Edm. Burke, Esq.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

DOMESTIC.

A CHURCH congress of the Universalists of the United States opened at Rochester, N. Y., on the 22d.

THE American Humane Society in session at Nashville, Tenn., elected Edwin Lee Brown, of Chicago, president.

IT was reported that the Indians of the Indian Territory were growing discontented over the occupancy of their lands by white men and that they were secretly plotting an outbreak under the leadership of a Messiah whom they expected daily.

TERRIFIC storms raged along the Atlantic coast on the 23d, doing great damage to shipping, and incoming vessels were roughly handled.

DURING the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 47,038 claims, aggregating $168,185,479, were settled by the Treasury Department.

SENATOR J. C. S. BLACKBURN was thrown from his buggy near Versailles, Ky., and sustained severe injuries.

A SANTA FE train was robbed near San Antonio by three disguised men, who secured $1,500 from passengers and trainmen.

THE business portion of Leavenworth, Ind., was destroyed by fire.

THE bronze statue of Major-General John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington, was unvailed in the State house yard at Concord, N. H.

ALLERTON, the stallion, broke the 4-year-old record at Independence, Ia. He trotted the mile in 2:14.

NEAR Silver City, N. M., two Mexican sheep-herders were murdered and their bodies horribly mangled by Indians.

GEORGE DIXON defeated Johnny Murphy in thirty-nine rounds at Providence, R. I., for the bantam-weight championship of the world.

HUNDREDS of people were flocking to the Arbuckle mountains in Oklahoma, where gold, as reported, had been discovered in paying quantities.

DERRICK C. DODGE, a young lawyer at Elkhart, Ind., was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for horse stealing.

THE 16-year-old daughter of William Nich was frozen to death in a blizzard near Folsom, N. M.

THE Census Bureau announced the total population of the State of Florida to be 390,345; increase, 120,945.

AT Cape Girardeau, Mo., two shocks of earthquake occurred, and buildings, furniture, crockery, etc., were visibly affected by the movement of the earth.

A COUPLE, evidently from the back woods, entered the White House at Washington and, after looking about and holding a lengthy conference, told Captain Dinsmore, the chief doorkeeper, they wanted to get married. They were much disappointed when told that such services were not in the President's line.

MRS. ADAM WUCHTER, of Whitehall, Pa., had on the 24th fasted for 225 days.

G. W. CUMMINGS, the youthful California stage robber, has been sentenced to prison for ten years.

THE Denver express train on the Santa Fe jumped the track two miles west of Topeka and thirty passengers and trainmen were seriously injured.

LEIGHTON'S shoe factory and several other buildings at East Pepperell, Mass., were burned, causing a loss of $300,000.

AT Independence, Ia., C. J. Hamlin's great team, Belle Hamlin and Justina, smashed the double team one mile record of 2:15 held by them, trotting the mile in 2:13¼.

ALBERT W. OXNARD, treasurer of the Johnstown (Pa.) Lumber Company, was said to be short $30,000 in his accounts.

IN his instructions to the grand jury at Bloomfield, Ia., Judge Leggett said that it was a violation of the laws of the State to sell any liquor without a proper permit, whether imported and in the original package or not. He declared that the action of the courts in other States on this subject was not binding on the courts of Iowa.

W. D. HIGHERS, who cut his wife's throat near Lebanon, Tenn., killing her, committed suicide by hanging himself in the Lebanon jail.

JOHN FOX, of Chicago, crazed with jealousy, emptied a vial of vitriol on the face and neck of his wife.

IN his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury First Auditor Fisher shows that during the last fiscal year that office passed on 2,761 receipt accounts, representing $1,019,684,430, and on 31,867 disbursement accounts, representing $1,165,879,639.

THE business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 24th numbered 225, against 227 the preceding week and 225 the corresponding week last year.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, a negro boy 17 years old, who shot and killed the 5-year-old son of J. R. Roberson (white), was lynched at Miller, Ga.

JOSEPH WOOD and Carl Harg fought a duel with crow bars in a blacksmith-shop in New York, and fractured each other's skulls.

ZINA P. KING, late treasurer of the Williams fund of the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, was said to be $17,000 short in his accounts.

IT was estimated that 6,000,000 packages of free seeds would be distributed this season by members of Congress.

W. R. BANCROFT, ex-sheriff of Lyon County, Kan., committed suicide. He had just taken out two accident policies on his life for $3,000, good for twenty-four hours.

AT the leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 25th aggregated $1,267,014,311, against $1,327,967,317 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1889 the increase amounted to 7.2.

EX-ALDERMAN WILLIAM WHELAN, of Chicago, was shot by George Hathaway, a gambler, and died at the Michael Reese Hospital.

THE bill giving the mayor of Cincinnati power to appoint a non-partisan board of public works passed the Ohio Legislature on the 24th, and the extra session came to an end.

A FIRE in the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco caused a loss of $100,000.

A DUEL was fought near Danielsville, Ala., in which William Sanders, a prominent planter, and William Martin, his neighbor, were killed.

JAMES NELSON and his wife were found unconscious in a Philadelphia hotel, having blown out the gas. Both would die.

A MONUMENTAL statue of the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur is to be erected in New York City by his friends to cost $25,000.

JUDGE SHIRAS, of the United States District Court, in a decision rendered at Des Moines, Ia., held the Wilson law operative, and that the sale of liquors in the original package in Iowa was clearly illegal.

