ON THE TARIFF ALONE

Campbell Expects to Canvass the State of Ohio Against McKinley.

IDEAS OF THE GOVERNOR.

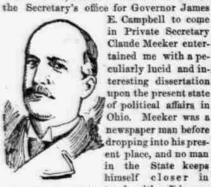
He Plants Himself Upon the Democratic Platform of 1888.

NO ESTIMATE OF THE NEW PARTY.

It Will Get Votes, but the Number Cannot Yet Even Be Guessed.

EEFECTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, June 3 .- While I waited in the Secretary's office for Governor James



Governor Campbell, touch with affairs political than this neat, natty, tasteful "right bower" of the Governor of a great State. He looks more like Napoleon I. than Major McKinley, and I wondered if one of his numerous qualifications for the office was his power to keep the Governor reminded of his great political opponent by his personal appearance.

He touched on all things in a graceful and easy way, from the probability of the Hoopole township's primaries sending an unbroken delegation to the county convention to the state of Secretary Blaine's health; and from the good the copious showers would do the crops to the philosophy and justice of the demands of the grangers, and during the talk welcomed and placed at ease a delegation of distinguished gentlemen from Zanesville; an-swered the questions of half a dozen news-paper men who popped in and out; shunted off a peripatetic calling nuisance; was ap-propriately confidential to a pompous fel-low from a rear county who imagined him-call a political magnate and was should. self a political magnate, and was absurdly good-humored under it all. He said the Governor had not been interviewed on the situation, but that he was sure THE DIS-PATCH would be made an exception. And he was right.

A Good-Looking Governor.

The newspaper cuts of Governor Camp-bell do not do him justice. He is a tall, well-proportioned man, with an intelligent, hand-ome face; a man who "carries himself well," and whose manner is such that it is easy for one talking with him to explain why he has such personal popularity. He had just returned from a school commencement at Logan, where he made an address, and was preparing to start East to accom-pany Mrs. Campbell on her return here. "Of course I will talk to THE DISPATCH,"

"Of course I will talk to THE DISPATCH,"
he said cordially. "I have a great admiration for the journal, even though it does
belong to the other congregation. It is not
an organ but a newspaper, with the couruge of its convictions, and one also that has
the courage to treat the other congregation for it the success it deserves.

"You are a candidate for renomination, of course, before the people. Do you care to sny anything about your prospects of suc-

man can afford to go out and make a fight for his second nomination. I am a silent candidate, however, and expect to be renom-inated. There is a vigorous fight being made against me, but it is a fight wherein I am compelled to remain quiescent. So far It Does Not Show Any Strength

at all when it comes to county conventions. The only interview I have had on the subject was in the Cincinnati Post; which caught me on the run. I told them that the figh reminded me of the description we used to read of a Chinese battle; it was all gongs and stink-pots or noise and bad smells. I am inclined to think, the more I see and hear of it, that this view is about right There is no discuising the fact, however, that there is a strong disaffection among the Democrats who have control of the machin-

ery in Hamilton county."
"Congressman Outhwaite makes the suggestion in his interview in THE DISPATCH that the new system of voting, the Austra-lian ballot law, will help you greatly in the city of Cincinnati, especially, because the voters are enabled by it to cast an unrestricted ballot?"

"I concur most heartily and emphatically with Mr. Outhwaite. The Democratie party is composed largety of laboring peo-ple who are, in many instances, somewhat dominated by their employers. This quasi-compulsion would be done away with; and, besides, under the Australian system, there will be no purchasing of votes. There will be some corruption in the rural districts that this system cannot reach, that is by hiring men to stay away from the polls. only means to prevent that would be through a compulsory voting law. I recommended to the General. Assembly the passage of such a law, which would effectually prevent such corruption."

Only a Single Dissenting Voice.

"Have any of the counties instructed against you, so far?" "There has not been a single voice raised against me in any county convention, except

the county of Holmes, where one man

made a speech against me. "We have already assumed that you will be nominated—there is no question at all about that, so far as I can gather, and I have canvassed the situation pretty thoroughly; now what will be the effect of this third

party movement on the election?"
"Well, a purely Farmers' Alliance move ment would eatch a great many voters, but I do not believe the third party movement, as now constituted, will. Undoubtedly many members of the Farmers' Alliance will vote for a ticket if put up, but there is no sense of loyalty to the third or "People's" party movement among them, for the movem as constituted, is a conglomerate mixture of elements not altogether concordant; but a purely Farmers' Alliance ticket would have ed an enormous vote in Ohio, from a spirit of fidelity, if for no other cause." Do you think that the People's party in their meeting at Springfield, which is an-nounced for August 6 and 7, will name a

Chances of the Third Party. "Without any definite knowledge on the

subject, I assume they will, and they will pull some votes, too."
"What, in your estimation, if you care to make an estimate, will be the extent of their

vote?" "I could not give you an intelligent answer. The movement has no organization as yet, and I do not think anybody in the State could answer the question,"
"From which party will their vote be most

"I should suppose they would draw more from the Republicans than from the Demo-erats, but I do not think there is an intellifrom the Republicans than from the Demo-erats, but I do not think there is an intelli-gent man in the State willing to say where their strength will come from. I am very paign. In 1890 I was selected by the State way.

sure that the Farmers' Alliance party, if a ticket were put in the field, would draw two to one from the Republicans as against the Democrats. I think every conservative man who has looked the field over would

"That appears to me unquestionable, but in the generality of my interviews so far, the belief seems to be that this third party will draw about equally from both parties?" A Little the Best of It.

"I would not give a nickel for anybody's opinion on that subject; I should say that the chances are about even, with perhaps just a little tilting against the Republicans in the scale. The dissatisfaction which exists in regard to the tariff, which cannot hurt the Democrats, may hurt the Republicans."

Tans."

