Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1878. NUMBER 240.

GREENISH.

It Looks Sort O' That Way Down in Maine.

THE GOOD NEWS CONFIRMED,

And the Republican Death Knell Sounded by the Pine Tree State.

JIM BLAINE'S "LITTLE HALE"

Badly Scooped by a Union of Democrats and Greenbackers.

NO ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS

The Legislature Must Elect, and That is Probably Coalition.

THE REVOLUTION HAS BEGUN,

Which Won't Stop Until Washburn and Stewart Are Defeated.

GENERAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

New Hampshire Republicans—Secretary Thompson Speaks His Piece—Congressional Nominations.

Maine Election.

BELFAST, Me., Sept. 10.—Thirteen towns in Waldo county, including Belfast, gives Murch, the Greenback candidate for Congress, 1,146 plurality. The whole plurality in the county is probably 1,800.

LEWISTON, Sept. 10.—Androscoggin complete gives Connor 3,814, Garcelon 2,123, Smith 2,232. For Congress, Frye 3,886, Belcher 1,113, Chase 3,114. The Republican Senators and county ticket are elected by from 800 to 1,500 plurality. Representatives to the legislature, six Republicans and three combination, a Republican loss of three. Frye has nearly 3,000 plurality over Solon Chase in this district. Nearly half the Democrats voted for Chase.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—By the present showing Hale must be defeated. The Senate appears to stand twenty Republicans to eleven Greenback and Greenback-Democratic. There are no straight Democratic Senators.

BETTER AND BETTER.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Representatives known elected are fifty-eight Republicans, thirty-nine Greenbackers, eighteen Democrats, not reported, 30. Of these nineteen are known to be Democrats or Greenbackers. If all the rest are Republican they will still lack one of a majority, while it is evident the Greenbackers and Democrats will control the House. The complexion of the seventeen unknown will be required to settle who controls the joint ballot, which is most important, as that elects the State officials.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 10.—This Congressional district elects 20 Republicans, 5 coalition and 1 sound money Democrat Representatives, the last pledged to vote to send Connor's and Garcelon's names to the Senate. Frye's plurality nearly 3,000.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Sept. 10.—In Somerset county the entire Greenback ticket was elected by from 200 to 500 plurality. The Republicans elected 1 Representative.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—Returns for Governor from 231 cities and towns received at the *Journal* office show in these towns a total vote of 192,868, giving Connor 47,278, Garcelon 22,754 and Smith 32,836. The same towns last year gave Connor 44,998; Williams, 32,675; Munson, 4,932. Vote in the first Congressional district: Reed, Republican, 13,737; Anderson, Democrat, 9,436; Gove, Greenback, 6,546.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—Returns to-day make the vote about as follows: Connor, 58,000; Garcelon, 29,000; Smith 37,000. Representatives heard from stand 64 Republicans, 20 Democrats, 45 Greenbacker, and 22 to hear from. A majority of the Nationals known are quite sure to be Democrat-Greenback, so that the House will have an opposition majority of not less than one, and will probably send up Garcelon and Smith to the Senate, which, standing 20 to 11, will likely choose Garcelon, Democrat, as governor. As now heard from, the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot, which elects the State officials, but there are twenty-two districts to hear from.

The Republican Congressmen are re-elected. Reed in First district by 4,300 plurality, Frye in the Second district by 3,000, Lindsey in the Third district by 3,000. Ladd, Democrat-Greenback, is elected over Powers by 2,500 in the Fourth district. Fifth district still doubtful. Waldo county gives 1,800 plurality for Murch, while Washington, as far as heard from, gives 1,100 plurality for Hale. Hancock gives 1,700, and Knox 250, making Hale 250 ahead. The result depends on towns in Washington not heard from, which will go against Hale, but as Washington towns are going Democratic rather than Greenback so far as received, they may save Hale by going for Martin.

New Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10.—The Republican State convention met to-day and after the selection of officers and the appointment of the usual committees proceeded to nominate for Governor, and Nat Head was nominated.

The following is the

PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Republican party can point with pride and confidence to its record in the war and to its legislation in peace as enduring monuments of its patriotism and statesmanship and claim pledges of unequalled and undiminished capacity for future service and the grounds of popular confidence and support, and,

WHEREAS, The country has reached a period demanding the largest experience, wisdom and courage in the conduct of national and State affairs, and cannot afford to commit its destinies to the keeping of the party that for twenty years has shown itself incapable and unworthy of great trusts, and care of State and nation. Therefore

Resolved, That we will give the present administration our cordial support in all just measures tending to purify and elevate our public service, to secure and perpetuate inter-State amity and confidence, to guard and maintain the political rights of individuals and classes, to preserve the plighted faith and to perpetuate the prosperity of the nation; and we heartily commend that the management of the finances under which the last fragment of a premium on gold is disappearing, the borrowing rate steadily diminishing, and the long depression in business vanishing before the return of confidence and prosperity.

