FOR ALL THE VOTERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Issues Are Defined—Policy of the Republicans—The Contest Lies Between Protection and Free Trade—Fair Elections and Reciprocity Touched Upon.

The President's Letter.

President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidential nomination was made public Monday night. It contains over 10,000 words, is dated at Washington, and the substance is as follows:

The Hon. W. McKinley, Jr., and Others, Committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN—I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 9 of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention recently held at Minneapolis.

I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration.

The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic House of Representatives and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo will justify this assertion.

The President then at some length compares the present system of banking and the issuance of money with that which prevailed before the withdrawal of State bank issues, and declares that the present plan is the safest ever yet devised.

He touches upon the commerce upon the seas and recognizes the fact that our exports are carried in vessels sailing under foreign flags. He says:

The merchandise balance of trade, the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual rent which we pay for the use of passage money. The great ships—the fastest on the sea—which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are in a secondary sense, war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on guns for which their decks are already prepared and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce.

The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by subject or by liberal payment aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the Government, upon demand, during war. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would enter into lines a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent influence sixteen new and fine steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 87,400 tons and costing $7,400,000 have been built or contracted for, built in the American shipyards. In addition to this,it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamships plying out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in America of ship-yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about $8,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships the fastest upon the sea.

Mr. Harrison favors the development of our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and the increased application of the policy of reciprocity in South American trade. For this latter, he ascribes all credit to Mr. Blaine, and in summing up results and prospects, says:

At a meeting held in March last of the associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain the President reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased $23,750,000, and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of trade upon the sea and has already secured important advantages.

The most convincing evidence of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have found it necessary to make reciprocal concessions to us in favor of their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for continued free importation of their beet-sugar product.

A few details only as to the increase in our trade are given here. Taking all the countries with which arrangements have been made, our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 26.78 per cent; with Cuba during the seven months our exports increased $5,702,193 or 54.8 per cent.; and with Porto Rico $960,909 or 34 per cent. The liberal and generous spirit of farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our Consul General at Havana under date of July 2d last:

During the first half year of 1891, Havana received 140,056 bags of flour from Spain and other ports of the Island and about an equal amount, or approximately 280,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 13,976 bags of American flour and other ports received approximately an equal amount, making about 28,000 bags.

But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 3,000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 187,187 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 237,000 for the first half of 1892.

The reason of this is that the canal trade agreement but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions against American products, our exports of flour direct to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30 last $2,025,074, or about 32 per cent.

The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the English coal exports to Cuba say: "It is another case of American competition. The United States now supply Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually, and as there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the estates is developed, Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies, and the river and railway improvements of the Southern States will undoubtedly create an important Gulf trade. The new reciprocity arrangement with the United States are enabled to import Cuban sugar will of course assist the American coal exporter even more effectively than the new lines of railway.

The President fears the loss of present, and endangering of future trade, if the Democrats are successful, for he declares they favor repeal of the reciprocity provision. He further says:

The declaration of the platform in favor of "the American doctrine of protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule but a principle that is to control all the tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rates upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home.

In some former national campaigns the issue has been—or, more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high and low protective tariff, both parties expressing every solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a bold and courageous leadership the Democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries.

The majority report of the Committee on Platform to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago contained this clause:

"That we denounce the present tariff levies as unjust and unequal, when sum a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff bill with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen."

There can be no more complete denial of the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, than a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions" of the existing tariff law; and again, this majority report further declared: "In making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth." * * * Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus involved."

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties "for their successful continuance" and a declaration that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions which had before received the sanction of Democratic National Conventions was not more indicative of the low ebb to which previous leadership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional—high protection, low protection—all unconstitutional, a Democratic contingent upon this view cannot enact nor a Democratic President approve any tariff schedule the purpose or effect of which is to fund taxation unless to give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer under this view of the Constitution in order to increase important importation, and so the revenue, for "revenue only" is the Democratic doctrine. Reduction of course falls under this denunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue, but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers.

