THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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MEN'S SUITS

No fifteen-dollar Men's Suits, but FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SUITS, good enough for fifteen-thousand dollar men.

These suits are in every way superior to any like-priced suits ever shown in this city.

We have them in Sacks, three-button Cutaway Frocks and in double-breasted Sacks.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

THE FIGHT

Of our friends, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Bee-Line, still enables us to offer

Washington, D. C. $9.75
Philadelphia 9.75

OUR OWN DESIRE

To give our patrons nice trips cheap permits us to offer Richmond, Va. and return, $15. Oct. 9 and 16 are the dates, the renowned Chesapeake & Ohio, with its grand scenery, the route.

WE WANT

Everybody to get good homes in good countries, or go see their friends, who have gotten good homes in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota or Montana, or in Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia or Georgia.

HENCE WE OFFER

All points in these States, Oct. 9, at one-half rates—one fare for round trip.

FOR THE SAME REASON

We offer California, Oregon and Washington Territory at very low rates one way and round trip.

PLEASE REMEMBER

The very cheap rate to Great Falls, Mon., and return, Oct. 9. This is the best town in the best new country in the United States.

LOOK AT THE RATES.

We offer Cincinnati and return, $2.50 on all trains Oct. 4. Oct. 5, Street-car Employes' Day. Oct. 11, G. A. R. Parade in Cincinnati. Oct. 13, Republican Day. Make a note of the dates, Oct. 4, 5, 11 and 13.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart	3:55am	10:53am	3:50pm	6:26pm
Arrive	10:45am	11:45am	5:07pm	10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart	3:55am	3:45pm
Arrive	11:50am	10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10am	12:05no'n	5:20pm	11:20pm
Arrive	3:25am	10:38am	3:30pm	6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Fair; warmer, followed by colder, with a cold wave; southerly, shifting to northerly winds, during Friday night.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair; warmer, followed by colder, with a cold wave; southwesterly, shifting to northerly winds, brisk on the lakes.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pres
7 A. M.	30.06	43	68	South	Cloudy	.....
2 P. M.	29.94	64	36	S'west	Fair.	.....
7 P. M.	29.91	58	51	S'east	Cloudy	.....

Maximum thermometer, 65; minimum thermometer, 38.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Oct. 4, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	60	0.10
Mean	50	0.00
Departure from normal	—10	—0.10
Total excess or deficiency since Oct. 1	—51	—0.35
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—791	—4.94

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Min.	Max	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	30.10	54	38	60	.....	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	54	38	54	.06	Fair.
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.10	54	38	62	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.98	56	38	60	.....	Cloudy
Washington, D.C.	30.08	54	36	62	.....	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.12	64	54	70	.....	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga.	30.12	60	46	68	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	70	58	78	.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	30.00	70	54	76	.....	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala.	30.04	68	44	74	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.98	70	50	78	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.00	72	60	82	.....	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.94	68	46	76	.....	Fair.
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	76	74	80	.....	Cloudy
San Antonio, Tex	29.90	76	60	86	.....	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.98	62	46	72	.....	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.02	62	38	70	.....	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	29.98	60	36	66	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.91	58	38	65	.....	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	60	36	66	T	Rain.
Cleveland, O.	29.94	54	36	62	.....	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.88	58	38	64	.....	Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	29.98	40	38	48	.....	Fair.
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	29.86	44	34	48	.12	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	29.80	64	42	70	.....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	60	46	68	.....	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	64	42	66	.01	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.80	54	44	72	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.02	44	42	48	.....	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.94	48	42	48	.....	Cloudy
Morehead, Minn.	30.04	38	...	48	.....	Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn	30.10	40	40	50	.....	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	29.78	58	46	68	.....	Clear.
Dubuque, Ia.	29.76	60	44	72	.....	Clear.
Des Moines, Ia.	29.78	64	46	74	.....	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.86	68	50	68	.....	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	29.82	62	54	82	2.02	Rain.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	29.72	78	.....	86	.....	Cloudy
Dodge City, Kan.	29.80	60	60	80	.....	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	29.82	60	46	68	.....	Clear.
North Platte, Neb	29.86	62	40	74	.....	Fair.
Valentine, Neb.	29.82	56	38	78	.....	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	29.90	50	38	70	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	30.00	52	38	56	.....	Cloudy
Bismarck, D. T.	30.10	44	42	54	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Buford, D. T.	30.08	46	.....	46	.....	Cloudy
P. Arthur's L'd'g	30.00	38	34	46	.....	Cloudy
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T	30.16	44	38	58	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Assinaboine, M.T	30.04	58	.....	70	.....	Clear.
Helena, M. T.	29.98	62	56	64	.....	Fair.
Boise City, I. T.	29.84	76	54	82	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.90	56	48	64	0.02	Cloudy
Ft. M'Kinney, W.T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Col.	29.90	58	48	66	.02	Cloudy
Pueblo, Col.	29.92	64	50	64	.06	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.92	58	40	70	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.98	66	46	64	.....	Fair.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.90	66	38	72	.....	Fair.