Resolved, That our good name and welfare as a people demand that our financial pledges made in the hour of national peril should be maintained inviolate and our public debt be paid, principal and interest, according to the spirit and letter of law.

Resolved, That as repeated efforts and failures have proved it beyond the power of the government to impart values to irredeemable paper and maintain its currency as money, and as our legal tender notes were issued under a solemn promise that they should be redeemed dollar for dollar in gold and silver, at the earliest possible moment after the restoration of peace, and as the time for fulfilment of these pledges has now arrived, and specie payment been reached, we denounce all efforts to delay the day of resumption and to inflate the currency by an additional issue of an irredeemable paper as destructive to all business interests, as unwise and fraudulent as a public measure.

Resolved, That we believe in no questioning of the President's title, no trifling with an issue irrevocably and justly settled, and that there is no further use for the useless Potter committee; that there should be no payments of outlawed Southern claims and no pension to rebel soldiers.

Resolved, That we believe in equal taxation of all property and in exemption for none.

Resolved, That an average of ten hours of daily toil is sufficient for man, woman or child, and in the absence of contract this ought to be deemed a legal day's work.

Resolved, That we believe in equal rights and equal exercise of those rights for all citizens of the Republic.

Resolved, That we believe in an honest and unlimited ballot and a fair field for all political parties, at the South as well as the North, without which suffrage is a sham and the constitution a rope of sand.

Resolved, That as a party we welcome and bid God speed to a temperance reformation, and will give it such material support as shall be at our command.

Resolved, That we tender our profound and heartfelt sympathies to our plague stricken brethren at the South in the fearful and widespread visitation of the disease which is now bringing unutterable desolation and sorrow to their homes, and we pledge to them such practical aid as providence has placed in our power.

A State committee was selected and the convention adjourned.

Thompson's Screed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—Hon. R. W. Thompson, secretary of the navy, spoke at the opera house to-night. He confined himself to the discussion of the financial question. He considers that the most important now demanding public consideration, and considered the issue so distinctly made up that it could not be evaded. But two plans of currency are proposed in direct opposition to each other, one a paper circulation redeemable at par in coin at the pleasure of the holder and limited by the necessities of trade and commerce. The other a paper circulation, limited only by the discretion of Congress, having no relation to specie value and not redeemable in anything. He does not believe that the Democratic party throughout the United States favor an irredeemable currency, for in the last national platform of the party it severely censured the Republican party for delaying the resumption of specie payments, but in the State of Indiana it is so committed that it cannot support its present ticket without expressly approving an unlimited issue of irredeemable currency. On this point the Indiana Democracy and the Nationals, therefore, whenever in particular localities they can secure a prospect of success by uniting, they fall into each others arms as gracefully as if they were dancing the round dance. Upon one point only is the difference so great as to cause any impediment to their union—the Nationalists insist that both the old parties are corrupt, to which the Democrats only go so far as to include Republicans and not themselves, that is they go the first half. Even this impediment seems to be gradually disappearing, not from any concessions from the Nationals, who stick to their own men, but from the Democrats, who for the sake of success submissively accept the dictation of the Nationals in several important localities.

The currency question ought not to be a party question, ought not to have a Republican and Democratic side to it, for it concerns us all of every party. But the Democrats have made it so in so far as our present financial system is concerned. That system is emphatically Republican, conceived and fostered by the Republican party, which cheerfully accepts all the responsibilities it involves. It was made necessary by the war. The administration of Buchanan had so impaired the public credit that money could not be borrowed by the government for less than 12 per cent., and under this state of things it would have been impossible to conduct the war for the Union. The administration of Lincoln had to produce a better state of affairs or suffer the government to be destroyed. This had to be done by borrowing money upon government bonds and issuing greenbacks, but at every step in the consummation of these measures, it met with opposition from the Democratic party. That party supported the interest upon the bonds in coin, but opposed the issue of the bonds and denounced the policy which run up the public debt, notwithstanding it was necessary to sustain the Union, and declared the greenbacks to be utterly worthless, a lie and a fraud upon their face because they promised to pay money when the government had none and their issuance in violation of the constitution. The most eminent leader of the party declared that the constitution gave Congress only the power to coin money and regulate the value therein, and that the money it meant was gold and silver, as nothing else could be coined, and by their steady opposition to all measures upon which the present system is based, the Democrats have made the financial question a party one. The consequence for whatever injurious results may spring from this fact rests upon that party.