I "What effect, if any, will the demands of the third or People's party, as formulated in the series of resolutions in the Ohio convention, have upon the formation of the platform of the Democratic party in the coming

Executive Committee to open the campaign, and was sent to Canton, McKinley's home, to and was sent to Canton, McKinley's home, to open the campaign in his district against him. It goes without saying that I would not have been sent to McKinley's home to make the fight on him if I had not been equal to a discussion of the tariff. The most arrant nonsense of the pretended fight against me is the claim that I am not able to take care of myself on the tariff."

"If you are nominated, as you unquestionably will be, will you go into the fight in full consonance with Democratic ideas on the tariff?" "Why, of course; any other hypothesis is too absurd to discuss."

INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

A Good Showing Made for the Year by the Christian Advocate.

The annual meeting of the managers of the Christian Advocate was held at the Sevcampaign?"
"None whatever. The Democratic party has already done several things that are demanded by the People's party. It has given us the Australian ballot system; it

Galena Unveils a Statue to Its Illustrious Citizen, Grant.

A EULOGY BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Five Great Names Adorn the First Century

of American History. ONE IS THAT OF THE SILENT WARRIOR

GALENA, ILL., June 3 .- Perhaps the greatest civic event that ever took place in this little city was the unveiling to-day of a monument to its most illustrious citizenenth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The report of the business manager was read, which showed an advance in receipts and an in-

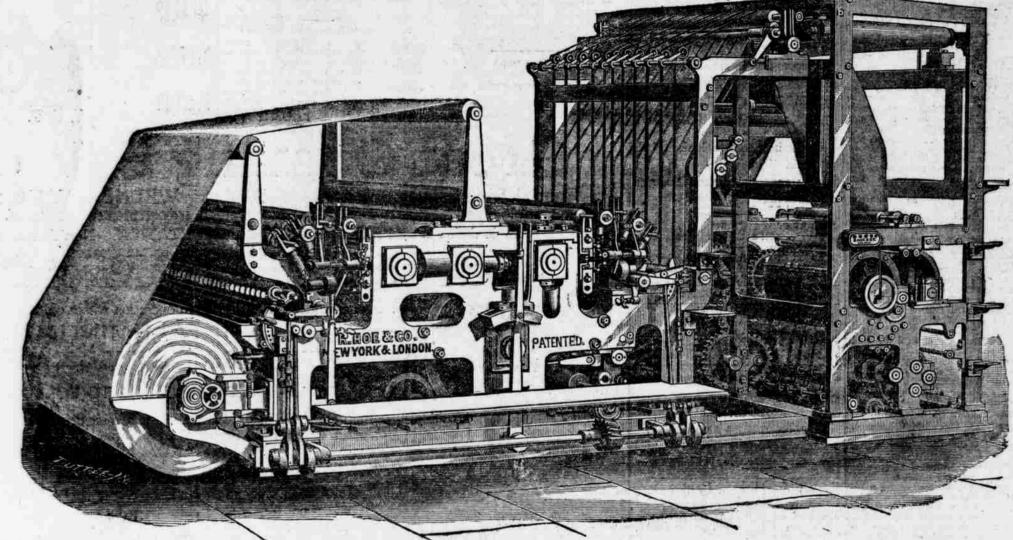
ditions are new and the emergency greater than the schools have provided for, are stronger reasons for selecting only the men who have approximately demonstrated their ability. For all the ordinary emergencies of life the rule is excellent.

But it sometimes happens that the captain who has successfully weathered a hundred gales, is saved from shipwreck, in a nurricane, by the genius of a subordinate. It is not that the uneducated and untrained can, by any natural endowment, be fitted for command. Lincoln as a statesman had studied politics on the stump and in Congress, and Grant as a soldier had learned war at West Point and in Mexico. The opportunity had not come to either to stand before the country with Seward, Summer and Chase, or with Scott, Halleck and McClellan. The East, following the traditions and practice of the centuries, presented tried and famous statesmen at the Chicago Convention, and saw the Army of the Potomac led to defeat and disaster for years by admirable officers who were unequal to the supreme perils of the handling of gigantic forces upon a vast arena. The West gave to the country for President the rail splitter of the Ohlo, and, to lead its forces in the field, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

His Career Without a Parallel. HONORED AT HIS HOME

His Career Without a Parallel. Grant's career will be a paradox of history. Parallels cannot be drawn for him with the great captains of the world. Historians, by

nitely extended. We have had a number of brilliant soldiers, but only one great General. The honors of civil life could add nothing to the fame of General Grant, and it has been often argued that his career in the Presidency detracted from his reputation. Such will not be the judgment of the impartial historian. He was without experience, to training for public life, and unfamiliar with politicians and their methods. The spoils system, from which he could not escape, nearly wrecked his first administration. His mistakes were due to a quality which is the noblest of human virtues, loyality to friends. Even at this short distance from scenes so vivid in our memories, party rancor has lost its bitterness and blindness. The President will be judged not by the polities or policy of the hour, but according to the permanent value to the Republic, of the measures which he promoted or defeated. The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was sure of adoption as one of the logical results of the war. By it the Declaration of Independence, which had been a glittering absurdity for generations, of the land, and the subject of pride and not apploays to the American people. The President's earnest advocacy hastened its ratification. On great questions affecting, the honor and credit of the nation he was always sound and emplatic. A people rapidly developing their material resources.



The Latest Patent Improved Dowble-Stereotype Perfecting Press, Two of Which Are Now Running in the New Dispatch Building

State, beginning with my office, which they cut \$2,000, and others in proportion; it has legislated in behalf of labor by creating free employment labor offices in the cities, and in a great many other ways too tedious to mention in an interview. It has legislated in the farmer's favor in the way of taxes; in making the Dairy and Food Commissioner's office—which has been a bone of contention—elective, and in other ways. The Democrate platform will be made without regard to this or any other movement."

The Tariff the Only Issue. "Assuming that you and Major McKinley

will be the candidates of your respective parties, upon what issue will the campaign chiefly be made?" "Every issue save that of the tariff will be forgotten two weeks after we are on the have, in fact, a lot of issues upon State legislation, etc., upon which the Republi-cans profess to be willing to mee: us, but if McKinley should be the nomines, I do not think they will be named. His nomination will be an indorsement of his bill as passed his committee and the House. They are bound to make the fight upon the bill as he passed it if they make him a candidate, and not upon the Senate bill, from which many of the original features were cut out, and to which the seductive feature of

'reciprocity' was added.''
'The Democratic platform will contain a free-trade plank? "I do not know just what you mean by a free-trade plank." "Well, it will conform to the St. Louis

Upon the St. Louis Platform.

