THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

Aggressive From Start to Finish in Beginning the Campaign for Ohio.

And the Great Principle of Protection. Which Has Brought Prosperity Unexampled.

CAMPBELL'S WEAKNESSON SILVER,

How the Buckeye Democracy-Has-Compron ised Itself in Its Action on Wool and Sugar.

THE GOVERNOR OFF IN HIS FIGURES.

Provisions of the New Tariff Law That Have Dec Misrepresented by Free Trade Orsters and Newspapera.

THE TIN PLATE POLICY AND RECIPROCITY

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NILES, O., Aug. 22.-Major McKinley formally opened the Ohio campaign at this place this afternoon. The attendance was arge and enthusiasm unbounded. Details of the ovation to the protective tariff cham-

as gold is now, upon the same terms and up r existing ratio. The platform of the Republican party stands in opposition to any-iding short of a full and complete dollar, and approves of the legislation of the last ss, touching silver, which legislation as the monthly purchase of silver up to 4,500,000 ounces—an amount fully equal if not in excess or the entire silver product of the

the protection of silver. It has preserved and enlarged its monetary uses upon a safe basis, and has provided that the silver dol lar shall be kept as good as the best dollar of our coinnge, always equal in legal-tender quality and debt-paying power.

WORK OF THE LAST CONGRESS.

The legislation of the last Congress is the strongest evidence which can be furnished of the purpose of the Republican party to maintain silver as money, and of its resolution to keep it, and the whole of it, in use sa part of our circulating medium equal with gold. The law which the Republican the settled policy of the Government "to maintain the two metals upon a parity with such ratio as may be provided by law." 2.000.000 silver dollars were coined monthly and put into circulation, which sum ab product of the United States, Although ,000,000 of silver coinage were authorized by the laws of Congress, neither the Republican nor Democratic administrations ex-

ceeded \$2,000,000 of coinage monthly.

The new law will increase the use of silve as a money circulating medium more than \$2,000,000 monthly, thus giving to the people an increased currency with which to do their business, which increased currency will always be as good as the best money in circulation. The free and unlimited coir convention recently held in Cleveland

THE DEMOCRATIC DEMAND.

That all the silver of the world, and from every quarter of the world, can be brought mints of the United States, and coined at the expense of the Government that is that the mint of the United States must receive 412% grains of silver, which is worth but 80 cents the world over, and coin therefor a silver dollar, which, by flat of the Government, is to be received by the smong them as worth a full dollar of 160 The silver producer, whose 412% grains of silver are worth only 80 cents in is thus enabled to demand that the Govern

ment shall take it at 100 cents.

Will the Government be as kind to the producer of wheat and pay him 20 cents re per bushel than the market price? The gilver dollar now issued under a limited so necredited the world over; and the other of Congress. That is: what the dollar lacks of value to make it a perfect dollar Congress supplies by public declaration, and holds the extra 20 cents in the treasury for pro-Now it is proposed to remove the limit and to make the Government coin not raccount of the treasury, but for the benefit of the sliver mine owner. It does not worth only 80 cents intrinsically coined without limit, is made a legal tender to the amount of its face value, for the payment of in all business transactions among the peocirculating medium of the country.

WILL ACTUALLY REDUCE CIRCULATION Gold, which is 20 per cent more valuable on every dollar, will not be paid out in any transaction in this country when an 80 cent sliver dollar will answer the purpose. Nor will the greenback be long in returning to the treasury for redemption in gold. We shall do our business, therefore, with short dollars rather than full dollars, as we are low doing. The gold dollar will be taken from the circulating media of the country and hearded, and the effect will be that the occulating media will not be increased circulating, and we will be compelled to do exclusively, which is confessedly the poorest, instead of doing our business with gold and silver and paper money, all equal, and all silve good. The volume of our money

wil therefore be contracted. To a question of silver is a business one in which all the people, whatever may be their we could have an international ratio, which adopt and the true relation be fixed between the two metals and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should conte a dollar, then silver should be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coining as

EUROPE AWAITS HER OPPORTUNITY But that, we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of

present ratio we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver.

The leading nations of the world would be glad to put us upon a silver basis. There is little doubt that Europe only withholds The leading nations of the world would be glad to put us upon a silver basis. There is little doubt that Europe only withholds consent to an international ratio on account of her belief that we will eventually go to silver. If she believed otherwise she would not be slow to give consent. The nations which we are either than the best money of the country. The principal creditors of the Government to day are not the bondholders and those who loaned their money to the Government in times of war. have been largely paid off, and in every instance paid off in the best money of the country. The principal creditors of the Government to day are not the bondholders. which are on a silver basis alone are the poorest nations of the world, and are in constant financial disturbance and monetary disorder. The danger of free and un-WANTS AN HONEST DOLLAR. limited coinage has been pointed out over and over again by leading statesmen of both

HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

low Grover Cleveland and Mike Harter Agree With the Ohio Silver Plank-Governor Campbell Has the Nerve to Risk It -The Eighty Cent Dollar. The position of leading Republicans upon this question is so well known that I need

not pause to quote from them. Let me call your attention to what the leaders of the Democratic party, who are cheif in its counsels, say. No one has spoken with greater ability on the Democratic side than the ex-President of the United States, Hon. Grover Cleveland, His letter written but a few months ago, taken in connection with his former utterances upon this subject, his former utterances upon this subject, show that nothing could be more disastrous, in his judgment, to the business interests of the country, and to the best welfare of all the people, than the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Let me read you Grover Cleveland's letter to General Warner and other members of the Forty-eighth Congress:

"The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and, indeed, obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is enof my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same Iriendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis, which under the operation of the act of Congress of February 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal Treasury have been, and are heaped full of silver coins, which are now worth less than 85 per cent, of the gold dollar prescribed as the 'unit of value' in section 14, of the act of February 19, 1873, and which, with the silver certificates representing such coin are receivable for all public dues.