As for the Republican party, it will stand by the system to the end, not only because it has been the means of sustaining the government in the hour of its greatest peril, but because it has now reached its consummation by the practical resumption of specie payments, and promises the most certain means of extending the already revived trade of the country. The enemies of the Republican party need not delude themselves with the belief that the signs of its dissolution are rising out of trifling differences among its members. They will realize that a party which done so much for the country and has so much to be proud of, will not suffer the slightest disagreement to divide its forces so long as the honor, interests and welfare of the nation shall require it to be united.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Democratic party to every feature of the present financial system it now asks, with the most complacent air, that it be allowed to become its future guardian, that the greenbacks which it had cursed and cheapened by its hostility may be confided to it so that by reissuing them in untold amounts, prices may be inflated and a Democratic administration ridden into power upon the tide of apparent and delusive prosperity.

There are many Democrats in whose hands he would not be afraid to trust the greenbacks, for there are many of them who understand it as the Republican party does, to be a promise to pay money, that is coin. They are in all the States and some of them in Indiana, but the leaders of the party in this State, in whose behalf the whole party is now called upon to make its earnest efforts, are not of this class. They demand the repeal of the resumption act after resumption has been practically begun, and at this point made a common ground of opposition to the Republican party with the Nationals. Thus they signify their adoption of the plan of creating cheap money, as it is called, as if the government, in the face of common sense and experience of the world, and the very words of the constitution, could create money out of anything upon which it chose to stamp the name. This is not a new idea, but an old one. It was tried by one of the kings of Rome more than 500 years before Christ. He stamped an ox on a piece of metal, a sheep upon another piece and so on as to other animals, and provided by law that each piece should represent the value of the animal indicated. How long it lasted we are not informed, but it took but a little while to develop the fact that all animals of the same kind were not of the same value, and therefore it had to be abandoned. After having slept for over 2,000 years, the idea is now revived as something new under the sun, and its advocates are vociferously declaring that this same process of stamping values upon something that has no intrinsic value is the remedy for all financial ills. All the advocates of this theory are opponents of the greenbacks, which is a promise of the government to pay its dollars. What does every man of common sense understand by a dollar. The very term conveys to everybody's mind the idea of coin, of gold, of silver, or some other metal representing that much of value. Abraham paid to Ephraim 400 shekels of silver for the cave of Machelah, because it was current money to the merchant. There were shekels of gold and shekels of silver, as there were talents of each, but either term signified then as the word dollar does now, the idea of metallic value, and it has been so doing all the intervening ages. When a man sells a piece of property for $100, or any other sum, this same idea of value is in his mind. He may take a bank bill for the amount, but it is only because he accepts the promise of the bank to pay in coin. If he had not confidence in that bank he would not so pay, he would refuse the bill. It is so with the greenback. If there was not confidence in the ability of the government to pay it in coin it would not circulate.

The Democratic party shook this confidence so much in 1862 by declaring that the war was a failure and demanding that it cease; that a greenback dollar was only worth 48 cents, and now when by the Republican management it has gone up to par, it is accepted as the representative of a dollar in gold or silver because it can be exchanged for either. It is the belief that this change can be made that gives it credit. If it was known that it could not be made it would not circulate. The government has made it a legal tender in the payment of debts, and a creditor may be compelled to take it from a debtor for the purpose, but there the compulsion ends. The government has no power to require that it shall be received for property or anything else, and nobody will receive it except at its representative value. That is the relation it bears to the coin dollar; has a fixed value universally accepted. We call our legal tender silver coin of 412½ grains a dollar, but suppose we should make a coin of 206¼ grains and call that a dollar, would it not require two of them to purchase as much as the legal tender dollar. Or if we make one of 103⅛ and call that a dollar would it not require four. The mere calling one of these last a dollar would not give it the value of a dollar or its purchasing power. We cannot evoke the settled laws of business which centuries have established and it is all folly to talk about it.

What we want is confidence in the government and each other and stability in our financial system. With these, our trade and commerce already reviving will be rapidly increased, and we shall realize the advantages of the system we are now asked to overthrow. If, on the other hand, we should be persuaded to postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, and to repudiate the idea of the specie value of money and property, we shall again be plunged into deepest financial distress, and thousands who are now in a prosperous condition will be irretrievably ruined. It was so in France during the revolution. It has been so in every country where an irredeemable paper has been adopted, and it will be so as certain as any effect follows its cause. Too great inflation may increase prices, and for a time things may go on swimming, but in the end the bubble is sure to burst, and then the loss falls on the labor of the country.