T—Trace of precipitation.

A Rear Collision.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The Chicago & Atlantic railroad officials this morning received a report of an accident which occurred on the road, eighty miles from Kankakee, yesterday. It was not as serious as at first reported. A boarding-train, where the laborers, mostly Italians, lived during the work along the road, was standing on the main track when a fast freight ran into the rear end of the train. Many of the laborers were in the cars at the time. Seven or eight of them were injured, three seriously, although none fatally. The freight engine was badly smashed, and the rear boarding-cars were broken up. The loss will be $2,000. The wreck occasioned a delay of several hours.

De Baun to Be Surrendered.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Oct. 4.—Judge Rioux rendered a decision this morning in the case of De Baun, the defaulting assistant cashier of the National Park Bank, of New York, ordering that he be surrendered to the United States authorities. The defense are applying for a writ of habeas corpus.

PLEASANT to the taste and surprisingly quick in relieving coughs and colds, it is not at all strange that Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup has displaced so many other cough remedies.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FRIDAY—Fair weather, followed by colder, with a cold wave.

The Moral that Adorns the Tale

"When the fair private secretary dies, of course she departs typewriter fields above."

Not only does no chromo go with this, but the fellow who stood at the back window and gazed at the fair type-writer and then uttered it, fled up the alley like an autumn leaf before a gale.

The man in pursuit of him caught his coat pocket on the door-knob as he rushed through—and tore the coat? NOT MUCH!

That coat was bought at THE WHEN The man was simply "yanked" back and saved from committing murder, perhaps.

MORAL: Clothes bought at THE WHEN are well made. Sound seams, dependable buttons, honest trimmings. Every garment sold is exactly as represented, and each is always one price below all competition.

THE WHEN

MISSION WORK.

The American Board of Commissioners Select a List of Officers and Adjourn.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.—At the morning meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, to-day, reports were read covering the needs and work of all the fields. This afternoon the resignation of Dr. Samuel Harris, of Yale College, as a corporate member, was accepted. The following corporate members were elected: Rev. Francis Clark, Auburndale, Mass.; Hon. Chester Holcomb, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Columbus, O.; William H. Thompson, New York; Frank W. Carpenter, Providence, R. I.; Rev. C. F. S. Savage, D. D., Chicago; Rev. Paysen W. W. Lyman, Belchertown, Mass.

The following officers were elected: President, R. S. Storrs, D. D., LL.D., Brooklyn; vice-president, E. W. Blatchford, Chicago. Prudential committee—Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D., Boston; Ezra Farnsworth, Boston; Hon. Joseph S. Ruper, Boston; Rev. Edwin R. Webb, D. D., Wellesley; Charles C. Burr, Newtonville, Mass.; Elbridge Torrey, Boston; Rev. A. R. Plumb, D. D., Boston; Hon. Wm. P. Ellison, Newton, Mass.; Rev. C. A. Dickinson, Boston; Rev. F. E. Clark, Boston. Corresponding secretaries—Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.; Rev. E. K. Alden, D. D.; Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., of Boston. Recording secretary, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., of St. Louis; assistant, Rev. F. M. Packard, D. D., of Syracuse, N. Y.; treasurer, L. S. Wood, Newton, Mass.; auditors, Hon. A. W. Tufts, Boston; J. M. Gordon, Newton, Mass.; S. C. Tyler, Boston.

