member for East Belfast, who is a fugitive from justice.

Work of construction of the wigwam for the democratic national convention at Chicago has been commenced. It is to accommodate 15,000.

Chili won't show at Chicago-says she s too poor.

The Canadian parliament proposes to restore the export duty on logs and extend it so as to cover spruce "pulp wood." Sutton, secretary of the Irish National League in Anterica, can not agree with Gannon, its president, and has resigned. Tramps who had insulted ladies at Mound City, Illinois, ,were stripped and

'spanked," hard. John Scarlett died at Ionia on Satur day at the age of 93 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

People's Opera House.

One Night for Solid Fun.

TO-NIGHT. TUESDAY, MARCH 1

-SECOND VISIT OF-

ADAMS & LENTON'S

Pantomimical Comedy Company presenting the Great Chicago Success

Crazy

For laughing purposes only. Re-written, funnier and Crazier than ever, headed by

James R. Adams a popular Clown Comedian, who will appear in the pantomimical comedy part of "BUTTONS," in conjunction with the marvelous

Lenton. Brothers

And a company of clever comedians, charming Soubrettes, sincers and dancers.

Prices: 25, 50 and 75 cents: Reserved seats on sale at J. N. Mead's. MEDICINAL.

CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only an poisonous remedy for all a mucous disorders and tyste diseases of men and the HORSES

FOR SALE CHEAP!

TWO TEAMS

HEAVY HORSES.

Weight about 2,800. Can be bought cheap. Apply to 428 Georgia St., or this

GENERAL PRODUCE

M. E. BALLARD & CO., General Produce, Commission Merchants AND SHIPPERS.

3743 State St., Chicago, 111.

TO ALL SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE:

ANTED-Butter, Cheese, Eggs, ANTED—Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatogs, Apples, Onions, Beans, Cabbage, Dried Fruits. Poultry, Gaine, Veal, Lamb, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Honey, Beeswax, Broom Corn, Ginseng Root, Cider, Feathers, Vinegar, Flour Buckwheat, etc. Send for our Dally Bulletin. 1-26-6m.

MOOD SAMING

Wood Sawing!

Fred Hess will saw weod at the following prices: 8 cords or less, 75c per cord; over 8 cords 65c per

All orders given prompt attention

Leave orders at the Fond du Lac House or this office.

J. CARLSON

FIXTURES.



SCRULL WORK @ TURNING

Contracting @ Building

Work made up in any kind of Mard Wood. Office and Factory North Sarah Street.

RAILROAD.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.

Direct Route from Negaunee to the East and South-east, also to all points West and the great Northwest, On and After SUN-DAY, DECEMBER 20, 91,

Trains Leave Negaunee as Follows: (Subject to Change without Notice.)

8:00 a. m. HOUGHTON PASSENGER—daily except Sunday, for Ishpeming, Humbolds, Champion, Michigamme and Houghton, connecting at Houghton with Mineral Range R. R. for Hancock, Chimet, Red Jacket and Lake Linden.

cock, Chlustier, Red Jacket and Lake Linden.

11:35 a.m. LOCAL PASSENGER, daily except Sunday, for Ishpeming, Republic and intermediate stations.

12:05 p.m. SUNDAY PASSENGER (Sundays only) for shpeming.

2:55 p.m. daily for Ishpeming, Republic, Champion, Michigamme, Houghton, Saxon, Mason, Superior, and Duluth, connecting at Houghton with Mineral Range railroad for Hancock, Calumet, Red Jacket and Lake Linden, and at Mason with C., St. P., M. & O. R'y for St. Paul and Minesapolis, Wagner Palace Buffet Sleeping Carsthrough to Duluth.

6:55 p. m. FAST EXPRESS daily for Ishpeming, Republic, Champion, Michigamme, Nestoria, Superior, West Superior, Duluth and intermediate stations, connecting at Duluth for all points west and suntwest Wagner Palace buffet sleeping cars through to Duluth without change.

GOING BAST.

Duluth without change.

GOING BANT.

FAST EXPRESS daily, for Sault te. Marie, connecting with the Canadian Pacific express at Sault Ste. Marie for Ottawa, Montreal, Boaton and all New England points and New York. Wagner buffet sleeping cars to Sault Ste. Marie without change.

Glose connection via Soo * Junction is made with Soo line at Trout Lake, and with G. R. & J. R. R. for Grand Rapids, Detroit, Buffalo, and all points east.