"Certainly. I was elected in 1889 upon a platform which reaffirmed the St. Louis platform, and which declared that the Democracy of Ohio would fight upon that issue until successful. Upon that I made the race in '89. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, then under Mr. Halsted, never ceased ridiculing me because I made a lumber speech in Wood county and a wool speech in Harrison county. I talked what I considered to be the inequalities and in-iquities of the tariff right where it was going to be of local importance, and the result was that I gained in every wool-growing

county in the State."

"There appears to be some question in the newspapers as to your tariff record?"

"In the first place, there has been such a persistent misrepresentation of my course and history in regard to tariff (instituted, primarily by the Cincinnati Enquirer and followed up by half a dozen other papers that have fallen in behind it), that it would not be a bad idea to call attention to the facts. To begin with, I was elected to Congress in 1882, and was deprived of my seat by the State Returning Board of Ohio and forced to make a fight for it. Before I obtained my seat a vote was taken in the House upon what was known as the Morrison "horizontal" tariff bill. It has been stated repeatedly that I voted against that

I Was Not a Sitting Member of Congress until after the bill was voted upon; but when Mr. Morrison brought up his second bill in the House of Representatives I called his attention to the fact that I had been elected upon a platform adopted by the Democrats of Ohio in State Convention demanding a restoration of the wool tariff of 186?. I had made tariff speeches throughout my campaign for election, and told Mr. Morrison and the other gentlemen exactly where I stood. I said that if he insisted upon making wool free I would have to vote against it. I did not ask him to conform to the Ohio wool tariff of 1867, but I could not stultify myself by voting for the bill as a whole if it put wool upon the free list. The bill did put wool on the free list, and I voted against it on the strength of that clause. My action was well known and understood by the people of my district, and in the ensuing campaign (that of 1886), in which the fight was made largely upon tariff issues, I was elected, although the district had been gerrymandered in such a way that there was a Republican majority of 2,000 against me. You will remember that in that campaign we lost almost all the close districts, and some Democratic districts in Ohio and elsewhere. It is true I only carried the district by two votes; but I got the certificate and drew the salary, and was thereby enabled subsequent-ly to vote for the Mills bill, which I did

was then. One Hundred Tariff Speeches. "In 1889 the platform was a reaffirmation of that of 1888, and the Ohio Democrats de-clared that they would stand upon that issue

most cheerfully. I went on the stump in 1888, and I need not tell you what the issue

A publishing committee appointed the different conferences interested has charge of the paper. They are Revs. R. S. Borland, Guy's Mills; J. M. Warden, Sher-rard; W. R. Clark, Fairmount; E. B. Edmonds, New Castle: James Horner, T. H. Wilson, B. F. Beazell, James A. Moore and Dr. C. W. Smith, Pittsburg; R. F. Miller, Indiana, and J. F. Mitchell, Tarentum.

THE CHARLESTON MEANT BUSINESS. An Officer Tells the Story of Her Arrival in

Acapulco Harbor. SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 .- A private letter just received from an officer on the United States cruiser Charleston, describes the warlike preparatien on the cruiser at the time she entered Acapulco harbor while on her chase after the Itata. The letter says the Charleston arrived at Acapulco at

7:30 A. M. May 16.
At 4 o'clock in the morning she encounbut the Esmeralda flashed her light, and all hands on the Charleston were called to general quarters and the ship was cleared for action. The crew were at their station for two or three hours, as it was supposed the Itata was in the harbor, and everything was in readiness to take her. Six and eight inch shells were piled on the deck and every gun was loaded. The Esmeralda followed the Charleston into the harbor, but the latter left and resumed her chase as soon as possible.

A BRUTE INDEED.

He Knocked His Wife Senseless, and When

She Recovers Kills Her. CLEVELAND, June 3 .- Emerson Moneysmith, a restaurant keeper in a small town on the dividing line between Van Wert and Paulding counties, this State, got drunk Wednesday night and assaulted his wife with a scantling, knocking her down and cutting a long gash in her scalp.

Moneysmith then left the house, but returned soon after, and, finding his wife had regained consciousness, secured a revolver and shot her dead, the ball passing completely through her body just below the waist. He was arrested soon after and locked up.

THEIR CAROUSAL CUT SHORT.

The Collapse of a Building Kills Three Me and Injures Others.

CHICAGO, June 3 .- This afternoon frame building on the West Side, built on posts, fell to the ground without warning. Beneath it a half dozen men were carousing

and drinking, and were all either killed or Their names are: John Brahill, killed; Willie Schwartz, killed; George Schwartz, his brother, killed; Gus Schwartz, another brother, injured in his spine, probably fatally; George Schin, slightly injured. A man called "Sleepy" was also slightly bruised. The main floor was unoccupied.

HOMESTEAD'S GRADUATES

Eleven Young People Who Will Start Out for Themselves To-Day.

This evening the commencement exercises of the Homestead High School graduating. class will be held in the opera hall there. The exercises will consist of essays by the members of the class, addresses by Superintendent Hamilton, Prof. Kendall, Hon. J. F. Cox and L. L. Davis.

Those who will graduate are: Sadie Morton, Madge Izenour, Dessie Wil-son, Myrtle Hadfield, Irene Critchlow, Mary McLockie and Messrs. Harry Kem, Clyde Atkinson, Fred Atkinson, Frank Lloyd and Thomas Dixon.

Charged With Manslaughter.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Nancy Hogan was concluded yesterday morning. The testimony and the result of the autopsy showed she had died from the effects of kicks received from her son and his wife. Lucy Hogan was sent to jail to await trial for manslaughter and Clay Hogan will be sent there as soon as his workhouse

Wall Paper.