"Being thus receivable while also con-

of the ovation to the protective tarifi champion are given in another dispatch published in this issue. The speech is a solid array of lasts and figures, devoid of confusing frills and useless verbiage, and stands as a complete exposition of the policy of the Republican party to day. After referring to the importance of the Ohio compaign, Major McKinley spoke as follows:

The Democratic platform declares for the free and unimited coinage of the silver for the world, to be coined, as freely as gold is now, upon the same terms and unimited.

MEALS MUST NOT PART COMPANY.

"These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of maintain and continue in use the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present
suspension of the purchase and coimage of
silver. I am not aware that by any other
method is it possible. It is of momentous
importance to prevent the two metals from
parting company; to prevent the increasing
displacement of gold by the coimage of silver; to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States in the daily
business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a
financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate, were it now to
follow upon so long a period of commer
cial depression, would involve thereople ofevery city and every State in the Union in a
prolonged and digastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity
so ardently desired and apparently so near
would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would
be withdrawn to its hoarding places, and an
unprecedented contraction in the actual
volume of our entrency would speedily take
place. Saddest of all, in every workshop,
mill, factory, store, and on every railroad
and farm the wages of labor, already deour gold coin as well as the mass of silver alplace. Suddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store, and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, stready depressed, would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the reuresentatives of the results. ful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them. I am, gentlemen, with sin-

cere respect, your fellow citizen, "GROVER CLEVELAND, "ALBANY, February 24, 1885."

HARTER CALLS IT SUICIDE Michael D. Harter, the new Democratic Congressman from the Mansfield district. and a representative man in his party, is ac credited with saying:

"If we are unfortunate and unwise enough to make silver a party question and favor to make silver a party question and favor the coinage of 75 cents' worth of silver into a legal tender silver dollar (the profit going to the owner of the silver as it does under free coinage), I believe we will lose New York, Connecticutand New Jersey, and that it will prevent us carrying Massachusetts, New Hampshire and six or eight other now doubtful States, all of which we can earry if we nominate a great party leader and steer clear of this free silver craze. The adoption of this wild idea will not bring into the Democratic column a solitary State in the Union. It will be political suicide, and we might as well make an assignment as a party and have a receiver appointed." and have a receiver appointed."
What Mr. Harter believed so unjust and unwise has occurred. He uses strong lan-guage and forcibly presents the case of one

guage and forcibly presents the case of one wing of the Democratic party.

My competitor has said in his reported interviews that in sentiment, upon this subject, the Democrate of Ohio are very much divided, that the vote in the convention was a very close one. This close vote only emphasizes the danger in the minds of a large number of Democrats of the State of the free coinage declaration, and enjoins the importance and necessity of the friends of honest money standing together, as in all contests of the past they have been forced to stand together, for an honest currency, Governor Campbell declared that while he had his doubts about it, he was willing to chance free and unlimited coinage of silver. I am not willing to "chance" it. Under present conditions, the country cannot afford to chance it. I can imagine nothing which would be more disturbing to our credit, and more dermains to cour which would be more disturbing to our credit, and more deranging to our commer-cial and financial affairs than to make this the dumping ground of the world's silver. The silver producer might be benefited, but

the silver user, never. UNCLE SAM SHOULD PROFIT FIRST, If there is to be any profit in the coinage of silver, it should go to the Government, It has gone to the Government ever since the Bland-Allison act. This new declaration would take it from the Government and give it to the silver producer. Now the people know that if we had two yardsticks, one three feet in length and the other two and a half feet in length, the buyer would always have his goods measured to him by the shorter stick, and that the longer stick would go into permanent disuse. It is exactly so with money. A 100-cent dollar will go out of circulation alongside an 80-cent dollar, which is a legal tender by the flat of the Government. And no class of people will suffer so much as the wage carner and agriculturist. If it is the farmer you would benefit—there is one way to do it. Make the bushel measure with which he measures his whent for the buyer, three pecks instead of four. tion would take it from the Government and

our. I am in favor of the double standard, but I am in favor of the double standard, but I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States, until the nations of the world shall join us in guaranteeing to silver a status which their inws now accord to gold. The double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard: It will require the concurrent law rent law of nations that made the dounce standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it. Until then for us to decree the free and unlimited coinage of the world's gilver, would ordain that our silver dollars would surely depre-ciate and sold would or on a premium. ciate and gold would go to a premi

SHORT DOLLARS FOR SOLDIERS.