The banker, bondholder and speculator in stocks can generally protect himself against the consequences of a financial panic to a large extent, but the laboring man never can. Consequently the bulk of suffering occasioned by a financial panic always falls upon the laboring part of the population. Instead of being friends of this class, the advocates of irredeemable paper are their enemies. While the present panic has produced much suffering and many bankruptcies, it is not a whit worse than the panic of 1847, which he recollects very well. Our population has more than doubled since then, and because of the facilities of intercourse, telegraphic, etc., we see and hear almost everything that goes on over the entire country. Therefore, bankruptcies and failures are brought every day to our notice. We then had neither telegraph nor railroad, no daily paper, and only a few weeklies; yet those, who like himself, lived in those days, will remember how terrible the calamity and what general paralysis in business it produced. That panic was produced directly by the Democratic party by tampering with the currency for party ends. A branch of the bank of the United States refuses to be made a party or engine at the dictation of politicians, and the excitement this occasioned ripened into a fierce partisan war. The deposits were illegally taken from the bank, notwithstanding it had paid under the law for the privilege of keeping them and given to State banks to be held as a basis of their circulation. They were instructed by the secretary of the treasury to increase their issues so as to furnish accommodation to those who desired to borrow money. They did so, and the President, secretary of the treasury and the whole party boasted of the result of high prices and good times which were allowed Democratic prices and Democratic terms. There were men elected to office in this State by means of those boasts. The influence of this inflation was felt everywhere. As prices went up, the spirit of speculation, the demand for money and bank issues all increased at a corresponding rate. Everybody wanted to borrow money and to speculate. The passion for the acquisition of land became almost universal.

Tennessee Politics.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—The Democratic convention met this afternoon and without transacting any business adjourned till to-morrow evening. The Republican State convention also meets to-morrow.

Congressional.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Samuel J. Randall was to-day nominated for Congress in the Third district.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—Hon. Joseph M. Poe was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twentieth Congressional district.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 10.—The Republican conferees of the Eleventh Congressional district have nominated Gen. Charles Albright.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 10.—Congressional nominations by Democrats to-day: First district, Wm. McCandless; Second, Chas. H. Gibson; Third, Samuel J. Randall; Fourth, Chas. H. Banes; Fifth, David E. Dallum.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional district this afternoon nominated Hiram Barber.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The Elyria, O., Democratic Congressional convention, Seventeenth district, nominated Lewis Miller, of Akron. Mr. Miller is also the nominee of the Nationals of this district.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10.—Hon. Russell Errett, in the Twenty-second and Hon. Thos. M. Bayne, in the Twenty-third districts, were unanimously renominated for Congress by Republicans to-day.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The Democratic Congressional convention of the Seventh district met at Port Huron to-day, and appointed Wm. T. Mitchell to fill the vacancy in the place of O'Brien J. Atkinson, who declined a nomination for Congress.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 10.—L. B. Caswell was to-day nominated for Congress in the Second district of Wisconsin.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 10.—The Republicans of this district nominated Geo. Grimmer for Congress on the first ballot.

MUSCODA, Wis., Sept. 10.—The Democrats of this district nominated M. M. Cochren for Congress.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 10.—Secretary McCrary to-night addressed a large audience on the political issues of the times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The Greenbackers of the First district nominated Henry Eshbourgh, master of the State Grange, for Congress to-day.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 10.—Joseph Turner, formerly an extreme Democrat, has been endorsed by the Republican conventions for Congress in the Fourth district.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The fifth annual convention of the supreme encampment of the Knights of Malta opened this morning. Nine States and four provinces of Canada are represented.

LE DUC'S SHOW.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT MADISON.

Enthusiastic Reception and Fulsome Addresses of Welcome by Gov. Smith and Mayor Smith--Response of the President in Which Was Included His St. Paul Speech.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 10.—This has been another gala day for the Presidential party—vast crowds of people, music and cannon, speaking and hand-shaking. The President stands the fatigue better than any other of his companions. At Lake City last night, at midnight, the President addressed the assembled people and went through the inevitable hand-shaking, while the rest of his companions were buried in slumber or too drowsy to trouble themselves. The booming of cannon failed to awaken many of them, and certainly did not get them out of their comfortable berths. At Portage City, this morning, the committee, consisting of the mayor, Hon. George B. Smith, Hon. Horace Rublee, Mr. Burchard, private secretary of the Governor, Mr. Butterfield, Daniel Clark and other well known citizens, came aboard and paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Hayes. Upon arrival here the party was received by a large concourse of people and escorted to the Park hotel. Here were gathered a large number of prominent citizens from all parts of the State to pay their respects to the President, among them Senator Timothy Howe, ex-Gov. Ludington and Gen. Williams. Upon arrival of the procession at the hotel, the Presidential party with Gov. Smith, Mayor Smith and leading citizens ascended to the main street veranda, which had been highly decorated for the purpose. The Governor then advanced to the railing with the President and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We are honored this day with the presence of the chief magistrate of the nation, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States. [Applause.] I am not aware that any of his predecessors have ever set foot within our borders, while occupying that high office. We are therefore unskilled in all those due forms and ceremonies which should characterize the reception of the President, but we may make up in warmth of greeting whatever may be lacking in form and ceremony. Mr. President, speaking on this occasion for the whole people of the State, as well as for those present as myself, I extend to you a welcome most cordial and sincere. It rejoices our eyes to look upon you. We have heard of you somewhat as a citizen, a soldier, a governor, and as President. We know that in all these relations of life you have borne yourself with distinguished honor, courtesy and forbearance, bring to the discharge of every duty, whether in private or official station, the best results of mature consideration and honest effort. We therefore, nor alone as the President, but as a distinguished representative of our country's citizen soldier, and as our fellow-citizen and friend, greet and welcome you to Wisconsin. Welcome, sir, thrice welcome to Wisconsin.