Lincrusta walton, pressed goods, handmade goods; also cheap and medium grades, with ceilings, friezes and borders to match, and a full line of wood moldings, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park

has reduced fees and salaries all over the well pleased with the handsome showing of H. H. Kohlsaat, a former Galena boy and now one of the millionaire citizens of Chicago. A year ago he intimated to some of

purchased, and to be forever dedicated to the city for park purposes. A portion of the purchase was contributed by the City Council, a second sum was raised by the cittered the Esmeralda. The Charleston was | izens of Galena, and the balance was seendeavoring to enter the harbor unseen, cured in Chicago through the efforts of Mr. Scott. The inclosure was named Grant Park, and already contains a magnificent

> soldiers' monument and a fountain erected by the ladies of the city. The bronze statue dedicated to-day stand on a solid base formed of three tiers of Quincy gray granite, with a pedestal of beautifully carved and polished red granite from the quarries of Maine. On the front surface is the simple inscription in plain, large letters, "Grant, Our Citizen." The statue is heroic in size and represents Gen eral Grant in citizen's dress, standing as if in reflection. The likeness is excellent, and the portrayal of the subtle individuality of

> he man is admirable.
>
> It was the hand of little Miss Kohlsgat, aughter of the doner, that unveiled the statue, and when its life-like proportion were uncovered, the crowd seer bound for a moment until it broke out in three cheers and a tiger. The oration was pronounced by Chauncey M. Depew, which the following is the full text:

Grant as a Citizen of Galena.

Thirty years ago your city of Galena num ered among its citizens a man so modes that he was little known in the community merchant so humble that his activitie were not felt in your business. Three years later his fame illumined the earth, and the calculations of every commercial venture and of every constructive enterprise in the country were based upon the success or failure of his plans. He was then support ing his family on \$1,000 a year, and before the third anniversary of his departure from the third anniversary of his departure from your city he was spending four millions a day for the preservation of the Union. One of the patriotic meetings, common at that period all over the North, was held here to sustain President Lincoln in his call for 75,000 men to suppress the rebellion.

The ardor and eloquence of John A. Rawlins so impressed an auditor whom none of the Congressmen and prominent citizens on The ardor and eloquence of John A. Rawlins so impressed an auditor whom none of
the Congressmen and prominent citizens on
the platform had ever met, that he subsequently made the orator his Chief of Staff
and Secretary of War. Some one discovered
that Captain, Grant, a graduate of West
Point and a veteran of the Mexican War,
lived in this city, and he was invited to preside at the formation of a military company.
He was so diffident that few heard his speech
of three sentences, but in that short address
was condensed all the eloquence and logic
of the time. "You know the object for
which we are assembled. Men are needed
to preserve the Union. What is your pleas
ure?" He organized and drilled that company; and led it to the Governor at Springfield. By that march Galena lost a citizen
and the Republic found its savior.
While others were enlisting for brief pertods, he besought the Adjutant General to
assign him to duty for the war, but
the War Department had forgotten him. He struggled for days to
work through the brilliant staff into the
presence of General McClelland, but the
young dandies scornfully and successfully
barred his way. parred his way.

How Grant Won Recognition. It was soon seen that the obscure military clerk in the office of the Governor of Illinois was capable where all the rest were ignor ant, and that under his firm and confiden hand order was evolved out of chaos and raw recruits disciplined into soldiers. Though he was unknown and unnamed to the public, the Executive recognized in him the organizing brain of the military forces of the State. To a reluctant President and hostile Secretary, the Himois Delegation said, "where most of the appointments are experiments, try Captain Grant as one of your Brigadier Generals." Thus the Commonwealth that had so hotly pressed Lincoln for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, assumed the responsibility for Grant as Commander of the army.

These marvelous men were the products of that characteristic intuition of the West, which quickly discerns merit, and then condently proclaims its faith. Education and experience make old and crowded communities averse to leadership unless it has been trained and tested. They accept nothing outside the record. The fact that the conhand order was evolved out of chaos and

Hannibal, Julius Casar and Napoleon Bonaparte in the front rank." But each of them his friends his desire that the city of Galena should be graced by a statue of "The Old Commander," who, with his family, had resided there during one of the most important periods of his life. The matter was formally presented to the City Council and the citizens of Galena by Mr. Kohlsaat and James W. Scott, of Chicago, but formerly a resident of Galena.

The Site and Description of the Statue.

No appropriate site for the monument, however, could be found until Mr. Scott initiated a movement by which an elevated plot of ground on the east side of the city, 40 feet above the river, and covering six acres, was ordered purchased and to be forever, dedicated to he art of war by continuous service and unequaled opportunities, and displayed the most brilliant qualities at every period of their achievements.

Hannibal and Cæsar had won universal fame in the thirties. Alexander died at 33, grieving because he had no more worlds to conquer, and Napoleon, at 37, was master of Eleather merchant in Galena. As a cadet at West Point he had risen only just above the middle of his class. As a subaltern on the frontier and in Mexico, he had done no more than perform his duty with the courage and capacity of the average West Pointer. He had pursued agriculture with his customary of a fraid to do the work of the farm himself not a fraid to do the work of the farm himself not remain and the torter and the roth war by continuous service and unequaled opportunities, and displayed the most brilliant qualities at continuous and the thirties. Alexander died at 33, grieving because he had no more worlds to conquer, and Napoleon, at 37, was master of Europe. But Grant, at 40, was an obscure leather merchant in Galena. As a cadet at West Point he had risen only in the foreign part of the torical him and capacity of the average west of the most implementation of the triple and capacity of the average west Pointer. He had pursued agriculture with his customary of the part of west provided to the work of the farm himself and the provided t had learned the art of war by continuous

Clients failed to retain him as a surveyor, his real estate office had to be closed, and he was not a factor in the tanners' firm.