If the Democratic Idea Should Prevail Per sions Would Depreciate-The Bondholders Got the Honest Dollars-More Money Per Capita Than Ever Before. Besides being against a depreciation of nor the men of capital and large means, but the soldiers who fought the battles of the Union in the most sacred and stainless cause in which mankind has ever engaged. In

on which mankind has ever engaged. In 1867 the Government owed to its creditors, whose evidence of indebtedness was in the form of bonds, nearly \$3,000,000,000. upon which it annually paid, in interest, alone, \$145,721,000. The pension roll of the country was then but \$20,935,000. When the attempt was made at that time by the leaders of the party that now stands in opposition to the Republican party, to repudiate the debt of the bond holder, or pay it off in depreciated currency, insisting that we could never pay it in full, the soldiers stood with the party which represented good faith to its creditors, and honorable payment of every obligation, and swept back the tide of inflation and repudiation. They said that the Union which they had saved from armed forces should have no stain put upon its financial honor, but every debt it had contracted to preserve the Union, should be paid in the best coin of the Republic, and every obligation should be sacredly kept and observed. They are willing to wait for their pensions until this great money obligation was provided for. The Government credit was, therefore, sustained and over \$2,900,000,000, of that great debt has been paid off, not in a clipped dollar, but in a full dollar.

SOLDIERS NOT BONDHOLDERS NOW. The positions are now reversed. The chief mey creditors of the Government are now the soldiers; they are in every State and Territory of the Union North and in many of the States of the South. The interest on the public debt of the bondholder is only \$27,000,000 annually as against \$143,000,000 in \$27,000,000 annually as against \$143,000,000 in 1807, and the pension roll of the soldiers in 1891 is \$137,000,000 against \$20,000,000 in 1807. Shall the soldiers have his great debt paid off in the same coin as the bondholder? Is it right to force upon him a dollar worth 80 cents when the other creditors of the Government were paid \$1 worth 100 cents? Is it just to the pensioner who receives \$12 a month to be paid in a silver dollar worth 80 cents, and thus receive \$9 60 as his monthly pension rather than \$12 which the Government has contracted to pay him? For one I shall never consent that the soldiers of the country shall be paid in any poorer coin than the most favored creditors of the Government.

than the most ravored creditors of the Government.

Ohio has never in the past given her vote
for a debased currency, and she will not do
so in the future. When the country was
wild for inflation in 1875, under pressure of
hard times (and they were hard) the sobor
sense of the people of this State, without regard to party, stemmed that awful tide.
The people of this hat awful tide.
The people of this in that great struggle,
ther State or constituency of the Union in
keeping the nation upon the rock of honest
finance and honest currency. Thousands of
Itemocrats helped in that great struggle.
Not through their own party organization and
joining with the party which represented
good faith and honest dealing with the public creditor. They can take no other course
this year. And the people of Ohio will take
no backward step.

this year. And the people of Ohio will take no backward step.

It may be worth while to know the per capita of our circulation at different periods of our history. The per capita circulation is greater in this country than at any other period before. The amount of money in circulation was about \$435,000,000 in 1830, and the amount per capita was \$13 85. In 1855 there \$723,000,000 in circulation, and the per capita was \$20 82. In 1855 the circulation was \$1,292,000,000, and the per, capita was \$25 62. On January 5, 1891, the circulation was \$1,329,000,000, or \$24 10 per capita. It may be necessary to increase this circulation, but it cannot be done with silver dollars that are worth less than 100 cents in value.

THE REVENUE TARIFF.

ion Has Followed It Every Time What Protection Ras Done - Debt Rapidly Reduced - What Mortgages

Mean-Horace Greeley's Declaration. On the subject of the "turiff" the issue i equally well defined. The Democratic platform declares for a purely revenue tariff, and will not consent that it shall perform any other service. Duties must be levied foreign products which will yield the greatest revenue, and which will not, incidently or otherwise, favor domestic industry an domestic labor. Its one mission and one nission only is that of raising revenue. If in its operations it should favor home pro duction, it would be obnoxious to the pr ple upon which it was originally levied, and

must be repealed or modified.

A revenue tariff, pure and simple, such as the Democratic party of Ohio advocates can benefit and encourage, and build up no domestic industry. It does not encourage labor, save in foreign countries. It does not move a single spindle save in foreign coun-tries. It increases the demand for foreign goods, and diminishes the use of domestiagainst the American shop. It supplies work for foreign labor and takes it from our own labor. It would not light a single fire in an American furnace or mill, but would extinguish those which now burn, unless our laborers would work at the same wages as those of competing countries. In short it is well conceived to benefit every other nation but our own.

REVENUE TARIFES HAVE PAILED

A revenue tariff has not in our experience the money required for public purposes. It has more than once failed in our history to supply the revenue wants of the Govern ment. It has found our country prosperous and our treasury well supplied with revenue, and a few years under its operation has left the treasury bankrupt and the business of the country in a deplorable condition.

And this is easily accounted for and entirely logical. Commencing with the country prosperous under protection, the Democrats have enacted a revenue tariff, and the people of the country, influenced by supposed and temporary profit, buy foreign goods instead of domestic goods. They may be cheaper for the time. But this eventuates in the destruction of our industries, for it increases the use of foreign goods, and encourages the disuse of domestic goods, and encourages the disuse of domestic goods comes diminished production at home and less employment for home labor, and finally no employment at all, and with that comes poverty to the people, which limits their capacity to buy abroad, and following that comes diminished revenues, and then there inevitably follows direct taxation, for if the Government cannot secure needed revenue from tariffs to meet the public expenses it must resort to internal taxation. In the meantime, our internal taxation. In the meantime, our internal taxation. In the meantime, our internal taxation, in the factory and mine, and forced to the farm to become the farmer's competitors, instead of, as before, his customers and consumers, and the there invariably follows a rise in the price of foreign goods to the American consumer. and our treasury well supplied with revenue

PROTECTION A SURE AGENT

As a means of raising revenue a revenue tariff is not as certain and reliable as a protective tariff. The latter has never failed in time of peace, no matter how great were our expenditures, to supply the revenue re-quired, and has never failed but three times, quired, and has never failed but three times, and then in war, to provide the enormous revenue required for the public service.