10:00 a.m. LOCAL PASSENGER daily for Marquette and intermediate stations.

1:00 p. m. quette and intermediate stations.

1:00 p. m. quette and intermediate stations.

4:18 D. M. LAKE SUPERIOR LIMIT D, daily

Except Sunday,
For rates, Time Tables and other information apty to ticket agent, or GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Nor. Pass. Ag't, Marquette, Mich.
C. H. HIBBARD,
Mag.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

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PRICES

By special arrangement we are now in a positon to offer our customers a reduction of about twenty per cent on all cash purchases made at our store.



HOW IS IT DONE?

By the COUPON SYSTEM.

We give each sustomer making a cash purchase at our store a coupon o the value of ten per cent. of the amount of their cash purchase, whether it is ten cents or one hundred dollars. These coupons are redeemable at our store in Silverware, which we mark down in price twenty to thirty per cent, and at the same time secure an elegant and useful household necessity.

We guarantee this Silverware to be full plated and equal to anything in the market. Call at our store and see these beautiful gooods. YOURS TRULY,

O. V. LINDEN.

1001 LUDINGTON STREET

J. F. OLIVER,

ALL KINDS OF

Saloon, Office and Store Anthracite, Bituminous & Blossburg



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By the TON, CARLOAD or CARGO.

Office on Merchant's Dock.

ESCANABA,

THE I.STEPHENSON COMPANY

MICH

GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

LUMBER

Lath and Shingles,

Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc., Etc.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

PHELPS DODGE & PALMER CO., Boots and Shoes. CHICAGO. Largest Manufacturers in the West. E. H. OLDS

Headquarters, APPLETON, WIS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

STAPLE

-AND-

EVERYBODY

WEST LUDINGTON ST.

Nice Line of Toys for the Little

Ones.

Come and See Them.

Having opened a new livery on

the corner of Charlotte and Hale

Everything at the

IS NEW.

New horses, new hacks, new car-

riages, new buggies, new cutters.

Special Attention to Funerals

GIVE ME A CALL.

BANKING HOURS.

ESCANABA, MICH.

BANKING HOURS: On and after December 1, 1891, this bank will be

open from 9 a, m. until 3 p. m. (without

the recess at noon), and will not be open

LIME, PLASTER, BTO.

Jas. Drush & Co.

Wholesale and Retailers In-

R. LYMAN, Cashier.

F. H. VAN CLEVE, President,

Escanaba, Nov. 20, 1891.

Ed. Arnold.

The city of Washington is soon to be enriched by the addition of another fine building. Congress at its last session appropriated \$2,000,000 for a new federal building, which shall serve for a post office in place of the present building on Popparlyania avenue near ing on Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street. The latter is rented by the government, and has proved utterly inadequate to the great amount of

business done by the department.

The walls of the new building will commence to rise in May next.

The plans are now complete, and in a few weeks it is thought proposals will



WASHINGTON'S NEW POST OFFICE.

be solicited for its erection. The drawings show a magnificent edifice, designed in the style now prevailing, viz., the Romanesque blending with the early French renaissance. The salient features of the four facades are deeply recessed bays in the central portion of each. A clock tower flanks the inner northwest corner. Intersecting the belt course over the mezzanine story at the principal entrance are three overhanging balconies, supported by richly carved corbels. On the pedestals of the central balcony a golden eagle with outstretched wings will give national significance to the building. On either side of this symbol are colossal bronze statues representing postal employes.

The main building is seven stories in height, with basement and attic, and its exterior is beautiful in outline and appearance, while its interior will be well lighted and ventilated, also commodious and well suited for the work of the post office department-better accommodations, in fact, than any other office in the United States.

An inner court, covered with a glass and iron skylight, with ventilating louvres above the roof line, forms a useful adjunct for lighting the rooms facing the same.

The present supervising architect, Mr. W. J. Edbrooke, designed the edifice, and has given every detail con-nected therewith the benefit of his knowledge and skill.

DROPPED THE SUBJECT. Because the Weak, Feminine Mind

Asserted Itself.

"Ten thousand dollars for a dog!" he exclaimed as he looked up from his newspaper. "Do you believe anyone ever paid any such price, Maria?"

"I'm sure I don't know, James," she returned, without stopping her needle work even for a moment. "Does the paper say that much was paid?"

"Yes, there's an article on valuable dogs, and it speaks of one that was sold for ten thousand dollars. I don't believe it."