But the moment that the greatestresponsibilities were thrust upon him and the fate of his country rested upon his shoulders, this indifferent farmer, business man, merchant, became the foremost figure of the century. The reserve powers of a dominant intellect, which ordinary affairs could not move came into action. A mighty mind. lients failed to retain him as a sur

intellect, which ordinary affairs could not move, came into action. A mighty mind, which God had kept for the hour of supreme danger to the Republic, grasped the scattered elements of strength, solidified them into a resistless force and organized victory. He divined the purposes of the enemy as well as he knew his own plans. His brain became clearer, his strutegy more perfect, and his confidence in himself more serene as his power increased.

Wenderfully Fertille in Resources. Wonderfully Fertile in Resources

He could lead the assault at Donelson, or

the forlorn hope at Shiloh, or maneuver his

forces with exquisite skill and rare originality of resources at Vicksburg, as the best of brigade or corps commanders, or before Richmond calmly conduct a campaign covering a continent, and many armies with consummate generalship. At the critical hour during the battle of Sedan, when the German Emperor and Bismarck were anxjously waiting the result and watching their silert General, an officer rode up and an-nounced that two corps of the German nounced that two corps of the German army marching from opposite directions had met at a certain hour. The movement closed in the French and ended the war. You Moltke simply said, "The calculation was correct." Grant had not the scientific training and wonderful staff of the Prussian Field Marshal, but he possessed in the highest degree the same clear vision and accurate reasoning. The calculation was always correct, and the victory sure.

The mantle of prophecy nolonger descends upon a successor, and the divine purpose is for revealed to mortals. There exists, however, in avery age masterful men, who are not revealed to mortals. There exists, however, in every age masterful men, who are masterful because they see with clear vision the course of events, and fearlessly act upon the forecast. By this faculty the statesman saves his country from disaster or lifts it to the pinnacle of power, the soldier plucks victory from defeat, and the man of affairs astonishes the world by the magnitude and success of his operations. It was pre-eminently Grant's gift. Four days after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumpter, he wrote from Galena a letter to his father-in-law predicting the uprising of the North and the fall of slavery.

Others saw only the commercial spirit of the free States, he, far in advance of the

Others saw only the commercial spirit of the free States, he, far in advance of the public men'of the time, divined that superb patriotism which inspired millions to leave the farm and the family, their business and their homes to save the Union. While statesmen of all parties were temporizing and compromising with the slave power, this silent thinker, in the rear ranks of the people, pierced with undimmed eyes the veil which had clouded the vision of the nation for a hundred years. His calm judgnation for a hundred years. His calm judg-ment comprehended the forces in the con-fliet, and that their collision would break and pulverize the shackles of the slave. Proof of Grant's Military Genius.

He possessed beyond most leaders the loyal and enthusiastic devotion of his peo-ple, and he was the idol of his army. In estimating the results and awarding the credit of the last campaign of the war, we must remember that General Lee had defeated or balled every opponent for three years, and that after a contest unparalleled in in des-perate valor, frightful earnage and match-less strategy, he surrendered his sword to

The number of men who have led their The number of men who have led their generation and whose fame will grow with time is very few in any nation. Their unapproachable position has been reached because no one else could have done their work. They appear only in those crises when the life or future of their country is at stake. The United States are surprisingly rich in naving possessed three such exalted intelligences in their first century, Washington, Lincoln and Grant. The Father of his Country stands alone among the founders of try stands alone among the founders of States and defenders of the liberties of the

Many Presidents, Only One Great Genera There have been many Presidents of the United States, and the goll will be inded-

are subject to frequent financial conditions which cause stringency of money and commercial dieaster. To secure quick fortunes debts are recklessly incurred, and debt becomes the author of a currency craze.

President Grant set the wholesome fashion of resisting and reasoning with this frenzy. Against the advice of his Cabinet and many of his party admirers he vetoed the inflation bill. He had never studied financial problems, and yet the same intuitive grasp of critical situations which saved the country from bankruptcy by defeating flat money, restored public and individual credit by the resumption of specie payments.

Dealing With Financial Problems.

Dealing With Financial Problems.

The funding of our war debt at'a lower rate of interest made possible the magical payment of the principal. The admission of last of the rebel States into the Union, and universal amnesty for political offenses, quickened the latent loyalty of the South, and turned its unfettered and flery energies. to that development of its unequalled nat ural wealth which has added incalculably to

the prosperity and power or the common-wealth.

These wise measures will ever form a bril-liant page in American history, but the ad-ministration of General Grant will have a place in the annals of the world for imagur-ating and successfully carrying out the policy of the submission of international disputes to arbitration. The Geneva confer-ence, and the judicial settlement of the Ala-bama claims will grow in importance and grandeur with time. As the nations of the earth dishand their armaments and are gov-erned by the laws of reason and humanity, they will recur to this beneficient settlement hey will recur to this beneficient settlement between the United States and Great Britain between the United States and Great Britain and General Grant's memorable words upon receiving the freedom of the City of London: "Although a soldier by education and pro-fession, I have never felt any sort of fond-ness for war, and I have never advocated it, except as a means of peace"—and they will hall him as one of the benefactors of mankind.

will hall him as one of the benefactors of mankind.

He has been called a silent man, and yet I have often heard him hold a little company in delighted attention for hours by the charm of his conversation. His simple marrative was graphic, his discussions lucid, and subtle flashes of humor sparkled through his talk. He said that when he spoke to an audience his knees knocked together, and this was evident in his manner and address, but the speech was often a welcome message to the country. As he was speaking one evening with considerable embarrassment, he pointed to a speaker who had just entered the hall, and said: "If I could stand in his shoes and he in mine, how much happler for me and better for you." Who of this generation could fill that great place? As the years increase, events crowd upon each other with such volume, that the lesser ones are crushed out of memory. Most reputations are forgotten by the succeeding generation and few survive a century.

the close.