The next meeting of the board will be held in New York, Oct. 15, 1889. Rev. Llwellyn Pratt, D. D., of Norwich, Conn, will deliver the annual sermon, and Rev. Dr. Arthur Lyttle, of Chicago, will be his alternate.

American Bankers' Association.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The American Bankers' Association, at its meeting to-day, elected officers as follows: President, Charles Parsons, of St. Louis; first vice-president, Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; treasurer, George T. Baker, of New York; secretary, Wm. B. Greene, of New York; executive council, John Jay Knox, New York; Geo. S. Coe, New York; Lyman J. Gage, Chicago; Daniel Annan, Cumberland, Md.; Asa Porter, Boston; E. B. Judson, Syracuse; A. H. Moss, Sandusky, O.; R. M. Nelson, Selma, Ala.; W. S. Culberson, New Albany, Ind.; Joseph S. Barrett, Louisville; J. J. T. O'Dell, Chicago; H. H. Camp, Milwaukee; J. K. Dunning, Dubuque; Logan H. Roots, Little Rock; S. K. Sneed, Henderson, Ky.; W. E. Schmertz, Pittsburg; Logan C. Murray, New York; A. N. Wyman, Omaha; W. P. St. John, New York; Gustave Willus, St. Paul. The selection of the next place of meeting was left to the executive council. The association refused to recommend additional legislation to check the circulation of mutilated coin, and also refused to create a fund for payment of rewards for capture and conviction of forgers, etc. A resolution was adopted recommending Congress to allow national banks to issue circulation to the full extent, instead of only 90 per cent., as now. The association finally adjourned and spent the remainder of the afternoon in drives through the suburbs.

Woman to Be Hanged for Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.—A special from Medina says that Mrs. Mary L. Garrett was sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of next January, for the murder of two demented stepdaughters. The crime was an atracious one, the room in which the girls were sleeping being saturated with kerosene and filled with kindling and dry leaves, to which she set fire. It was discovered before the house burned and the flames extinguished, but the girls were both dead from suffocation. The fire had reached the limbs of one and burned them. The bodies also bore evidence of being struck with a club. When sentence was announced, Mrs. Garrett protested her innocence. She recently gave birth to a boy baby, which will be removed with her to the penitentiary, awaiting the mother's execution. It is thought Mrs. Garrett is the first woman in Ohio to be sentenced to the death penalty for murder.

Attempt on the Lives of Children.

GALT, Ont., Oct. 4.—Three similar packages, addressed to three ladies, arrived here last night and were delivered this morning. Mrs. Cherry was first to get her package, and gave its contents, six chocolate drops, to her three children. Shortly after eating the drops all three of the children were taken with convulsions, and although medical aid was at once procured one of them died. Of the other two, one is in a critical condition and the other will recover. The news of the poisoning spread rapidly and reached the other recipients before the drops contained in their packages had been eaten. There is no clew to the sender.

Killed by an Electric Shock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Clark, an employe of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, was instantly killed by an electric shock from a wire. Clark was employed in the basement of the building, where there is a large amount of electric-light apparatus ready for use. He was testing one of these lights, and reached up to turn the switch. He held in his hand a small stick with which he struck at the switch somewhat carelessly and missed it. As his bare arm came down with the blow it struck squarely against a naked wire and received the full force of a forty-five-light current.

A Pair of Swindlers Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—Eighteen trunks filled with $5,000 worth of fine silks, etc., which recently arrived from Chicago, were seized by the police at the American Express office to-day, and their alleged owners—Samuel Winsberg and Adolph Barling—both of Chicago, placed under arrest. At the station they admitted that Winsberg obtained the goods on credit from J. V. Farwell & Co., and afterwards turned them over to Barling as security for three notes, aggregating $1,800, on which no money was ever paid. The men will be turned over to the Chicago police.