Mr. Harrison denies that the policy of the Democrats to-day was the policy of Jefferson or Jackson, and clearly analyzes the present doctrine as "destructive and un-American." He says:

There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the announcement that the law of the declaration of the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as has never been seen, and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would be impossible to maintain the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would follow such reduction of duties as to reduce to the European standard. If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed by the Democratic party in power what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact.

And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of protection products and of the cost of living articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a committee composed of leading Senators of the majority, with the aid of the best statisticians, and the report, signed by all the members of the committee, has been given to the public. A wider and careful inquiry has ever been before made. These facts appear from the report:

1. The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than $1,000 per annum has decreased up to May, 1892, 3.4 per cent., while the farm products there have not fallen in their prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now.

2. There has been an average advance in the rate of wages of 7.5 of 1 per cent.

3. There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per cent. and of all cereals 33.39 per cent.

The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the State of New York, a Democratic office, has just been issued, strongly corroborates, as to that State, the facts found by the Senate committee.

In view of the fact that the operation of this tariff law has not imposed burdens but conferred benefits on the farmer and the workingman.

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained forced tax upon the production of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history these production had been partially been attempted, and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh owners at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and when this was accomplished they put prices on their own prices. A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh tin-plate workers, published in Swansea, Wales, under date June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says:

"It is clearly the interest of both (employer and workmen) to produce tin-plates, tariff or no tariff, at a price that will drive all competitors from the field."

But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890, and of the machinations of foreign producers and the Democratic monopoly, the tin-plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed.

The President then shows that in this country the past year there was produced over 13,000,000 pounds of tin and terne plates. In cotton he says:

Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley law is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of protection wages.

But, without unduly extending this letter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will every year add employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages.

In considering the motives of Democracy's leaders, the President says: "The appeals of the free-trader to the workingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic." But of the contest he says, "They will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides, and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children."

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the product of labor, but it is maintained that such that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

The Southern States have had a liberal participation in the benefits of the tariff law, and though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy, I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products are to-day left to the fate which the votes of their Representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these States have also special interests, and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the reductions of duties imposed upon tin, pearl buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit altogether any reference to the great and beneficial enlargement of the free list. During the last fiscal year $458,000,772 worth of merchandise, or 55.35 per cent. of our total importations, came in free (the largest percentage in our history); while in 1889 the per cent. of free importations was only 34.42 per cent. The addition of wages upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen months, after paying the bounties provided for, $87,000,000. This relief has been substantially felt in every household upon every Saturday's purchase of the workingman.

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called, with strong emphasis, "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are willing to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world," and how does it happen that the gradual loss of our market closes foreign tin-plate mills and plush factories that still have all other markets? Our national advantage, even under the tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in the "markets of the world" without opening our doors to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

Of bimetallism he says:

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has been growing in public favor in importance and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The only essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions.

His further remarks upon this head are but illustrative.

Concerning regulations of elections:

In my last annual message to Congress, I said: "I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise, and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National Government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. To demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the ballot, and only there, is a just demand and no just man should resent or resist it.

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation for the absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give equal advantages to the party making them, would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of the party against a will of the majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent State election in Alabama.

The situation in Alabama is reveewied at length, and the President says:

I shall again urge upon Congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of federal officers.

Mr. Harrison expresses himself as thoroughly satisfied with the civil service system. Upon the education question he says:

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of a republic is an intelligent citizenship and the increased interest manifested in the States in education should receive fresh stimulus. However, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent, after contributing to the public-school system, to provide for additional agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools with a full recognition of the necessities of some of the Southern States. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these States are with common zeal developing and adapting their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the State and National Departments in the interest of agriculture.

Then is shown how, by inspection of our meats, the markets of several European countries were opened to our products.

The President strongly advocates the Nicaragua Canal. Of the foreign policy, he says:

It has been the purpose of the administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics but of patriotism and national honor, and I have very great gratification in being able to state that the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs responded in a true American spirit, and I frankly confess my obligation for needed cooperation. They did not regard a partisan but a firm tenacious support of rights and upon immunity from insult and injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of virtual treason. They did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question if a Republican.

I do not believe that a tame submission to insult and outrage by any nation at the hands of any other can be regarded as the basis of lasting friendship—the necessary element of mutual respect will be wanting.