A protective tariff has proven an unfailing agent in raising public revenues, and while doing this it has served that other important office of -so adjusting the duties upon foreign goods, as to give the largest protection to our own industries, the widest field of employment for our own labor, and the most generous encouragement to our own people. It serves the treasury, and while doing so serves our own people in their industries and employments. There ought not to be any question, inasmuch as we have to secure revenue from foreign imports, as to the character of the foreign goods upon which the duties shall be imposed. The principle of a protective tariff requires that articles not luxuries, which we cannot produce in the United States, should come in free from tariff taxation, and imposes the tariff upon such foreign products as come in competition with products of our own land and labor.

AS PLAIN AS AN AXIOM.

AS PLAIN AS AN AXIOM. It does seem to me that there should be no difference of opinion upon the subject among American citizens. As we are com-pelled to tax some product, every considerour currency on principle and for the rea- ation, I think, should require that the foreign sons stated, I still have another reason, product be taxed, the taxing of which would

benefit our own producers and do no injury to our own consumers. A protective tarifi is not only a surer agent for raising revenue than a revenue tariff, but it builds up our own industries and increases industrial activity in our own midst. It furnishes employment for labor and at better wages than can be secured anywhere else or under any other system. A revenue tariff breaks down and destroys at home, and builds up and encourages abroad.

Now, if protection is a burden upon the people, we should find some manifestation of it somewhere. We have been living under it for 39 years. Where does the burden rest? The great mass of the people of our country were never so well off as they are to-day. They are better off than the rest of mankind. There never were so many men in this country who owned their own homes as there are to-day. There never were so many workmen who had accumulations in the savings banks of the country as there are to-day. There never were so many comforts, refinements and educated homes as there are in this country to-day. No nation of the world can present such a picture of progress, prosperity and plenty.

WE ARE PAYING OUR DEBTS.

WE ARE PAYING OUR DEBTS Have protective tariffs piled up the debts of the United States? Let the record an-The monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses how the public debt is being reduced. We have paid off more than two-thirds of it. State debts have

In the same time our population has increased from 88,558,371 to 62,622,200, so that the per capita debt is only \$28, compared with nearly \$76, 20 years ago.

The per capita debt of this country is less than that of any other country of the world. Here is the record: per capita debt.

Free trade England increased her rate of faxation between 1870 and 1880 over 24 per cent. The United States diminished hers nearly 10 per cent.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PROTECTION.

Measured by its usefulness in the development of the country the protective tariff is again unfailing. No nation in the world has reached such a degree of development as we have attained in the last 30 years. In every department of industry, in every avenue of human endeavor, we have illustrated the most marvelous advancement, and in those years we have risen in industrial development to the very first rank in manufacturing, agriculture and mining, leading every other nation in the world. It is said by our opponents that this system enriches the few and impoverishes the many. Wealth in England has been concentrated in the hands of the few to a far greater extent than in the United States. Cardinal Manning, in December last, wrote as follows on the subject, speaking of free trade.

"But it has created two things—the irresponsible wealth, which stagnates, and the starvation wages of the labor market. We have these two worlds always and openly face to face—the world of wealth saying in its heart, I sit as queen over all toilers and traders, and the world of want not knowing what may be on the morrow."

The masses of our people, these who labor, whether in the factory or on the farm, are richer in real wealth than in any other country on the globe.

MORTGAGES OFTEN MEAN PROSPERITY. DEVELOPMENT UNDER PROTECTION.

MORTGAGES OFTEN MEAN PROSPERITY.

It is also said that protective tariffs have Increased the mortgages of the country.

This is an idle and absurd statement. Let me remind you that mortgages are not always an evidence of poverty. They are much oftener the best evidences of prospermuch oftener the best evidences of prosperity. I admit that mortgages given for living expenses, for grocery bills, for taxes, etc., do give evidence of the poverty of the mortgagor. But if a workman in this city, having accumulated \$1,000, concludes he wants to buy a honre, and finding one which will cost him \$2,000, pays \$1,000 in cash and gives a mortgage for the remainder of the purchase money, that mortgage is not an evidence of poverty. It is the strongest evidence

of the thrift and prosperity of the mortgngor.

Horace Greeley, the late distinguished editor and founder of the New York Thinne,
has summarized in a most striking manner
the effects to the country of the two tariff
systems. In 1889 he wrote:
"Our years of signal disaster and depression have been those, in which our ports
were more easily flooded with foreign goods;
those which intervened betwixt the recognition of our independence and the enactment of the tariff of 1789; those which forlowed the close of our last war with Great

lowed the close of our last war with Great Britain and were signalized by immense im-portations of fabrics; those of 1857-42, when the compromise of 1853 began to be seriously felt in the reduction of duties on imports, and those of 1854-57, when the Polk-Walker tariff of 1846 had had time to take full effect. tariff of 1846 had had time to take full effect. No similarly sweeping revulsions and prostrations ever took place—I think none could take place—under the sway of efficient protection. Mr. Clay, in 1832, after premising that the seven years preceding the passage of the tariff of 1824 had been the most disastrous, while the seven following the passage of the act had been the most prosperous that our country had ever known, said this transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American American legislation, fostering American adustry, instead of allowing it to be con rolled by foreign legislation, cherish

GOV. CAMPBELL WAS OFF.