Yellow Fever Record.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 4.—Dr. Kenworthy to-day made a report on the condition of affairs at McClenny. There are now 124 whites and 71 colored peple there. Total number of cases yellow fever to date, 160 white and 29 colored; now sick, 11 white and 8 colored.

The official Jacksonville bulletin for twenty-four hours, to 6 P. M., is as follows: New cases, 75; deaths, 1. Total cases, 2,971; total deaths, 271. The one death was that of a colored man named John Berry.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER turns gray hair dark, and removes dandruff; an elegant toilet article.

THE POLICY FOR AMERICANS

Mr. Blaine Discusses the Tariff Question Before a Michigan Audience.

Cogent Reasons for Abolishing All Internal Taxes, with the Single Exception of the Tax on Whisky Sold as a Beverage.

Justice and Fair Play for American Citizens Demand a Protective Policy.

Voters of the Country, by Their Ballots in November, Will Take Action That Cannot Be Reconsidered by This Generation.

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

Strong Arguments in Behalf of Protection—Mr. Blaine at Adrian, Mich.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 4.—Mr. Blaine spoke at the fair grounds this afternoon to about 12,000 people. Premising with a reference to a letter published in a Democratic journal at Detroit, on the 3d inst., and addressed to him over the signature of "W. Stearns," Democratic congressional candidate, Mr. Blaine said that, whether it was intended to be courteous or not, the letter would receive from him a courteous reply. He continued:

"The writer wanted to know why, in the House of Representatives, in 1868, I opposed a tax on lumber, and why I am now in favor of continuing the tariff on lumber. My questioner has evidently consulted the official record, for he cites a page and date of the Congressional Globe. If he will again make the same reference he will find that I opposed an internal tax on lumber, and that this had nothing whatever to do with the tariff tax on lumber, except as it made the tariff more effective. That was at a time when we were taxing everything on account of the great increase of our national debt. I maintained then, as I maintain now, that it was unwise to impose upon breadstuffs or lumber a tax which increased by the amount of the tax the cost to the consumer in the United States. If the gentleman cannot distinguish between an internal and a tariff tax, I will explain the difference. [Cries of 'Oh, he doesn't know it.'] As to that, I express no opinion other than that the jury of the vicinage seems to be against him.

"The internal tax is one that does not protect any American industry, but takes just that much out of an industry. It is a tax which in this country is levied—except on a very few articles—only in war times. It is the same as the excise which has been for generations so odious a tax in Great Britain. It is the same against which the people of portions of the United States came near rebelling during Washington's administration. We are in better order now, and we pay every tax that is levied. But the United States, in the judgment of the Republicans, ought to raise all the money they need for the support of the government from the tariff, because the tariff gives to the American laborer and to every industrial interest in our own country a great advantage over the foreign laborer and the interests of the industries of other countries, and aids in building up a great home market—which is something that the United States possesses to-day beyond any nation on the globe.

"I have said that I was opposed to every tax except the tariff tax. I make one exception. I am in favor of continuing the tax on whisky, except on that which is used in the arts and in medicines, as proposed in the new tariff bill just reported to Congress. [A voice, 'Why?'] I will tell you why. I am in favor of it because I think the tax tends to make the price a little higher and to lessen the number of those who would purchase it as a drink. That is my one reason, and the only reason, namely: that for every restriction upon a vice that can be confined—and the drinking of liquor is a great vice—you gain so much from it. But that consideration I do not regard as of paramount interest in the discussion of the great and leading question which is at issue, because it does not have a feather's weight in deciding that which the American people must decide now, and upon which they must win or lose for a generation. I repeat that the question at issue in 1888 must be decided one way or the other for a generation. If the protective tariff is lost in this election, do not any one of you who are careless as to your votes flatter yourself that it may be caught up next year or the year after. You will not have an opportunity for many years to reverse your verdict of this year. The Democrats, who are assailing the tariff, well know that if they lose this year and the cause of protection triumphs they are beaten finally and for this generation. It is a joining of issues for a final combat such as has not occurred in this country on that question since 1833, and every voter within the hearing of my voice may take my word for it that, whichever party triumphs this year, triumphs for the whole time for which they will be actors on the political stage. So that the effect of your votes now is not confined to this year, nor the next, but will, in all probability, be felt for all the time throughout which you may take part in political affairs.