The Chilian incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. In our relations with the great Europen powers, the rights of the United States and our citizens have been maintained as never before. I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been effected, and never before, I am sure, have the honor and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have approached close to the middle of life, and the end, for each, of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeals of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now, soon again to march in review, and to parade upon the great avenues of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. I counted in the column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

The concluding portion of the letter is devoted to a careful discrimination among the immigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We don't want and should not receive those who by reason of bad character or habit are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty, should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal, and the anarchist, who come only to burden and disturb our communities. Of late much has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the contract-labor law.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than $400,000,000 over the average for the previous ten years, and has risen in $2,000,000 over 1891, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our export in 1892 exceeded those of 1891 by more than $70,000,000, and the annual average for ten years by $265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over 1891 more than $144,000,000, of provisions over $4,000,000, and of manufactures over $6,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in favor in 1892 was $202,944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress which those figures disclose. Our commerce may well grow strong in the hands whose party necessities and habits still compel them to study and relieve people who oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff.

In closing, the President decries the policy of change advocated by the Democrats. He says:

A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment. Those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent, and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself to those lines any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is a radical as to bring the commercial turn-table into use the business changes involved are not readjustments, but reconstructions. The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the farm, has now been adjusted; the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished—not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of State banks of issue.

The policy of the Republican party is distinctively a policy of safe progression and development—or new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous experiments, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines.

Something About Gingerbread.

We should be greatly surprised to see our everyday bread come to our tables tied with yellow and green ribbons or decorated with golden stars, but there was a time in England when so simple a thing as gingerbread was treated in a much more extraordinary way. In its earlier form gingerbread was simply a bread paste, with ginger and sweetening added. A very crude imagination went to work at it, and the market-places were crowded with gingerbread kings and queens, saints and roosters, adorned with gilt crowns and scepters, with halos, wings, and tails.

QUARANTINE CIRCULAR.

Public Health Is Much More Important Than Commerce.

The following circular has been issued by the direction of the President after a conference with Secretary Foster, Attorney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Assistant Secretary Spaulding and Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service:

Quarantine Restrictions upon Immigration to Aid in the Prevention of the Introduction of Cholera into the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON GEN'L,
U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and Local Boards of Health:

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France and actually exists in Great Britain as well as in Asia; and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health; and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detention may be impossible upon these vessels a strict inspection of them to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any quarantine port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until such vessel shall have undergone quarantine detention of five days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State or the regulations made thereunder), and of such longer period of time as days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities.

This circular to take immediate effect except in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon application to the department.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General,
United States Marine Hospital Service.
CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Money to Be Spent by Nations, Colonies and States.

The foreign nations and colonies which have thus far expressed their intention to participate in the Columbian Exposition are given below, with the amount of their respective appropriations, either made or officially proposed, as far as information concerning them has been received at headquarters:

Argentine Republic, $100,000; Austria, $102,000; Belgium, $57,900; Bolivia, $30,700; Brazil, $60,000; China, $500,000; Colombia, $150,000; Costa Rica, $150,000; Denmark, $67,000; Dutch West Indies, $1,200; Ecuador; $125,-000; France, $733,400; Germany, $690,-200; Great Britain, $291,990; Barbadoes, $5,840; Bermuda, $2,920; British Guiana, $25,000; British Honduras, $7,350; Canada, $100,000; Cape Colony, $50,-000; Ceylon, $63,000; Jamaica, $24,-330; Leeward Islands, $6,000; New South Wales, $243,325; Tasmania, $10,000; Trinidad, $15,000; Victoria, $97,330; Greece, $57,900; Guatemala, $200,000; Hayti, $25,000; Honduras, $20,-000; Japan, $630,765; Mexico, $50,000; Morocco, $150,000; Dutch Guiana, $10,-000; West Indies, $5,000; Nicaragua, $30,000; Norway, $57,300; Orange Free State, $47,500; Paraguay, $100,000; Peru, $140,000; Russia, $46,320; Salvador, $12,500; San Domingo, $25,000; Spain, $14,000; Cuba, $25,000; Switzerland, $23,160; Sweden, $53,600; Uruguay. $24,000, Total. $5,936,063.