"It may be true, James," she said, quietly. "Some of those blooded animals bring fancy prices, and there's no particular reason why the paper should ie shout it."

"I snow that, Maria, but just think of it just try to grasp the magnitude of that sum in your weak, feminine



BE TRUE, JAMES.

You don't seem to realize it. Ten thousand dollars for a dog! Why, hang it, Maria, that's more than I am

"I know it, Joseph, but some are worth more than others." She went ealmly on with her sewing,

says the Chicago Tribune, while he fumed and sputtered for a moment and then dropped the subject, especially the weak, feminine part of it. Cinnamon Kills Disease Germs.

After prolonged research and experiment in Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland is reported to have come to the conclusion that no living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours. It destroys microbes as effectively if not as rapidly as corrosive

Tes in Tablets.

Tablet tea is manufactured in Hancow, in factories belonging to Russian kow, in factories belonging to Russian firms. It is made of the finest tea-dust procurable. The selection of the dust is the work of skilled experts, the cost of the dust varying from ten pence a pound upward. This dust is manufactured into tablets by iteam machinery.

Cost of Penal Institutions.

It is estimated that the cost of main-teining the some 100,000 inmates of the various penal institutions in this couneds \$15,000,000 annually

CALIFORNIA MUST HASTEN,

That Is, if She Cares Anything For Hes.
Natural Charms.
The time would appear to be ripe for the formulation of a distant scheme for an im, roved method of direction of the valley. The longer a reformation is delayed the greater will become the hindrances to its operation and the more irreparable will be the consequences of inappreciative and unskill-ful management. It must be borne in mind that the present commission has publicly announced its intention to cut down all the trees which have sprouted in the valley within thirty years—a policy which Mr. Frederick Law Olm-sted, the expert professional land-scape architect, states would prove in execution "a calamity to the civilized world." An immense amount of damage may be wrought even with the reduced appropriation which the legislature felt compelled to concede in order to provide for the maintenance of existing roads, trails, and other necessary conveniences. The unwise expendiure of a few hundred dollars may detroy attractions that could be replaced. if at all, by no outlay of money, but only by the indefinitely prolonged lapse of time. Already-and while the commissioners have been denying that the floor of the valley has been injured by the official management—an insig-nificant sum in dollars has proved adequate to degrade the wild natural charm of Mirror lake into the condition of a mere artificial irrigation reservoir, and the cheap and debasing "improvements" on exhibition at that once romantic tarn have their counterparts in a long panorama of allied barbarities. To the end that such encroachments on the perfection of Yosemite may not become ineradicable, and on a continually spreading scale, procrastination in transferring the management to hands of the highest experiness will be one of those blunders that fall little short of constituting a crime. Perhaps the readiest and most ef-fective method of securing a reform

would be found through the absorption of the district covered by the grant to California in the great National parka reservation as large as the state of Rhode Island-recently established by act of congress, and which entirely surrounds the valley, extending away for many miles on every side. Such an absorption would go far to hasten the arrangement of a thorough system of park control not yet advanced beyond the stage of a preliminary makeshift. The proposed absorption has been widely commended throughout California, the generality of whose people are endowed with sufficient acumen of mind not to be deceived by appeals to the contrary-appeals based on perverted notions of state pride, and instigated by purely selfish motives of personal vanity or pecuniary advantage. Californians are justly proud of their state and are not likely to be satisfied with less than the best expert care of their wonderful scenic treasures. One can find an upland farm anywhere. The glory of Yosemite consists largely in its wildness, and this characteristic can be preserved only by intelligence and skill of the highest order.-George L. Mackenzie, in Century.

MEN WITH TAILS.

Stories of Humans Who Possess Caudal Appendages.

Various stories have been told of the tails of the Niam Niams of Central Africa, who have also been asserted to be cannibals. Their tails have been described as smooth and as hairy, as peculiar to the men, and as possessed by the men and women both. The most interesting and circumstantial account of this feature is given by Dr. Hubsch, of Constantinople, who examined a tailed negress. Her tail was about two inches long and terminated in a point The slave dealer who owned her said that all the Niam Niams had tails, and that they were sometimes ten inches long. Dr. Hubsch also saw a man of the same race who had a tail an inch and a half long, covered with a few hairs; and he knew at Constantinople the son of a physician who was born with a tail an inch and a half long. and one of whose grandfathers had a like appendage. The phenomeson, he said, is regarded generally in the East as a sign of great brute force.