He Made a Sad Mistake When He Referr to the Old Tariffs-His Argument Turned to His Own Destruction-Ohio Democracy On Wool.

Governor Campbell, in his speech accepting the nomination of the Democratic State Convention, speaking of the earlier tariffs, said, "that the tariff of Washington, of Ha ilton and of Jefferson averaged only 7% per cent. These laws he commends and would have us return to them. I fear he is not familiar with those early tariffs. In the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration he average ad valorem rate on all imports midst of Jefferson's administration, the must of Scheisson's administration, the average rate was 23.40, not 73½ per cent, as Mr. Campbeil stated. In 1820 the average rate was 22.29; in 1830, 45.31; in 1840, 15.45; in 1850, 25.16; in 1860, 15.67; in 1870, 42.23; in 1880, 29.7; and in 1890, 29.12.

29.7; and in 1890, 29.12.

These are the average rates upon all articles, both free and dutiable. Under the act of 1780—"the tariff of Washington"—the duty on common salt was 10 cents per bushel, and later in Washington's time salt was increased to 20 cents per bushel. Under the law of 1890 it is less than 5 cents per bushel. This enormous duty on salt would the Governor have us reimpose? The duty on coal under the Washington and Jefferson tariffs was equal to \$1 40 a ton; while the tariff on coal under the new law is 73 cents a ton. The duty on cordage under the Washington and Jefferson tariffs was 2 cents a ton. The duty on cordage under the Washington and Jefferson tariffs was 2 cents and 2% cents a pound; under the new law is 75 cents and 2% cents a pound; under the new law it washington and Jenerson tarins was 2 cents and 2½ cents a pound; under the new law it is 1½ cents a pound. The duty on nails under the tariffs of Washington and Jefferson was 2 cents a pound, and under the new law it is 1 cent a pound.

CAMPBELL WAS BADLY MISTAREN. The duty on twine and pack thread under the tariffs of Washington and Jefferson was 4 cents a pound; under Madison 8 cents a pound, and under the new law it is from 7-10 cents to 11/2 cents a pound. The duty on raw cotton under the tariffs of Washington and Jefferson was 3 cents a pound; under the new law it is free. The duty on molasses under the tariffs of Washington and Jeffer son was 3 and 5 cents a gallon; under Madison it was 10 cents a gallon, and under the new law it is free. The duty on sugar, brown and raw, under the tariffs of Washington and Jefferson, was 2½ cents a pound; under the Madison tariff it was 5 cents a pound, and under the new law it is free. The duty the Madison tarriff it was 5 cents a pound, and under the new law it is tree. The duty on loaf sugar under the tariffs of Washington and Jefferson, was 9 cents a pound, under the Madison tarriff it was 8 cents a pound, and under the new law it is ½ cent a pound. Under the Washington tarriff there were but 17 articles only free of duty, and here they are: Saltpetre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, from and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, dyeing woods and dyeing drugs, raw hides, beaver and other furs, and deerskins. In the new law 300 paragraphs are required to name the articles

agraphs are required to name the article

GUARANTEE OF PEACE

Furnished by the Visit of the French Fleet to Portsmouth.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN OPINION

Muscovites Think England Will Not Join the Triple Alliance.

DIFFERENT VIEW TAKEN BY GERMANY

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Aug. 22. - [Copyright.] -Madame France's little visit for afternoo tea at her friend, Mrs. England's, has resulted pleasantly enough. She has been shown all her neighbors' new clothes and furniture and has had her own best raiment

furniture and has had her own best raiment worn for the occasion, inspected and outwardly approved. The utmost politeness in fact has been maintained throughout the various European households.

Dame Russia has only nice things to say about Madame France's visit to Mrs. England, although she knows that there will be comparisons made and conclusions drawn, and believes that Mrs. England, however polite she may be, talks about her behind her back and considers that her housekeeping is not the best. Even France Hates her and openly slanders her, takes a calm and polite view of the interchange of courtesies between the two neighboring households and even expresses her opinion that it is pleasing to observe the States well together in unity. THE TALK OVERBACK FENCES.

At least these are the views disseminated by the statesmen and ministers of the several countries mentioned, who may be likened to servants retailing over the back

likened to servants retailing over the back fences the opinions they know their masters and mistresses to have formed.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Paris at the gracious manner in which the Queen received Admiral Gervais. La Liberte remarks that the reception of the French fleet by the people and authorities of Portsmouth, and by the Queen herself surpasses in point of cordiality and kindness all the promises of the programme. Soir calls on the French Government to be as adroit as England and seeming that both calls on the French Government to be as adroit as England, and, seeming that both countries have need of each other, to take advantage of England's advances by arranging the Newfoundland, Madagascar and especially the Egyptian difficulties. This would detach England from the Triple

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. "She affirms that she is already detached," says Soir, "and we wish nothing better than to believe it. But we should then be much more certain," Soir thinks. "Italy would then abandon the alliance so that Germany and Austria would be left alone. It suggests that Germany, to over-throw the Cronstadt agreement, might throw over Austria, leaving her to be attacked by Russia and Italy while she herself attacked France." The visit is attentively watched by the

The visit is attentively watched by the German press.