The United States Federal Government has appropriated from its treasury for the building for the government structure $1,500,000, and lately $2,500,000 for the general expenses.

The States and Territories of the United States in the Columbian Exposition and their respective appropriations are as follows:

Arizona, $30,000; California, $300,000; Colorado, $150,000; Delaware, $10,000; Idaho, $20,000; Illinois, $800,000; Indiana, $75,000; Iowa, $130,000; Kentucky, $100,000; Louisiana, $35,000; Maine, $40,000; Maryland, $60,000; Massachusetts, $150,000; Michigan, $100,000; Minnesota, $50,000; Missouri, $150,000; Montana, $50,000; Nebraska, $30,000; New Hampshire, $25,000; New Jersey, $70,000; New Mexico, $25,000; New York, $300,000; North Carolina, $25,000; North Dakota, $25,000; Ohio, $125,000; Pennsylvania, $300,000; Rhode Island, $50,-000; Vermont, $15,000; Washington, $100,000; West Virginia, $40,000; Wisconsin, $56,000; Wyoming, $30,000. Total, $3,441,000.

TRAIN ROBBERS DISAPPOINTED.

Daring Deed Planned but Not Executed by Missouri Desperadoes.

An attempt, which by the merest chance proved unsuccessful, was made at Kansas City, Mo., on the Union Pacific east-bound passenger train. The train was late in leaving the Union depot, and a freight was sent out ahead of it on the passenger train's time. When they reached Dead Man's curve, near Lee's Summit, it was flagged and several masked men approached the engine. When they saw the train was a freight they turned and took to the woods. Officers are scouring the locality for the would-be bandits.

No Speeches by Blaine.

Senator Hale has stated to a newspaper man that Mr. Blaine will make no speeches during the campaign, but is now engaged in writing a letter that was likely to appear at any day, which letter he devoted to some of the issues that are being discussed and in which he takes a deep interest.

Exposition Points.

THE World's Fair buildings will be be dedicated on the 21st of October instead of the 12th.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, of Philadelphia, will bring his big steer, the largest in the world, to the Columbian Exposition.

THE Electric Launch and Navigation Company of New York has been awarded the contract for running electric boats on the interior waterways at Jackson Park during the World's Fair.

HIP LUNG, the wealthiest Chinese merchant in Chicago, together with several influential Chinese of Canton, San Francisco, and New York, has applied for space at the World's Fair for a big tea house.

WILLIAM L. LA FOLLETTE, Superintendent of the World's Fair exhibit for the State of Washington, is arranging for a complete model farm in miniature for the Washington exhibit. He will have a farm-house, barns, fences, and fields of growing grain.

A FACTORY at Lynn, Mass., has asked for space at the World's Fair to show pneumatic dynamite guns and projectiles; one dynamite field gun to be shown on a wheeled carriage 15 by 16 feet over all; one coast defense pneumatic dynamite gun, stationary, mounted on carriage with horizontal turn-track, tube 8-inch bore, three feet long.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Freight Wreck on the Hannibal and St. Jos—Dissatisfied Switchmen — Dragged to Death by a Team—Sickening Tragedy in Fayette County.

From Far and Near.

SIXTY THOUSAND children are without school accommodation in Chicago.

GOVERNOR FIFER has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the person or persons who killed William H. Napier in Pulaski County, August 23.

THE switchmen in the Big Four yards at Alton Junction quit work because they are not paid the standard of wages. Men were sent from East St. Louis to take their places, but refused to work upon learning the circumstances. Considerable delay is caused to freight in transit.

A FEW days ago Charles Karch, an old and well-known citizen of West Mascoutah, left for Jefferson County to visit a married daughter. Monday he was scratched upon the hand by a pet dog. The injury was slight and no attention was paid to it. Blood poisoning set in Tuesday and death came the next day. The deceased was about 70 years of age.

GOVERNOR FIFER ordered the issue of an election writ for an election to be held Nov. 8, 1892, for two additional judges of the Superior Court in Cook County. Also an election to be held on the same day to fill the vacancies in the office of judges in the Circuit Court of Cook County, caused by the death of George Driggs and the resignation of Judge Thomas A. Moran.