The newspapers, many years ago, had a story of a boy, who was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a tail about an inch and a half long, which, when sucking, he wagged as a token of pleasure.

Apparently well-authenticated in-stances of human tails are that of a Moi boy, twelve years old, who was found a few years ago in Cochin-China, and had a tail about a foot long-simpay a mass of flesh-containing no bony frame; and the case communicated to the Berlin Anthropological Society in July, 1890, by the Dutch resident at Ternate, of two natives of New Guinea, who had come on board his steamer in on Saturday evening, as heretofore. Geelvink bay, in 1880—adult male Papuans, in good health and spirits, well shaped and muscular, who had coccygeal bones projecting four cen-timetres, or an inch and a half in length Dr. O. W. Holmes says, in the Atlantic Monthly for June, 1890, that Dr. Priestley, of London, showed him, at the medical congress in Washington, a photograph of a boy who had "a very respectable tail."—Popular Science

Monthly. -The famous old saying about "Hob-son's choice" comes from Mr. Tobias Hobson, of Cambridge, England, who amassed a fortune in what we would call the livery business, and always kept forty steeds ready for mounting. It was an inflexible rule that customers It was an inflexible rule that customers should choose the mag nearest the stable door, and so all fared evenly, fortune allotting the best chargers. There is an old print of Mr. Hobson showing him with a bag of one hundred sovereigns in his hand and the motto, "The fruitful mother of a hundred more."

-A Nightmare. - "I nevah eat mince-pie," said Chappie. "Why not?" asked Hicks. "It makes me dweam of my ancestahs and between us, they were all twadesmen." - Life's Calendar.

ERIOKSON & BISSBLL

We hereby announce to our patrons and the public at large that we this week remove from the

General Household Use.

Where we shall pursue the same business, on the same principles as

We thank you, one and all, for your liberal patronage in the past and invite you to

L. Merrill's

We shall leave nothing undone to maintain the friendly business relations already established.

Erickson &

FEBRUARY 17, 1892,

BARGAIN BALE.

GOODS BELOW COST!

In order to close out my offer all goods at

BELOW COST

but facts that can be substantiated at

HENRY J. DEROUIN'S

TAILORING

EPHRAIM & MORRELL

-HAVE JUST RECEIVED-

Latest Styles

Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair,

BRICK, TILE, ETC.

Doneman St peer the Engine house, Escanaha

Deafness---Its Causes and Cure.

old corner to

609 Ludington Street

In the Masonic Block,

heretofore.

winter stock before 1st, I

This is not mere idle talk

New Spring Suitings

Largest Variety

IN TOWN.

Call early to get the pick of the stock and the benefit of

Largest, Choicest and most Complete New Stand! stock of Groceries in the city, consisting of Choice Teas, Coffees, Pure Spices, Burnetts' Flavoring Extracts-full line, Cocoas, Chocolates, and a complete line of Bottled and Canned Goods, Fruits, Vegetables and Provisions. Finest line of Domestic and Key West cigars. Tobaccos, wholesale and Retail. Mail orders given prompt attention.

A. H. ROLPH,

509 LUDINGTON STREET.

J. N MEAD 6

-NEVER WAS IN BETTER SHAPE TO DO-

THAN AT THE PRESENT.

All work entrusted to his care will be done in a workmanlike manner and on time and fully warranted.

Bring it in and see for yourselves. We want your work and will do all that any live man can to please.

YOURS TRULY.

J. N. MEAD, Escanaba, Mich

CLOTHING-DRY GOODS

Kratze's: Double: Store. 608-610 Ludington Street.

In order to reduce our Large and Varied Assortment of Winter Goods we have drawn the knife and Cut Prices to Half Value on

&LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. *★*

In our Men's Department our Former

\$10 OVERCOAT HAS BEEN REDUCED TO \$5.

All other goods reduced in like manner. Remember our loss is your profit. Our competitors will grumble but you get the benefit at

I. KRATZE'S.

Flour, Feed, Hay AND Grain

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL : : : :

Choice Brands of Flour.

Mail-orders Given Attention.

ED DONOVAN, ESCANABA

* STEGMILLER+ →LOUIS

-DEALER IN-

MINING OPTIONS

Operates on all the ranges, Marquette, Menominee, Gogebic and Vermil-DULL TIMES PRICES. Iton; has choice properties now in hand to which attention is invited.