It is generally admitted that the visit has no political object, but is merely an evidence of the desire of England to live at peace with all the world. In an article on the visit, in the Vossische Zeitung, the writer observes with regard to the visit of the French officers to the arsenal of Portsmouth, England has more to gain than to lose by England has more to gain than to lose by

A GUABANTEE OF PEACE. "Portsmouth," says this journal, "is the most important arsenal in the world. It is impregnable from the sea side, and it contains everything necessary for the construction and armament of ships of war. In the dockyard at this moment lies a mighty ironclad royal sovereign ship of more than 14,000 tons, and the forerunner of a series of similar vessels. In this powerful means of similar vessels. In this powerful means of defense, which in spite of all her efforts France cannot equal, lies perhaps a guar-antee for peace, for the greater the respect felf for England's fleet, the more will France hesitate to measure herself with it The writer further expresses the oninion

that the visit will have no political conse Portsmouth continues to evoke nothing but an expression of satisfaction from the principal Russian papers. It is argued that the unusual honors accorded to the French visitors afford clear proof of Great Britain's intention to seriously associate herself with France and Russia in their common object, the maintenance of Euro-pean peace, instead of as was recently eared joining the Triple Alliance, which i a Russian view menaces that peace. The papers add that from this point of view the visit to Portsmonth would appear to strengthen instead of weaken the results of the visit to Cronstadt.

TOBACCO IN ENGLAND

The Reduction of Duty Increases the Reve nue From the Weed. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1

LONDON, Aug. 22.-The-Commissioner Her Majesty's Customs, in his thirty-fifth report to the Lord of the Teessury, gives ome interesting statistics regarding consumption of tobacco. In spite of a recent reduction in duty the gross revenue from tobacco in 1890-91 reached the sum of 9,717,784 pounds, the highest figure ever attained, or an increase over the otal revenue for 1889-90 of 503,157 pounds This increase, the commissioner points out, is derived almost entirely fron nary cut tobacco consumed by the working classes, whose improved wages has un-doubtedly assisted to bring about this satisfactory and gratifying state of revenue, whereas, in 1877 the consumption of the weed per 100 of the population was 1.49, and it was last year 1.54, against 1.48 in

has increased to such an extent that it is regarded by the Commissioner of Customs as unsatisfactory, and the attention of Mr. Goschen is invited to the best means to hold in check attempts to evade the existing provisions of the law and regulations made o meet the evil.

ACTIVE MR. GLADSTONE.

He Catalogues a Library for Recreation and Chops Down a Tree. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.-Mr. Gladstone, it will please good Americans to know, is in the best of health and shows not the slightest diminution of energy. He has had a lengthy correspondence with his lieuten-ants this week and has watched the Parnell-Dillon controversy with so close an eye that Parnell had scarcely time to print a misstatement before the watchful Liberal leader at Hawarden was upon his track and

setting him right.
Yesterday, for a little recreation, the
Grand Old Man drove over to the new village library, where he remained for five hours cataloguing the volumes, as a labor of love. This morning he removed with his ax a tree which, to his experienced eye, seemed superfluous.

GLADSTONIANS ARE HOPEFUL

The Prospects in the Lewisham Contest Decidedly in Their Favor. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH,]

LONDON, Aug. 22.-The prospects for the Lewisham election are improving daily for the Gladstonian candidate. He has made immense strides with the luke-warm elect-



THE PLATFORM FROM WHICH M' KINLEY SPOKE.

ers who, without strong political convictions, look upon voting as very much The new register shows, so great has been the change in the constituency since the last election, that of the 10,000 voters 6,000 Did Not Go Very Well Together in are absolutely new residents, and as these are to a great extent workingmen, the radical element will surely predominate WHAT HE DID FOR BELLE BILTON.

among them.

The Tories are lamenting that the election falls in the full holiday season, when so many of their supporters are absent on a vacation, a cause which will operate to a much smaller degree with the Gladstonians. Whatever may be the result it is certain to record a startling political change as compared with the last election.

A BUNGLING HANGMAN.

TUCH TALK OVER THE GHASTLY TAKING OFF OF JOHN CONWAY.

Berry Accused by the Priso Physician of Being Drunk-He Denies the Charge and Blames the Length of Rope That Was Used.

[BT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Aug. 22.-James Berry, the eading hangman of Great Britain and Ire land, is at present engaged in a controversy with the physician of Kirkdale prison, in Liverpool, concerning the execution of John ing guilty relations with Lady Dunlo, during the vear her Lord was absent by his member, to Edward D. Morgan, then sion the head of Conway was jerked from his body at the end of the rope. Berry claims that this accident occurred because the physician insisted on a six-foot-drop instead of four feet six inches, and the physician claims that the man's head came off be-

cause Berry was drunk.
Of course, Berry insists that he was not drank, but the reporters who were present say that his conduct was extraordinary. One writes that Berry was rough, sharp and rude to a degree never before witnessed at Kirk-dale. He insisted, immediately after the pinioning had taken place, upon placing the white cap on the murderer's head before he left the corridor of the reception house, a thing never before heard of. Father Bonte at the time objected to this Father Bonte at the time objected to this procedure as utterly unusual, and felt justified in removing the cap. Conway therefore left the reception house, where he was pinioned, without the white cap, but in passing from the first set of rooms to the scaffold house Berry took the opportunity of replacing the cap on the prisoner's head as he had originally put it.

It has been brought out at the Coroner's inquest that the hangman has hungled one

inquest that the hangman has bungled on or two other executions, and hints of ghastly detail have been published in some London papers. Berry's contention, in which he is probably right, is that the Government is to blame, in prescribing the length of rope to be used in hanging a man, instead of leav-ing it to his experienced judgment. Berry has informed a reporter that he has made a series of scientific calculations by which he gives a man rope according to his see gives a man rope according to his age, weight and size of his neck.