At the conclusion of the Governor's welcome Mayor George B. Smith stepped forward and welcomed the President on behalf of the city: It would not be becoming in me under the circumstances to enlarge upon the generous welcome which has just been extended to you by the Governor on behalf of the people, the whole people of this commonwealth. I am only here, sir, in the humble capacity of mayor of this beautiful city, to say to you that whatever I can do, that whatever this people can do to make your stay pleasant, will be done, and we shall endeavor to do everything in our power during the short time you remain with us to make your stay not only pleasant, but your visit and the visit of your good lady, memorable as one of the pleasant experiences in your life.

The President made his acknowledgments as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you at this time with no purpose of making an extended address. I desire merely in a single word to make my acknowledgments to the Governor of Wisconsin, to the mayor of Madison and to the people they represent for this hearty welcome, and on the suggestion of the gentleman connected with the agricultural society, wish to announce that there will be further speaking, at which I am expected to take part, at the fair grounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon. [Applause.]

Gen. Devens being called upon, responded by expressing his thanks for this kind and generous welcome.

Mrs. Hayes was then introduced by Gov. Smith and was enthusiastically cheered by the multitude.

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

After dinner the party were driven to the fair grounds, where were already assembled a vast concourse. The President, Mrs. Hayes, Attorney General Devens, Gov. Smith, Senator Butler, Col. Yoncey and the officers of the fair, occupied seats in the stand. The President was introduced by Mr. Pratt, president of the society, and he proceeded to speak at length as follows:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I would like, in the few remarks I shall make this afternoon, if I felt I could safely do so, undertake to catalogue the various advantages and attractions possessed by Wisconsin and the city of Madison, but we have seen so many and heard of so many others that we have not seen, that the catalogue would be unreasonably long. I assure you, however, that all who are traveling with me, if I may judge by the expressions I have heard, are sufficiently impressed with the very great advantages of your great State and with the superior attractions of your beautiful capital city, which we know has many benevolent institutions of the State, so honorable to its people. We can see this prosperous and growing university, and the beginning of an observatory erected, we are told, by Gen. Washburn, who has the good fortune, as well as wisdom, to see that his public benificences are properly distributed in his life time. [Applause.] This beautiful fair ground, not surpassed, perhaps, anywhere, but, as we have not yet visited the fair, I cannot speak of its attractions altogether. However, Governor of Wisconsin, Mayor of Madison, President of the Agricultural society, we thank you for your invitation to visit you, and for the generous and hospitable welcome that has greeted us here. When I started upon this visit to the Northwestern States to be present, as I knew I should be, at a number of agricultural and some of the mechanical fairs of this part of the United States, institutions established in the interest of the material property of the country, it occurred to me that I ought try to say something that should advance and promote the material prosperity of the country, not expecting, not even hoping that much could be done by any words of mine. But it occurred to me that with five years of business stagnation and depression throughout the country the time had come when words of encouragement to give increased confidence to those who have already confidence, and greater hope to those who are already hopeful would be fitting and proper. My friends, on this general subject my studies, my occupation naturally tend to consider the condition of the government, and of the burdens which by reasons of the government rest upon the capital, the business and the labor of the government, and if I could demonstrate to the people of these States that notwithstanding the depression of the debts these burdens have been made lighter since the close of the war, and that it would be doing a useful thing, and therefore I invite your attention for a moment upon the course of remark which I pursued at St. Paul, with a few new points.

CHEAPER CURRENCY.