General Grant was the product and repre

sentative of the best element of our social life. Home and its associations have been the training and inspiration of our greatest and noblest men. They have come from the class which had neither poverty nor riches, class which had neither poverty nor riches, and which was compelled to work for the support of the family, and the education of the children. Its members are God-fearing men and loving, self-sacrificing women. It gave us Lincoln from the farm, Garfield from the tow path, Sherman from the crowded house of the brave and struggling widow, Sherman from the humble cottage, and Grant from the home of the country storekeeper of the Ohio wilderness. These men never lost their sympathy with every human lot and aspiration, or the homely simplicity of their early conditions and training. Grant was clerk in the Custom House and President of the United States, a Lieutenant in Mexico and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Union, numbering over a million of men, the unknown junior in a tanners' firm at Galena, and the guests of Emperors and Kings. But the memory of the church of his mother was ever visible in his reverent regard for her teachings. reverent regard for her teachings.

Some of Grant's Memorable Words. Through the verses of great poets runs a familiar strain, through the works of great composers an oft repeated tune, and through the speeches of great orators a recurring and characteristic thought. These are the germs which exhibit the moving forces of their minds. During the war "I propose to move minds. During the war "I propose to move immediately upon your works;" "Unconditional surrender;" "I shall take no backward stop;" "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," are the beacon lights of the plans and strategy of Grant the soldier. At Appomattox, "The war is over; "The rebels are our countrymen ngain;" at the threshold of the Presidency, "Let us have peace;" on his bed of agony and death at Mount McGregor, when his power of speech was gone, writing to a Confederate General by his bedside, "Much as I suffer, I do it with pleasure, if by that suffering can be accomplished the union of my country," are the indices of the labors, the aspirations and the prayer of Grant, the statesman and the patriot.

positively cures, 15 cents: at druggistes

prosperity and power of the Commo

The Great Names of the Present Century. In our thousandth year as a nation, the only statesmen or soldiers of our first hundred years whose names will decorate the celebration will be Washington and Hamilton for the beginning, Webster for the middle periods and Lincoln and Grant for

DAISY CORN CURE relieves at once and

Chicago, June 3.—A well-known Pittsburg capitalist has been spending several days in the city looking carefully into the details of construction of Chicago's newest great office buildings, of which more than a dozen are now in process of erection, the steel for them coming from Pittsburg. "I have been looking over your big buildings," he said this afternoon, "and I am surprised at what I have seen. They are certainly the most architectural development, that has been architectural development that has been witnessed in any city in the world within the same length of time. Eighteen buildings, covering from 50 feet to a block, the lowest 13 stories and the highest 20 stories, and all within a couple of years.

"The growth that it represents is amazing.
One has to stop a moment and think before
he can realize it. Yet, strange as it is, I shall
not be surprised if I see the same thing done on even a larger scale in the city of Pitts-

Pittsburg Under Like Influence.

"The forces which have produced these monster business buildings in the heart of Chicago are at work in precisely the same way in Pittsburg, and, unless I am much mistaken, the same results will follow there. Your big buildings are the logical result of your improved means of local transit. years ago, when Chicago had not 1 ig better than horsecar lines, a four-story building was big enough, and when a man put on a fifth or a sixth he was thought by put on a fifth or a sixth he was thought by many to be making a very unbusiness like investment of his money. Since that time your principal horsecar lines have been cabled, and that has increased their carrying capacity tenfold. Then scores of feeders and cross town lines have been added, and the territory which they reach has been quadrupled and quintupled. Besides that, the suburban service on your railroads has been growing better.

"The result of all those things is to bring the business center of Chicago within from

"The result of all those things is to bring the business center of Chicago within from 10 to 20 minutes riding for nearly 1,000,000 people, and into the business center they pour every day to do their trading. Precisely the same thing is taking place at Pittsburg. We have just got rid of the horsecar and taken the cable and electricity in its stead. Competition between the Widener-Elkins syndicate and its rival has brought carfare to a point lower that any line in Chicago reaches, almost as low as the rates charged by the great underground railways in London. The result is that the business center of Pittsburg is brought more easily within reach of the suburbs than it ever was before. It is thus made the market for about half a million

Pittsburg's Business Center Limited. "Unlike the business center of Chicago, that of Pittsburg is bounded by great rivers and a chain of hills, so that it cannot be extended. The result is that in the very near future our Pittsburg architects will beat the task with which the Chicago architects are now engaged—that is to obtain the utmost amount of available renting space from a given piece of ground. The diffi-culties in Pittsburg are greater than they cuttes in Fittsburg are greater than they are in Chicago, because our streets are one-third narrower than those of Chicago. The city ordinances do not permit any projections beyond the building line, which are so marked a feature of all the big Chicago buildings, and in many instances the ground is not level."

is not level."

Although the gentleman did not say so, there is good reason to believe that he was here in the interest of a syndicate of capitalists, who are figuring on duplicating in Pittsburg some of Chicago's big buildings, and are puzzled to know whether or not they can be made to pay in that conservative city. Here the upper floors of such buildings are used for such purposes as offices of professional and business men and also for light business purposes, where the parties occupying them are not dependent on transient trade, but have a custom that is brought in by advertising or otherwise. The Pittsburg man seemed to be very doubtful whether the demand for such apartments was sufficiently active in Pittsburg to justify demand for such apartments was sufficiently active in Pittsburg to justify
such a building at present. And
he was, therefore, especially interested in
the new Masonic Temple, at Randolph and
State streets, which proposes to rent a large
part of its upper floors to business men who
are dependent on transient trade, such as
drygoods, furniture, carpets and millinery
goods, for instance.

Some Stupendous Structures. In view of the facts, some flgures as to the recent new buildings here may be interesting. The tallest, at present, is the Auditorium; the tip of its flag pole is 296 feet above the sidewalk; its lantern is 265 feet, high; the top of the tower is 240 feet high (17 stories), and the main building (ten stories) is 145 feet high. The department store

is 45 feet high. The department store known as "The Fair" is now erecting a building which will be 241 feet to the coping, one foot tailer than the Auditorium. The Masonic Temple will be 274 feet high to the top of the coping and 230 feet from the sidewalk to the skylight.

The Women's Temple—an office building which is being erected by ladies connected with the W. C. T. U.—will measure 196 feet 5 inches from the sidewalk to the coping and

with the W. C. T. U.—will measure 196 feet 5 inches from the sidewalk to the coping and 266 feet to the top of its tallest spire. The Monodnock office building will be 194 feet high to the coping—just four feet higher than the building which the Cook County Abstract Company is about to erect on Washington street.