BALMACEDA SEIZES SILVER. and Complications May Result.

LONDON, Aug. 22-The Times to-day published a letter from Lisbon in which the writer declares that President Balmaceda of Chile, being unable to borrow money, seized the silver bullion in the treasury of Santiago de Chile which was stored there as security for the fiduciary circulation, and that he tried to transport this silver abroad as payment for ships and arms ordered in Europe. The writer of this letter adds that Balmaceda was not able to hire a private vessel to undertake the transportation of the silver and he finally persuaded the commander of the Espiegle, a British man-of-war, to convey a million dollars to

August 15. The Times, commenting upon this letter, says that it is confident that that was done without the consent of the British Admiralty, adding that it seemed as though a British man-of-war had been made the accomplice of a downright robbery. The transaction, the Times says, demands a full and prompt investigation.

Montevideo, where that sum was landed on

Via the Pittsburg and Western Railway,

August 25, to Kansas City, Atchison, Leav-enworth and St. Joseph at fare one way. Extension excursion tickets to points west of Missouri River at fare and a third. Rates for tickets to points in the Northwest based on fare one way to Chicago and fure and a third beyond. All tickets good thirty days,

Will be the finest avenue in the city. Take the electric cars and examine the beautiful building lots in the "Ridgeview" and Grande Pointe plans. Get plans and par-ticulars from A. Z. Byers & Co., 93 Federal

AND FINANCE

Isadore Wertheimer's Case.

His Pursestrings Were Always Loose for Her

in Her Adversity.

SHE REMEMBERS THE KINDNESS NOW

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.-Young Isadore

Wertheimer, who achieved international

distinction less than two years ago as the co-respondent in the Earl of Clancarty's

suit for an absolute divorce from the Coun-

tess Atti, when the Earl was Lord Dunlo

and the Countess had just changed her

name from Belle Bilton to Lady Dunlo, has

this week directed the course of his destiny

into the bankruptcy courts.
It will be remembered that Wertheimer,

although a co-respondent, was not a bad young man. It was proved to "the satis-

faction of a British jury" that he had had

father's commands, but that, on the con-trary, Wertheimer, to cite the Thackeray-nian view, "for all the wealth of the Indies would do nothing for to

and his available assets £99 8s 1d. in addi-

with a mine. He told the Court that he

into business with his father, who was

into business with his lather, who was a bric-s-brac dealer in New Bond street, at a salary of £500 and a percentage of the profits. That brought his income up to be-tween £2,000 and £3,000 per year.

This amount proved insufficient for the

youth to keep a stable, chambers in Jermyn

in 1889 his parent settled his debts on con-

sideration that he should go away from Lon-

don for a year and subsist upon £5 per day. He had scarcely been gone four months when Lord Dunlo married Belle Bilton, of

the music hall stage and the Corinthian Club, who had in her absolute

possession the young bric-a-brac dealer's heart, and when the Earl of Clancarty or-

dered the young husband to India for a year with the chaste hope, as he admitted

in court during the divorce proceedings afterward, that his daughter-in-law would

be driven to protsitution by poverty. Wert-heimer could not resist the temptation that

frew him back to London to be Lady Dun-

lo's guardian angel until her husband's re-turn. He took for her a house in Avenue

Road; he gave her three horses and between

£300 and £400 worth of jewelry, for which he still owes, but though he lived in the same house with her ladyship and drove her home in his

private hansom from the music halls each evening, neither the driver of

the hansom nor the servants of the house

saw aught in the conduct of the pair that transgressed the laws of good conduct, how-

ever social conventions may have been out-

HIS RINDNESS WAS UNSELFISH.

Nor did Wertheimer's unselfish offices

cease when Lord Dunlo's suit for divorce

was decided against him and he returned to

his lady's arms, for when the disappointed and angry Earl of Clancarty, who promoted the divorce proceedings, cut off his son's allowance, and that young noble-man was forced to subsist upon his

wife's earnings, it was Wertheimer whose purse supplied the deficiency in the household expenses.

It is pleasing to note that now the Earl

has gone under his mausoleum and his son inherited his title and estates that the

Countess has not forgotten her ad-

mirer's generosity, as is demonstrated by the circumstances that it was shown in

ourt that she only recently loaned Wert-

seimer £120, and has not put in any peti-

tion with the rest of the creditors for its re-

tion with the rest of the creditors for its re-turn. Nevertheless, Isidore has gone to the dogs. His four race horses, whose names, by the way, reflect the pleas-ing sentimentality of the young man's nature. "Sweetie," "Tootsie," "Sugar" and "Sweetheart," have been sold, his

for rent, his credit gone at his outfitters and nothing left him but his wardrobe and

the bitter memory of unkissed kisses and

Children's School Suits

School opens in another week. It's time to think of buying the boys neat suits or

pants for rough and tumble wear. We offer

nice cheviot and cassimere boys' suits, (short

poys aged 14 to 18, for \$3 00 and \$4 00. P. C. C. C., Pittsburg Combination Cloth-

ing Company, corner Grant and Diamond

Want Advertisement

One cent per word

in THE DISPATCH NOW

songs that ne'er were sung."

raged.

LIVED ON FIVE POUNDS A DAY.

Wertheimer's debts were £6,678,

It was shown in court

Indies wou hurt her."