"The question comes to this: Great Britain is a manufacturing country of immense capacity. She supplies fabrics to millions of people throughout the world. She has 200,000,000 subjects in India, all of whom she supplies. She has in Australia, practically, a monopoly of the supply, and she has South Africa, and her colonies here and there over the whole globe. But there is one market in which sixty-five millions of the most intelligent people on the globe are purchasers and consumers—a market which she knows is larger, better and grander than all the other markets combined—that of the United States of America. She knows that if she can get into that market it means a revival of her trade to an extent unknown for a century, and such as could not exist until the United States had attained their present power and greatness. Great Britain seeks an entrance into our market, and the Democratic party, following the lead of President Cleveland, is doing everything it can to destroy the home market of this country and give a large share of it to nations beyond the sea.

"To begin with, they say: 'Let us have no duty on wool. Why should you give protection to wool?' Why not say to Australia: 'Bring your wool here, and you will have just as good a market in this country as the American himself has for his wool?' They say to Canada: 'Everything you can raise, every vegetable product, your grain, your dairy, shall come in here and have just as good a chance under the American flag as the products of our own people have, who pay taxes to support our government.' They say to all the people of the globe, to those who produce salt as to all others, 'Come here, and you shall have just as good a chance in our market as the State of Michigan has in supplying salt.' And so on with the whole list of home products. As to each principal staple or the two or three leading staples of each State, they make the declaration that these products, in the production of which so many American citizens are laboring, shall not be marketed unless it be in direct competition with the products of foreign nations, of nations who pay no taxes to support the government of the United States, and are not in any way interested in the government of the United States.

"Is that fair play?—that you of Michigan, with a State of, I suppose, 2,000,000 of people, who contribute your share to the support of the State and national governments, should have no more of right and receive no more of favor under the flag of your country than is given to, and received by, a man who lives in a foreign country and beyond the sea? Is that ordinary fair play between man and man? ['No,' 'No.'] There is an advantage in free trade under certain conditions and within certain limits. With a population of 65,000,000 in the United States and eight Territories, we have 3,500,000 square miles of territory, with 17,000 miles of ocean front. Throughout that vast array, nearly equaling in extent that of the entire continent of Europe, but with an ocean frontage more extended than that of Europe, Americans have, among themselves, around their own hearthstones and firesides, absolute free trade. We do not erect barriers on our State borders to prevent free communication. A citizen of one State who has for sale a particular article that is better or more salable than a similar article offered in another State, can come down to Maine, to New York or to New England, or he can go to California or Oregon, and he will not encounter on the way custom-house officials or tax-collectors. So that, as a matter of fact—and I have brought that aspect of the question to the attention of people beyond the sea—we enjoy the blessings of free trade to an extent to which they have never been carried heretofore, because of our vast territorial area and the many millions of our people. But, bear in mind, that is free trade among ourselves, that is the intercourse between members of the one great family of the American people, to whom every State is guaranteed as a home to him who chooses to locate therein, and to whom every right of citizenship is secured in all alike. But when you come to free trade with those who are not of our national family, who pay no taxes to our government, who are alien to us, and who live beyond the ocean—when you come to consider whether they shall enter into our home market—we say that is another question. There comes in the great doctrine of protection. Let me say here that the principle of protection cannot be applied in every country with equal advantage and profit. It is of peculiar and lasting benefit to the United States, because our own country is a world within itself. If the United States was a little, narrow country, with only one or two leading products, the probable result of an attempt to protect those products would be an increase of their price among ourselves. But ours is a country that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the gulf to the lakes; from latitude 23°, on the borders of the tropic of Cancer, to latitude 49°, away off on the borders of British Columbia; our products range in variety from the semi-tropical, in Southern California, to those of the North, and among them are the cereals, the fruits, cotton, wool, hemp, and so on. We have a world within ourselves. And so universal is this principle of protection, and so varied in its application, that it cannot be said that one man is protected at the expense of his neighbor. Every pursuit and every product which would come in competition with the handicraft and commodities of other people's receives its share of benefit under the beneficent protective system of the United States. When in England they talk to us about free trade, I tell them they do not understand it in relation to ourselves. In a word, we have absolute free trade among sixty-five millions of our own people, and we have protection against the 1,400,000,000 people who live outside our domain. [Great applause.] I understand it to be my duty to look after those 65,000,000 people at home. There was an old saying that the city of Prague was the cleanest city of Europe, and the reason was that every man brushed his own doorstep. These philosophic statesmen, like President Cleveland, who wish to reach for free trade beyond the sea, and to benefit mankind in general, have, I think, a larger job on hand than they will accomplish. That a nation, like our own, which takes care of its own interests, is acting according to not only the first law of nature, but the best teachings of philanthropy, because, as we grow richer and more powerful, we impress the entire world with the evidences of what intelligent self-government can accomplish for man without the aid of nobility or royalty. That is the mission of this country. We framed our government without the protection of Kings, and in spite of them. We grew strong without the favor of Europe, and in spite of it. To-day that which, in the struggle of 1776, was a little nation of 3,000,000, has become a great, overshadowing power in the affairs of nations. The influence of our example is worth more to struggling nationalities and to suffering humanity than all the efforts of philanthropists. The policy which has been followed is the policy of protection. It is that which has built up every industry at home, which has facilitated the interchange of domestic products among ourselves, and prevented injurious intrusion from abroad. [Long-continued cheering.]