One of the new points made by him was in reference to a cheaper currency, which some persons demanded. On this point the President spoke substantially as follows:

Some of our good friends think that our currency is not cheap enough. They tell us they want currency cheaper than gold and silver, and of such quality that it will be good at home although it may not be good abroad. Truly, that must be a very desirable quality in currency, a currency that will always stay by you. Let us talk about that a little. The champions of this currency tell us what they ought to have a piece of paper which by act of Congress should say one dollar upon it and be worth one dollar in the country. Of course we do not want it counterfeit, they say. I am afraid it would not be a great while after it was issued before it would not be of sufficient value to be counterfeit. [Applause and laughter.] They would have the dollar printed on good paper, a good looking picture, showing good engraving. What does such a dollar cost? They say they want good currency with us. That means a coin dollar. We know what such a dollar costs. That represents a day's work, or a bushel of wheat. Does a paper dollar represent any such amount of labor. No, the cost of its production is less than one cent for each dollar bill. Herein we certainly have a great saving, a saving of 99 cents in labor over the silver or gold dollar that costs a bushel of wheat or a day's labor. As we have seen, it costs no more to print the word two than the word one. Let us improve the opportunity, make a bill read two dollars and we shall save one hundred and ninety-eight cents. [Laughter and applause.]

Now my friends if we were to undertake to make two dollars out of gold it would cost two day's labor and two bushels of wheat. The advantage then seems to be on the side of cheap currency, and let us improve the opportunity offered us and make out a bill read ten dollars instead of two or one, as the cost is only one cent of ten day's labor or ten bushels of wheat, or multiplies of ten with no more cost than for the single dollar. We are doing well, but not wisely. I fear, for we might not choose well, and now we will pay off the national debt with it, and then Mr. Senator and Mr. Congressman we will pay you off in the same, and I fear they might turn upon me and say, "Well, Mr. President, we will pay you off in the same kind of money." [Laughter.]

My friends, does not it begin to dawn upon you that there is some mistake about this, that this is really inflation? And if Congress can pass a law for such a currency which will not be good beyond the boundaries of the nation, why may not we design and adopt a currency which will not be of value beyond State limits? Or may not the city of Madison adopt a currency which would not be accepted elsewhere, or Mr. Smith issue a dollar in the words, "One dollar, John Smith"? It would certainly stay at home, and that may be an argument in its favor. [Applause.]

But, my friends, we cannot, if we would, isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world. In all our measures for the improvement of our financial condition, we should remember that the necessities of trade with foreign nations requires that our financial condition should be based upon principles whose soundness and wisdom are sanctioned by the universal expense and judgment of mankind. Balances must be settled in cash, in the money of the world. With diminished and still decreasing burdens of public debt, expenditures and interest, with an improved condition of currency and foreign trade, we may surely predict that we are about to welcome better times. But we must not forget that the surest foundation of a restored financial prosperity is a sound constitutional currency and the national credit untarnished. [Long continued applause.]

Attorney General Devens, in the course of a short speech in which he made special mention of his interest in that portion of the Northwest through which he had lately passed and the wonderful growth and prosperity of the Western States, said in conclusion: That we saw here something of the work of a Massachusetts man. The capital city was named from the President whose wise administration gave us these peaceful homestead laws, James Madison, an honored citizen of Massachusetts. Nathan Dane, of Beverly, who proposed the great ordinance of 1787, which, with the assent of all the States, was framed into the Union under the constitution and sealed freedom forever to the vast Northwest. They are all gone now. A new roll of members succeeded the men who framed that constitution. The man who prepared and to whom is due so much credit for the ordinance is the man after whom your county is named.

Remarks were also made by Col. Yancey, of Georgia, Gen. Meyer, and others. To-night a reception is being held at the capitol, which is attended by several thousand people. Attorney General Devens was compelled, by the exigencies of public business, to leave to-night for Washington. His absence is deeply regretted. The future movements of the President are somewhat changed. He will leave at noon to-morrow by the Milwaukee & St. Paul road for Milwaukee, via Waukesha, stopping for a brief time at that place and Whitewater, arrive at Milwaukee at half-past 4 at night. There will be a reception Thursday morning. The city will be viewed and a large assembly of Germans in the northern part of the city visited. At 2 o'clock he will leave by the Chicago & Northwestern road for Lake Forest, stopping for a few moments each at Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan. He will spend the night at Lake Forest and on Friday be the guest of the Chicago club. He will reach Fremont Saturday morning.

TOUCHING THE PRESIDENTIAL PALM.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 10.—The reception at the Capitol was a perfect jam to-night. Thousands of people were unable to gain admission to the assembly chamber, where Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, supported by Gov. and Mrs. Smith, were receiving the citizens. A line was formed two or three deep, and for two hours the farce of hand-shaking was inflicted on the quartette, and when they were tired out and escaped to the private room of the Governor, only half of the anxious ones had touched the Presidential palm.

PORTER AND POPE.

Reopening of the Hearing As to the Former's Conduct at the Second Bull Run Battle—Evidence Strongly Confirmatory of Porter's Loyalty.