The Manhattan building on Dearborn street, near Van Buren, is 198 feet high to the coping, and the Henning and Speed building, on Clark street, near Van Buren, 192 feet high to the coping. The Ashland block, to make way for which an old building is now being torn down, at the copper of

terra cotta filled in between and built around the columns, so as to prevent warping by heat. In case of fire all that can burn is the wooden floors which are laid on the terra cotta in the rooms and almost necessarily the fire is confined to the room in which it originates. Fire-proof construction has been adopted, not because of its being required by law, but because of the greater security thereby afforded to the capital invested. The exbut because of the greater security thereby afforded to the capital invested. The experience of the last ten years seems to have demonstrated that the danger from fire was not worth considering. A more serious danger is that in building so high the architects may put more strain on the materials than they can stand and thus run serious risk of a collarse. risk of a collapse.

This is a sad word when taking leave of the beloved, but when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables us to say it to an attack of liver complaint, it is by no means sad, but decidedly jolly. Similarly, if the great tonic alterative relieves from dyspepsia or kidney trouble we experience joy. Malaria, theumatism and neuralgia are also tenants which this remedy dispossesses.

10 doz. infants' and children's fine skirts hemstitched with fancy stitch \$1, formerly \$1 50; \$1 50, formerly \$2 50; \$2, formerly 83 25; \$2 50, formerly \$3 75. The greatest bargain we ever offered in infants' goods. A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth avenue

Sells the best colored balbriggan half hose for 35 cts., three pairs for \$1, ever shown. HE loved her and attempted suicide. He wouldn't have done so had he attended Sal-

Will Price

ler & Co.'s "workingmen's atles" every Friday. To-morrow, at corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, we'll sell men's \$10 suits for \$6. Will Price

Has the handsomest assortment of Madra

oajamas ever shown. THE popular beverage. Iron City beer, RAILBOADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. ON AND AFTER MAY 24th, 180 Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsbur as follows (Eastern Standard Time):

MAIN LINE EASTWARD. New York & Chicago Limited of Pullman Vestibulg Cars daily at 7.15 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1.55 P. M., Philadelphia 4.45 P. M., New York 7.60 P. M., Baltimore L. 61 P. M., Washington 5.55 P. M., Atlantic Express daily at 2.25 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg 10.39 A. M., Philadelphia 1.25 P. M., New York 4.00 P. M., Baltimore 1.15 P. M., Wash-ington 2.25 P. M. Mail train daily, except Sanday, 5.39 A. M., arriv-ing at Harrisburg 7.00 P. M. Philadelphia 10,55 P. M. Baltimore, 19.59 P. M. Sunday Mail 8.49 A. M. M. Baltimore, B.W. F. M. Sunday Mail S.W.
A. M., Day Express daily at 8.00 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg J.30 F. M., Philadelphia 6.50 F. M., New York 9.35 F. M., Baltimore 6.55 F. M., Washington 8.15 F. M.
Mail Express daily at 1.00 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg with Philadelphia Express.
Philadelphia Express daily at 4.30 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 4.35 A. M., and New York 7.10 A. M.
Eastern Express at 7.15 F. M. daily, arriving Harrisburg 2.25 A. M., Baltimore 6.30 A. M., Washington 7.30 A. M., Philadelphia 5.25 A. M. and New York 8.00 A. M.
Fast Line daily, at 5.10 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg 2.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.50 A. M., New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.50 A. M., New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.50 A. M., New York 9.30 A. M., Baltimore 6.30 A. M., Washington 7.30 A. M., Baltimore 6.30 A. M., Washington 7.30 A. M. for Y. M. A. M., Ballimote C. A. A., Washington T. M. All through trains connect at Jersey City with hoats of "Brooklyn Annex," for Brooklyn, N. Y., ayoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.
Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3.40 P. M., Grreenshurz Accom., 11,15 P. M., week-days, 10,30

ork City.

ohnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3.40 P. M.

Greensburg Accom., 11.15 P. M. week-days. 10.30
P. M. Sundays. Greensburg Express 5.10 P. M.,

except Sunday. Derry Express 11.00 A. M., except
Sunday. Sanday.

Wall's Accom. 5.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30 A. M., 12.15, 2.00, 3.20, 4.55, 5.46, 6.25, 7.40, 9.40 F. M., and 12.10 A. M. (except Monday). Sanday, 10.30 A. M., 12.35, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30, and 9.40 F. M.

Wilkinsburg Accom. 6.10, 6.40, 7.20 A. M., 12.51, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.30, 5.50, 6.10, 10.10 and 11.40 F. M.

Sunday, 1.30 and 9.15 F. M.

Braddock Accom., 5.50, 5.55, 7.45, 8.10, 9.50, 11.15
A. M., 12.30, 1.25, 2.50, 4.10, 6.00, 6.35, 7.29, 8.25, 2.00 and 10.45 F. M. week-days. Sunday, 5.35 A. M.

SOUTH-WEST PENN RAILWAY.

For Uniontown 5.30 and 8.35 A. M., 1.45 and 4.25

M. week-days.

MONONGAHELA DIVISION. ON AND AFTER MAY 25th, 1891.

For Monongaheia City, West Brownsville, and Uniontown 10.40 A. M. For Monongaheia City and West Brownsville 7.35 and 10.40 A. M., and 4.50 P. M. On Sunday, 8.55 A. M. and 1.01 P. M. For Monongaheia City only, 1.61 and 5.50 P. M., week-days. Dravosburg Accom., 6.00 A. M. and 3.20 P. M. week-days. West Elizabeth Accom., 8.55 A. M., 4.15, 6.30, and 11.35 P. M. Sunday, 9.40 P. M. WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

City:
For Springdale, week-days, 6.20, 8.25, 8.50, 10.40,
II.50, A. M., 2.25, 4.19, 5.00, 6.06, 6.20, 8.10, 10.30,
and II.40 P. M. Sundays, I2.55 and 9.30 P. M.
For Buller, week-days, 6.35, 8.50, 10.40 A. M.,
Is and 6.95 P. M.
For Freeport, week-days, 6.35, 8.50, 10.40 A. M.,
3.15, 4.19, 5.00, 8.10, 19.30, and II.40 P. M. Sundays, I2.35 and 9.30 P. M.
For Apollo, week-days, 10.40 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.
For Blairsville, week-days, 6.35 A. M., 3.15 and 10.30
P. M.