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

A Largely Attended Citizens' Meeting Renominates Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Banker J. D. Vermilye, a Republican, presided at a citizens' meeting which crowded Cooper Union to the doors to-night, to renominate Democratic Mayor Hewitt, politicians and others to the contrary notwithstanding. County Democrats were there in numbers also. Among those on the list of vice-Presidents were: Ben H. Bristow, Elbridge T. Gerry, Charles M. Fry, J. Pierpont Morgan, Dewitt J. Seligman, Henry Clews and H. B. Thurber. The renomination was formally made by Morris K. Jessup, and was seconded by James O. Carter, Gen. Francis Barlow, and Jackson S. Schultz. This inaugurates a Democratic factional contest in this city between Mayor Hewitt, who is thus made the citizens' candidate, and who will be formally ratified by the county Democracy organization, and a candidate for mayor yet to be chosen by Tammany Hall. The situation bears upon the State and also upon the national contest.

Democratic Gloom in West Virginia.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Faulkner returned this morning from his home in West Virginia, where he has been for several days, and frankly told his Democratic colleagues that the Republicans were almost sure to elect a majority of the Legislature next month in his State, and that consequently a Republican would be chosen to succeed Senator Kenna, Democrat. He said the Democrats would probably choose the presidential electors, elect the State ticket, and possibly secure one more Congressman, but the Republicans had "whipsawed" the candidates for the Legislature, and the result would be a gain of a United States Senator by the Republicans. Mr. Faulkner left for New York to-night to solicit assistance from the Democratic national committee. He declares that the complexion of the Senate two years hence is at stake, and that if the Democrats have any hope of controlling it they must move now, and move actively.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—So far as known the only votes cast against General Gordon, for Governor, were cast in Spalding county, where a ticket bearing the name of the colored Bishop Turner received some votes. The Republicans elect two negroes to the House and one white man to the Senate. Several counties send independents to the House, but they are Democrats.