NEAR Mascoutah, Frank Martin, a farmer, of Smithton township, was dragged to death. He was unhitching his team when a traction engine came along. The horses became frightened. In his efforts to stop them the farmer became entangled in the harness, and was dragged over a mile. The body was horribly bruised and life was extinct when it was recovered.

FRIDAY morning about 5:40 o'clock, on the Hannibal and St. Joe track, about half way between West Quincy and Moody, a "K" line freight train bound east and a Hannibal and St. Joe freight train bound west collided. The injured are: A. D. Arnold, Hannibal Mo., and Joe engineer; Henry Walker, "K" line brakeman, right foot hurt; two colored tramps in a car of brick, both bruised. The trains came together just out of what is known as Dead Man's Curve, about two miles out of West Quincy.

A SICKENING tragedy occurred near Avena, in Fayette County, in which John D. Frailey was stabbed to death by Charles Chandler, his brother-in-law. Both were well-to-do farmers of London Township. They went to Vandalia to transact some real estate business, accompanied by Mrs. Chandler, mother of the murderer. Both men had been drinking and they quarreled all along the road over politics. Chandler finally got out of the wagon and said he would walk. Frailey declared he should ride and climbed out and began plying the whip to Chandler Chandler drew his knife and stabbed Frailey once in the back and twice in the left side. During the altercation the horses became frightened and started to run. Frailey called to Chandler to stop cutting him and to catch the horses. Frailey got up and started with Chandler after the horses when he complained of being sick and sank down by the roadside and expired in the presence of Chandler and his mother. Chandler is a prominent young man, the victim is five years his senior and both have families.

A BARBECUE was given by a lot of Cairo colored people. It was attended by the lower element of both races and sexes and after dark numerous fights occurred. The musicians were colored men from Cairo, and every time a fight would begin they would leave the house until it was over. About midnight a row of unusual proportions occurred, and, as usual, the musicians ran. During this fight a negro who rejoices in the name of "The Devil" fired all the shots in his revolver promiscuously. When quiet was restored a call was made for the musicians, and all responded but Tom Adkins, the leader. He had been seated on a log a hundred feet away, and search revealed him lying on the ground beside it shot through the head. It is supposed that "The Devil's" random shot had struck him. He was a quiet, well-disposed man, and had attended the dance only as a musician. He was married, but had no children.

THE weather crop bulletin of the Illinois Weather Service says that the weather and crop conditions prevailing throughout Illinois during the week as follows: The temperature of the last week has been about normal. At Springfield the daily excess amounted to 2 degrees, while at Cairo and Chicago it was slightly below. The amount of sunshine for the week was about a seasonable average. The rainfall during the last seven days was slightly below the normal, being fairly well distributed. It consisted of showers, and in a few counties heavy rains fell. Corn prospects have improved slightly over last week. Early corn is ripening fast, and in most localities is out of reach of rain. The prospects for late corn have been considerably improved, according to a majority of the correspondents, except in a few counties where no rain fell. More rain and an absence of early frosts will make a fair yield. Wheat threshing has been continued during the week on account of the favorable weather, but is nearing completion. A few counties report thrashing as being finished. The yield will be light and quality fair. No fall wheat sown yet. Oat thrashing is far advanced; there seems to be no improvement in the yield and quality. Fall plowing is progressing where sufficient rain has fallen. Much more rain is needed to place the ground in suitable condition. Rain is needed for pastures, meadows, garden truck, and stock water. Fruit will be almost a failure. The potato crop is light.

NEAR the village of Villa Ridge a colored boy, 15 years old, known as Amos, has been employed by Dr. A. B. Royal in the care of his horses. Saturday afternoon the Doctor had paid the lad $10. Sunday afternoon the latter was met on the road a short distance from the house by another negro boy, Wade Hill, 14 years old, who, according to Amos' ante-mortem statement, picked a quarrel with him and struck him on the back of the head with a brick, robbed him of his money, and fled. Dr. Royal found that the boy's skull was fractured. He died. The youthful murderer made good his escape.

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