GRANT MIGHT HAVE THWARTED BOOTH

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] I have been reading with interest the discussion between Colonel McClure and Mr. Nicolay as to the nomination of Andrew Johnson. Colonel McClure quotes me as a witness. I am afraid I must decline the honor. The gentleman whose words he cites bears my name, it is true, but is a better authority. Moreover, I could take no part in the discussion of a statement made by Colonel McClure. It would be decisive. I could never bring it within the range of controversy.

The memories of Lincoln recalled in these interesting narratives belong to history. They form part of the materials from which the man as the ages will know him must be drawn. I saw a great deal of Lincoln from time to time during the war. For a time I was the private secretary of John W. Forney, who as secretary of the Senate and owner of the Administration newspaper, The Chroniele, was near the President, I saw him with the eyes of a boy, vividly, however, as our vision generally is in these plastic observing days; had when requisite familiar, ready access to him-recall many ncidents of good will and recognition. There remain to me many memories of Lincoln, which with somewhat of a sense of duty, I gather up and add to the discussion of the hour.

HIS RELATIONS TO LINCOLN.

I searcely venture to speak of Lincoln as I scarcely venture to speak of Lincoln as a friend. Years and our stations made that an impossible relation. But as I looked upon his cold, white brow—and the peaceful, deeply-lined face—lying in state under the Capitol dome, I felt that a friend had passed from me, and as such I have ever held him.

If there is any logic in the drift of political action, I should say that Mr. Lincoln could not have desired the renomination of Mr. Hamlin in 1864. To go back to the beginning, Mr. Hamlin was an afterthought.

ginning, Mr. Hamlin was an afterthought at the convention of 1860. When Seward at the convention of 1869. When Seward was defeated and the enthusiasm of the Lincoln people abated, the first question was: "What shall be done to please the Seward men? Give them the second place; give them anything, so that they will go home and work for the ticket." Horace Greeley, as a New Yorker and a leader in the Saward overthrow, was deputed to go to the Seward people and offer them any olive branch, an olive grove if necessary, if they would accept Lincoln with good will.

They had simply to name their Vice President, and he would go with a whirl. Mr.

Greeley, as he told me the story himself, ernor of New York-with the pence offering. Morgan himself might run. But no! The Morgan himself might run. But no! The Seward men were implacable. The Lincoln people, with their wigwams and rail-splitting and all too lavish outpourings of beer, had bowled down their divine Seward, and so they must make or mend matters with their rail-splitter as best they could. The Seward army had lost all but honor. That honor should not be bartered for a Vice Presidency. Rather let it be carried to the feet of the sage in his Auburn home, and they would contemplate the campaign with the quiet dignity due to their great leader and their own lacerated hearts.

HAMLIN WAS AN ACCIDENT.

If not a Seward man, was there no convenient Democrat, some convert from the Democracy? John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, was pressed, but Pennsylvania was torn by the Montagues and Capulets under the respective banners of Cartin and Cam-eron. Hamlin, as so often happens when a convention lapses into indecision, was the first to come to mind and so was named. It was a nomination without strength, and in the Vice Presidency Mr. Hamlin was an unknown quantity, so far as aiding the ad-ministration was concerned. When 1864 came other Democrats were in dazzline become the battle ground. And moreover, and this assuredly could not have escaped the keen, watchful eyes of Lincoln, around Hamlin as around Chase there were crystallizing elements of an opposition. Keen, watchful eyes, that knew when to open and when to shut, as Chase, and McClellan, and Hooker and others saw when the decisive

moment arrived. So far, therefore, as the wishes of Hamlin for renomination were concerned, Mr. Lincoln felt undoubtedly that everything should give way to the Presidency, and that the Presidency was his ground. He had no illusions about it, was in no way insensible to its attractive belongings. Simon Cameron said to me that Lincoln, had be lived, would have had a third term, and that he had told Lincoln so. "No one," said Cameron, "could have cleaned up the war-belongings in four years, and while Lincoln lived the country would have al-lowed no other hands to make a mess of the

This, however, was a faraway speculation, even when it was made. I note it as a tone of the political color at the time.

A TRIBUTE TO NICOLAY. I should dissent in cold justice from some of the estimates placed upon Mr. Nicolay-the tendency to dismiss him from this controversy as a kind of upperservant, holding toward Mr. Lincoln a mechanical wooden relation. I knew Nicolay well in the Lincoln days, and have always thought that the President was fortunate in nothing so much as having in the inner circles of his executive family John G. Nicolay and

John Hay.

I have not seen Nicolay in years, and he has passed out of my life. Hay I see once in an era-exchange a signal with him as ships that meet and part at sea. In the Lincoln days they were close to the President. Nicolay, a German by birth, had the close, methodical, silent German way about him. Scrupulous, polite, calm, obliging, with the gift of hearing other people talk; coming and going about the Capitol like a shadow; with the soft, sad simile that seemed to come only from the eyes; prompt as lightning to take a hint or an idea; one upon whom a suggestion was never lost, and if it meant a personal service. ice, sure of the prompt, spontaneous return.
He had, as I infer, great powers of application, the endurance so often seen with the
thin, frail body, upon which disense seemed
to be doing its work. A man without excitements or emotions, never saying any-thing worth quoting, and in that regard invaluable as a private secretary; absorbed in the President, and seeing that the Execu-tive business was well done. Much of that work, the clerical part at least, came into

LINCOLN AS HE WAS. John Russell Young Divests

· the Martyr of the Mists of Adulation.

THE PLAIN EVERY DAYMAN

Injustice Has Been Done Nicolay in the Hamlin Controversy.

HIS DUTIES AND THOSE OF HAY.

Difficulties That Surrounded the President at the Capitol.