Commercial Union with Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 4.—Mr. Erastus Wiman makes public a letter from Hon. John Sherman, in reply to one in which Mr. Wiman advocated commercial union. Under date of Oct. 3 Mr. Sherman writes: "My own opinion has been for many years that political union between the United States and Canada was inevitable, and that statesmen and patriots ought to look to bringing this about peacefully, upon terms of perfect equality, and so as to promote the interests of both countries. As to commercial union, I see no practical way to bring it about. We will have ample time to think of this, as the subject-matter will not again be brought up in the Senate until next winter."

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPICELAND, Ind., Oct. 4.—Jabez H. Hurley, one of the old residents of the county, died this morning of paralysis, aged seventy-eight years. He was an influential man, and a life-long member of the Friends' Church.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—President Rutter, whose illness precipitated the failure of the Traders' Bank, died to-night. He had been unconscious for several days, and died without knowing that the bank had failed.

Destitution in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—Mayor Smith to-day received an appeal for aid from the citizens of Ramsey county, Dakota, which conveys the intelligence that the whole population of that county is on the verge of starvation. It is signed by the county officials and prominent citizens. According to the appeal, frosts destroyed hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat and left entire townships almost destitute. The county treasury is empty and unless assistance is soon received it is feared many will die.

American Bee-Keepers.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—The American Bee-keepers' Convention concluded their session, today, with the election of the following officers: President, Dr. A. B. Mason, Avondale, O.; vice-presidents, T. G. Newman, Chicago; G. W. Webster, Florida; James Heiswander, Iowa; R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.; F. A. Eaton, Leepton; Martin E. Enugh, Holbrook, Ont.; F. Minnick, Bessemer, Wis.; secretary, R. F. Holtermann, Bradford, Ont.; treasurer, C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

THE PENDING TARIFF BILLS

Report of the Majority of the Senate Finance Committee on the New Measure.

A Fair, Just Schedule, Promising the Kind of Protection That Will Result in Benefit to the Largest Number of Our People.

The Defects and Objectionable Features of the Mills Bill Pointed Out.

The Senate Finally Adopts the Resolution Ordering an Inquiry as to the Benet Circular—The Question of Adjournment.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Argument in Its Behalf by the Majority of the Finance Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It was evident to the most casual observer around the Senate to-day that a great load had been lifted from the shoulders of the Republican and Democratic members of the committee on finance in the disposition of the tariff bill and the completion of the reports upon it. The work of compilation of the bill and the hearing of the various interests affected by it has been going on for four or five months. The members of the committee have been hauled around, jostled and pushed about and importuned and criticised until their patience was almost threadbare, and the appearance about them of any one desiring information on the subject of the bill was like a pall and a nightmare. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, the able and genial chairman, who has had the weight of responsibility for this bill upon his hands, has resumed his normal genial disposition, and was in his seat in the Senate during the day. For the first time in months he had an opportunity, and he felt like going about among his friends and chatting upon current legislation, the campaign and politics. Senators Sherman and Hiscock, of the committee on finance, have left the city, and Mr. Aldrich, the other Republican member of the committee, intends leaving the city this week. Senators Harris and Vance, the only Democratic representatives of the committee on finance in the city, also showed evidences during the day of a feeling of great relief by having disposed of the tariff bill. There is better humor and a better atmosphere throughout the entire Senate end of the Capitol now. The reports accompanying the bill were read in the Senate to-day. The majority of the committee declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of our revenue laws is imperative—

First—To reduce the national revenues which are now excessive.

Second—To protect honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which ad valorem rates of duty are levied.

Third—To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been, from time to time, discovered in the tariff schedules or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the Treasury Department.

Fourth—To secure the proper re-adjustment and equalization of tariff rates, rendered necessary by modified business conditions, improvements in methods of production, radical changes in prices, or by new elements or sources of competition.

Fifth—To give relief and protection to many industries which are now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The public demand for a reduction of revenue, the majority says, is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the national treasury or on deposit in national banks of vast sums of money in excess of the amount required to pay the current demands upon the treasury and to meet the maturing obligations of the government. This sum, with the additions which will accrue within the next four months, and before any legislative action reducing the revenues can be effective, it declares, will be sufficient to pay in full the outstanding 4 1-2 per cent. bonds due in 1891—$221,000,000. This accumulation, it insists, could and should have been profitably avoided, and the possibility of business disaster averted by a prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds, that could at all times have been obtained for prices which, to the government, would have beaten equal to an investment of otherwise unprofitable funds at a rate of interest of not less than 2 per cent. per annum.