WEST POINT, Sept. 10.—Hearing in the Fitz-John Porter case was resumed this morning before Gens. Schofield, Getty and Terry, Judge Advocate Gardner appearing for the government. Alex D. Payne, first lieutenant in Gen. Stuart's confederate cavalry, testified there was no general engagement on the 29th of August, 1862, as stated by Gen. Pope in his dispatches, but there was a severe engagement on the 30th, the severest of the war, the slaughter being terrible, the ground being blue with dead and wounded. This was to show Porter's bravery and loyalty in relation to the 4:30 P. M. order sent by Pope to Porter the 29th, and which Pope's orderly said he delivered to Porter at 5 P. M. Witness testified he had been all over the grounds indicated in the orderly's testimony, riding briskly, and it took him ninety-six minutes. Over another route it took him eighty-six minutes.

Col. Walter Davis, California, said the night of the 27th was the darkest he ever knew, and he didn't sleep because Porter was anxious his troops should move early in the morning. That night he met Gen. Porter, who told him to move his division at once. Gen. Sykes sent word back it was impossible to move because of the intense darkness in the woods. Witness said there was only artillery firing the 29th, and he knew of no order that day for Porter's troops to retreat, nor did he know of any retreat. He described the severity of the fight the 30th and Porter's activity. The contending forces were so close witness seen a confederate soldier seize a Union man and haul him into the confederate ranks.

Maj. Earl, Colorado, testified that on the 29th Gen. McDowell approached Porter in a bluff manner and exclaimed: "Porter, you are too far out. Move your troops back into these woods. This is no place to fight." This was brought out to throw the responsibility of Porter not attacking on that day upon Gen. McDowell.

Adjourned.

Trying to Equal St. Paul.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The entries to the Northern Ohio fair are larger than ever before, especially in the show of live stock, which is beyond all precedent. The pens and yards are overflowing. Carpenters are hard at work building new pens. Despite the threatening weather, thousands of visitors were on the grounds all day. To-morrow the postponed races of to-day will be trotted.

Cincinnati Failure.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The firm of Chamberlain & Cowhick made an assignment yesterday. They place their liabilities at $110,000; assets, $215,000.

PITILESS PLAGUE.

GAINING NEW HEADWAY EACH SUCCEEDING DAY.

Frightful Mortality List at Memphis, New Orleans, Vicksburg and Other Points--Increased Activity Everywhere Outside the Fever-Stricken Communities in Raising and Forwarding Aid--Noble Work of the Howard Association, Volunteer Physicians and Nurses.

THE SCOURGE.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.—At an early hour this morning rain commenced falling and has kept up incessantly to noon. Fifty-nine deaths have been reported up to noon, making 115 since yesterday noon. Among the number are Mrs. Fannie Matthews, Gen. C. W. Adams, J. B. Fair, W. Chandler, John O'Connell, telegraph operator, Geo. Lane, an employe of the Southern Express company, Fred. S. Schafer, city tax collector, the father of O. H. Piper, Mrs. M. J. Gleason, Mrs. S. M. Gates, S. M. Kernard, C. M. Smith, printer. Among those in a critical condition is J. J. Sullivan, O'Flaherty and O'Sullivan.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.—The following is the report of Dr. D. W. Mitchell for to-day: A. D. Langstaff, president Howard Association: New cases since last report 157. My appeal for covered vehicles for our volunteer medical corps has not met with a single response. I have supplied them with rubber coats to protect them from the storm that continued to-day. It was the best I could do. Few calls for help have had to go unheeded to-day. I am distressed to report of our medical corps stricken down with fever, Drs. McCormick, Green, Hunter, Harlan, Nuttall, Dawson, Baukson, McGregor and Bryant. At this rate it will not be long till all the living will be converted into a burial corps.

(Signed) R. W. MITCHELL, Medical Director.

A. Dunies, druggist, died to-night. Father Wm. Walsh, reported dead, is alive and doing good service.

Rain continued up to 2 P. M., since which time the weather has been cool. Increasing fatality. County undertakers Holtz Bros., and Flaherty & Sullivan report ninety-nine deaths for twenty-four hours ending 6 P. M. An undertaker failed to report ninety-nine deaths, thirty were colored. There continues to be difficulty in getting the dead buried. At Elmwood for single interments, trenches have been dug and coffins placed in rows close together, the same as in the Potter's Field. Among to-day's dead are Dr. Venable, Ben. Coleman and J. J. Sullivan, of Flaherty & Sullivan, undertakers. Hugh Lawrence, an old citizen and possessed of considerable property, died to-day and owing to the absence of friends was about to be buried in the [illegible] among the paupers, when a member of the [illegible] ds interfered and had him interred in Elmwood. It was difficult to arrive at the number of new cases, as few physicians have time to report. Among those taken down, however, are Isaac W. Page, H. N. Semmes and E. W. Foster, members of the Howard association; B. W. Arent, J. Specht and Gen. L. E. Wright. Major Wm. Willis, of the citizens' relief committee, is prostrated from overwork, but he has not got the fever. Five physicians of the Howard medical corps were also taken down, Dr. Bascom, Dr. McCormick, of Terre Haute, Dr. Green, of Shelby county, Tenn., Dr. Harlan, Little Rock, Dr. Hunter.