ON AND AFTER MAY 25th, 1891.

om FEDERAL STREET STATION, Alleghent

P. M.

##3-The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check Baggage from Hotels and Besidences. Time Cards and full information can be obtained at the Tieket Offices—No. 119 Fifth Avenue, corner Fourth Avenue and Try Street, and Union Station.

J. R. WOOD.

CHAS. E. PUGH.

Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

From Pittsburgh Union Station.

ennsylvania Lines. Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time. onthwest System-Pan-Handle Route Depart for Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, points intermediate and beyond: *1.15 a.m., *7.10 a.m., *8.55 p.m., *11.15 p.m. Arrive from same points: *2.10 a.m., *0.00 a.m., *5.55 p.m.

Depart for Columbus, Chicago, points intermediate and beyond: *1.15 a.m., †12.05 p.m. Arrive from same points: *2.10 a.m., †3.05 p.m. Northwest System-Fort Wayne Route

Depart for Toledo, Chicago, points intermediate and beyond: *7.10 a.m., *12.20 p.m., *1.00 p.m., 111.20 p.m., Arrive from same points: *\$\footnote{11.20 p.m.}\$, Arrive from same points: *\$\footnote{11.20 p.m.}\$, \$\footnote{1.60 p.m.}\$, \$\footnote{1.60 p.m.}\$, \$\footnote{1.60 p.m.}\$, Arrives from Chicago *8.45 p.m., Arrives from Chicago *8.00 a.m., \$\footnote{1.60 p.m.}\$, \$\footnote{1.60

Pullman Sleeping Cars and Pullman Dining Cars run through, East and West, on principal trains of both Systems.

Time Tubles of Through and Local Accommodation Trains of either system, not mentioned above, can be obtained at 110 Fifth Avenue and Union Station, Pittsburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh.

*Dally. †Ex. Sauday, †Ex. Saturday, †Ex. Monday, JOSEPH WOOD, E. A. FORD, Canally there.

General Passenger Agent General Manager, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.



For Connellsville and Uniontown, 8:35 a. m., Sunday only.
For Mt. Pleasant, 16:40 a. m. and 18:15 a. m. and Pa., 7:20, \$5:30, 29:30 a, m., ling, 17:20, 48:30, 19:30 a. m., 4:00, 7:45 p. m. For Cincinnati and St. Louis, 7:20 a. m. 7:50 p.

For Cincinnati and St. Louis, 7:20 a. m. 7:20 p. m.
For Columbus, 7:20 a. m. 7:45 p. m.
For Newark, 7:20 a. m. 7:45 p. m.
For Newark, 7:20 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.
For Chicago, 7:20 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.
Trains arrive from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 6:20 a. m., 7:45 p. m.
Trains arrive from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 6:20 a. m., 7:45 p. m.
From Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, 5:25 a. m., 2:45 p. m.
Parlor and sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago,
The Pittaburg Transfer Company will call for and check beggage from hotels and residences upon orders left at B. & O. ticket offee, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, or 401 and 629 Smithfield street.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent, The Manhattan building on Dearborn street, near Van Buren, is 198 feet high to the coping, and the Henning and speed building, on Clark street, near Van Buren. 182 feet high to the coping. The Ashland block, to make way for which an old building is now being torn down, at the coping of Clark and Randolph streets, will be 210 feet high to the coping. The average height of 18 buildings now just finished, or underway is 188 feet 7 inches, and of the highest 14, 200 feet, 8 inches.

Beyond Reach of Fire Engines.

Of course, the upper floors of these buildings are beyond the reach of the fire engines, but that makes very little difference, because without a single exception, they are of fire-proof construction—steel beams with terra cotta filled in between and built around the columns, so as to prevent warping by heat. In case of fire all that can burn is the wooden floors which are laid on the terra cotta in the rooms and almost necessarily the fire is confined to the room in which it originates.

Fire-proof construction has been adopted, not because of its being required by law, For McKeesport, Elizabeth, Monongahela City DITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMp m.
For McKeesport, Elizabeth, Monongahela City
and Bellevernon, 6:55, 11:05 a m, 3:35, 3:25 p m.
From Bellevernon, Monongahela City, Elizabeth
and McKeesport, 6:15, 7:40, 11:40 a m, 4:55, 5:40

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILBOAD—
A Trains leave Union station (Eastern Standard time); East Brady Ac., 655 s. m.; Niagara Ex., taily, 8:15 a. m. (Arriving at Buffalo at 558 p. m.); Kittauning Ac., 9:00 a. m.; Hulton Ac., 16:19 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 12:05 p. m.; Oil City and Dulkois Express, 1:30 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 3:50 p. m.; Kittauning Ac., 2:53 p. m.; Braeburn Ex., 4:55 p. m.; Kittauning Ac., 8:50 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 4:50 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 8:00 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 4:50 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 8:01 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 1:50 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 8:40 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 11:50 p. m. Church trains—Emlenton, 9 a. m.; Kittauning, 12:40 p. m.; Braeburn, 9:40 p. m. Pullman Parkor Cars on day trains and Sleeping Car on light trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo. JAS.

*Daily. "Sundays only. City ticket office, 539 Smithfield st,

DITTSBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. R. Winter Time Table. On an after March 35, 1890, until forther notice, trains will run as follows on every day, except Sunday. Eastern standard times: Leaving Pittsburg-6-20 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 8:00 n. m., 9:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 1:10 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 5:10 p.

M. MAY, SONS & CO. FINE DYEING AND CLEANING.