"It has been the evident purpose," the report says, "of those who have controlled the policy of the party in power to delay action, to magnify causes for uneasiness, and to multiply and intensify evils until the people of the country should imperatively demand relief, and then to assume that the evils and embarrassments from which we are suffering are the necessary incidents of the protective system, and that relief can only be found in the emasculation and destruction of that system. The known attachment of the great mass of the wage-earners of the country to a system which has been productive to them of unexampled prosperity, prevented the adoption of a policy of open attack, and made it necessary that some plausible reason should be found for the stealthy accomplishment of their destructive designs."

The majority expresses the conviction of the inadequacy of the House bill as a remedial measure for the reasons:

"First—That it would probably increase instead of reducing the revenue.

"Second—That it provides no remedy for undervaluations, but on the contrary, invites and gives immunity to fraud by substituting ad valorem for specific duties.

"Third—That it does not remedy any of the inequalities or anomalies, or cure any of the defects of existing law."

If foreign manufacturers, the majority says, should, through changes made in the cotton and woolen schedules, secure a quarter of the market now held by American manufacturers, and this it thinks is a very conservative estimate, the additional duty would reach at least $60,000,000. An expansion of imports, it declares, would also follow the reduction of rates on china, porcelain, common window-glass, manufactures of iron and steel, flax, jute, hemp, and many minor manufactures, with greatly augmented revenues. It, declares that the House bill perpetuates existing infirmities, and creates by its obscurities and faulty construction doubts and ambiguities which must multiply indefinitely the present confusion. The report makes reference, for illustration, to its appendices, citing a large number of paragraphs of the the present law of doubtful meaning, which the majority claims the House bill fails to remedy, and to paragraphs of the House bill, any probable interpretation of which, it thinks, would increase existing confusion. "The results, however," the majority says, "which would flow from the failure of the bill as a corrective measure would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must surely follow the adoption of its vicious affirmative propositions. The feature which most clearly indicates its purpose is the proposed substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This could have no other result than to change rates now protective for others which would not protect. The promoters of this bill must have been familiar with the testimony submitted to Congress by Secretary Manning, disclosing enormous frauds upon the revenue and honest merchants through the use of ad valorem rates. The frequency and notoriety of these frauds and the widespread demoralization resulting from them should have prevented any attempts to extend the system. The use of ad valorem rates has been condemned by the experience of every commercial nation in the world, by the judgment of those who have been intrusted with the responsibility of customs administration, and by honest importers and merchants, as well as by intelligent political economists and legislators of every shade of economic belief. The reasons for this general and sweeping condemnation are obvious. Ad valorem rates are equally unsatisfactory and uncertain, whether levied for revenue or for protective purposes; duties based on foreign market values are, even under the most favorable circumstances, with honesty of purpose on the part of the importer and the highest degree of knowledge and unquestioned integrity on the part of the appraising officers, necessarily uncertain and unequal; but when, as now, many foreign importers deem the successful evasion of our revenue laws by unscrupulous methods the highest evidence of business capacity, ad valorem rates fail lamentably of their purpose. They greatly exaggerate variations in foreign prices. When business is depressed and foreign prices are abnormally low, when foreign competition is most to be dreaded, and when a defensive barrier is most needed by domestic producers, then ad valorem rates are lower, protection is reduced, and depression is intensified. On the other hand, when foreign values are the highest, rates are higher, and restriction enlarges into prohibition. If it is desirable that a sliding scale of duties should be adopted, rates should increase as foreign prices diminish. Ad valorem rates afford facilities for the grossest frauds upon the revenue. Through undervaluations they invite evasions of the law and reward dishonest importers, while they destroy the business alike of honest importers and of domestic manufacturers. The foreign manufacturer practically fixes the duty which he