CANTON.

CANTON, Miss., Sept. 10.—Total number of cases to date 249; deaths 38. New cases in the last twenty-four hours thirty-five, deaths one. The number of cases is increasing daily. Our physicians are on the go all the time, night and day. Dr. J. J. Lyons, of New Orleans, is still with us and affording valuable assistance. No one who has not been through the epidemic can appreciate our situation. It is horrible. We need nurses badly.

(Signed) ROBERT POWELL, Mayor.

PEST STEAMER.

CINCINNATI, Sept 10.—Wellington Blazer, of Gallipolis, Ohio, died last night of yellow fever contracted from the steamer Porter. There are a dozen people sick with fever in the neighborhood where the steamer Porter is moored. Nearly all of them came in contact with the crew, either while they were on shore or on the boat. The physicians disagree as to whether it is the type of fever that was on the boat or a malignant type of bilious fever. The board of health of Gallipolis have notified the owners of the steamer that they will not be responsible for the safety of the boat.

VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 10.—Weather clear and warm; thermometer 87 degress. Indications are that the fever is decreasing in new cases, but the mortality is fearful. The deaths yesterday 46; to-day 44. Among the deaths to-day are Col. Martin Keary, county treasurer, and J. W. Alvis, of Chattanooga, telegraph operator, who came here two weeks ago. Bishop Elder's condition is more favorable to-day. Drs. Robbins and Balfour are out again. Dr. O'Leary is sitting up.

GRENADA.

GRENADA, Sept. 10.—The fever has broken out at Senatobia, Miss. Over thirty cases up to date, and the alarm among citizens is reported very great. They are preparing to abandon the city. Nevada and California send $1,000 to the relief of Grenada. Two deaths and eight new cases are reported in the last twenty-four hours.

GRENADA, Sept. 10.—The citizens of Grenada assembled in mass meeting yesterday and resolved that inasmuch as the relief committee of Grenada, whose names are John Powell and Robert Mullen, have for weeks past absconded themselves from Grenada and utterly neglected to attend the sick or bury the dead, or provide for our destitute and suffering people, and have resisted all appeals to return to the city and perform their duties, it is the sense of this meeting that the necessities of our city demand the appointment of a sub-relief committee, whose duties it shall be to solicit and receive contributions of money and provisions of all kinds of the sympathetic people of the country and disburse the same for the benefit of those who are suffering from the epidemic. The committee appointed by the citizens' meeting is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Rev. Wm. McCracken, chairman; J. H. Campbell and A. Swiegert. Our friends all over the land are requested to send such subscriptions by express to Rev. McCracken, chairman of sub-relief committee. The fever has carried off four of our citizens in the past twenty-four hours, and during the same period seven new cases were announced.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sept. 10.—One member of Thos. Porter's family, above the city, died last night. The Knights of the Mystic Krew donated $50 for burial. Two physicians expressed the opinion that the disease was yellow fever and two that it was bilious fever. The neighborhood of Porter's has been known for years as extremely unhealthy in the fall and residents seldom escape bilious disorder. No yellow fever reported in the city. Weather cool.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 10.—Reports of one death from yellow fever, a fugitive. The can't-get-away club continues sending nurses, physicians and money to Memphis and elsewhere.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—Weather clear, mercury 89°. The death list includes thirty-four minors, nineteen being under 7 years. Among the deaths is Miss Harriet Barnes, aged 20, daughter of the late E. W. Barnes, of the Western Union telegraph company. New cases, Dr. Cullen, Justin M. Holland, convalescing, Major Nat. Burbank, of the *Picayune*, Paul Leloup, telegrapher.

A tow boat, Harry Wright, left here this evening for Pilot Town with one doctor and four nurses. Seven cases of fever have occurred there and five deaths.

PORT GIBSON.

PORT GIBSON, Sept. 10.—Four hundred and seventy-five cases of fever to date and thirty-five deaths. (Signed) A. GAGE, President Howards.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 10.—Fourteen deaths during last twenty-four hours in city and suburbs, but only four new cases. Weather rainy, cold and gloomy.

JACKSON.

JACKSON, Sept. 10.—The fever continues to increase at Vicksburg. Nearly 3,000 are now prostrated, and among the recent deaths is