A BAND of 150 men burned the mill property of L. B. Varn at McDonald's Mills, Ga., the scene of the recent riots in which two men were killed.

A FIRE in a mill belonging to the Youngstown (O.) Rolling-Mill Company caused a loss of $100,000.

THE Census Bureau announces the population of Davenport, Ia. (corrected) to be 28,500, an increase of 6,669.

THE 124th anniversary of the old John Street Methodist Church in New York City, the oldest Methodist church in America, was celebrated on the 26th.

THE country around Vicksburg, Miss., was flooded with excellent counterfeit silver dollars.

THE little village of Stillwater, Pa., composed of a planing mill, butcher shop and thirteen dwelling houses was wiped out by fire.

THE Census Bureau announces the total population of the State of Maryland to be 1,040,303, an increase during the last ten years of 105,360.

IN the fifth game at Brooklyn of the world's championship series the Brooklyn base-ball team defeated the Louisville by a score of 7 to 2.

MOBILE, Ala., suffered severely by fire, several thousand bales of cotton, warehouses, compresses, steamboats, mills and other property being destroyed. The loss was estimated at $600,000.

CHARLES W. ROBINSON, a well-known stock broker, of Brocton, Mass., confessed that he was a forger to the extent of $85,000.

THE steamship Elysia from Palermo with 1,038 Italian immigrants on board arrived in New Orleans.

G. D. BAIRD walked a half-mile in San Francisco in 2:54¼, breaking the world's record.

THE tide of the Hudson rose higher on the 26th than it had for forty years, and destroyed millions of brick in the vicinity of Rondout and Albany.

IN trying to make the harbor of Cleveland, O., in a storm the barge Wahnapitae went on the break-water, and John Williamson, O. W. Smith and Mrs. Nichols were drowned.

A STAND-PIPE containing 280,000 gallons of water at Temple, Tex., burst and flooded the town, sending houses, barns, fences, etc., floating in every direction. An immense amount of damage was caused.

MRS. CATHERINE O'CONNOR, the seventh victim of the Leland Hotel fire at Syracuse, N. Y., is dead.

THREE inches of snow fell near Saratoga, N. Y., on the 25th, and there was a fall of six inches in the Adirondacks.

SECRETARY NOBLE denies the application of the mayor of New York for a renumeration of the inhabitants of that city.

IT is understood that Mr. Mizner, our Minister to Central America, has received from Secretary Blaine assurances of the approval of the President of his conduct in the Barrundia case.

PASCALE and Antley, Flathead Indians, were convicted at Missoula, Mont., of the murder of three prospectors and were sentenced to be hanged December 19.

MURAT HALSTEAD, editor and owner of the controlling interest in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, has disposed of a portion of his holdings.

MRS. BRENNAN, of St. Louis, who jumped from a train at Clarksburg, W. Va., and ran to the hills, leaving seven small children in the car, was found after going seventeen days without food.

PETER REBELD's livery stable at Fairmount, O., was burned, and twelve horses perished in the flames.

FOURTEEN business buildings at Ulysses, Neb., were destroyed by fire.

D. H. WICKHAM & Co., importers of diamonds in New York, have failed for $200,000. Loose business habits were the cause.

IN a fit of jealousy William Darmett, of Austin, Tex., shot Maggie Null and then shot himself.

JOHN WEBB and Henry Switzer, living in the same cabin on the line of their adjoining claims in Oklahoma Territory, were called to their door by unknown parties and shot dead.

ON a cotton plantation near Austin, Tex., four Mexican gamblers fell out over a monte game, when one of them drew his pistol and shot and killed the other three.

IN Pittsburgh, Pa., Archibald and Robert McDowell (brothers) were sentenced to two years each in the penitentiar for raising one dollar bills to tens.

LEO ALLEN, leader of a band of horse and cattle thieves in Indian Territory and against whom there are 100 indictments in Texas, was captured in the Comanche country.

AT Independence, Ia., the famous team Belle Hamlin and Justina trotted a mile in 2:13, beating all previous team records by one-quarter of a second.

GOVERNOR COOPER, of Colorado, called upon President Harrison for the protection of the citizens of Routt County from the depredations of the Ute Indians.

A DISASTER occurred on the Burlington railroad in Yuma County, Col., in which fifteen carloads of cattle and horses were ditched and horribly mangled.

THE visible supply of grain in store in the United States on the 27th was: Wheat 19,715,025 bushels; corn, 7,206,448 bushels; oats, 4,123,289 bushels.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN of the Indian Bureau in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior says of the Indian question generally that there has been for ten years or more real progress in the right direction and that the outlook for the future is encouraging. A public-school system is being rapidly provided whereby every Indian boy and girl of school age is to be afforded an opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an English education and the elements of an honorable calling. During the year about 13,000,000 acres have been secured by the Government by cession from the Indians.

IN the sixth game at Brooklyn of the world's championship series the Louisville base-ball team defeated the Brooklyns by a score of 9 to 8.

THE business portion of the village of Andover, O., was destroyed by fire. The loss was $30,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DR. M. F. CARR, of Galesburg, has accepted the nomination for Congress on the Prohibition ticket in the Tenth Illinois district in place of Dr. Evans, resigned.

"OLD TOM STAHL," aged 80 years, one of the most remarkable desperadoes in this country, died at Muskogee, Ind. T. He was a Cherokee Indian, and during his life killed seventy Indians to avenge his father's murder.

PATRICK HAWLEY, aged 106 years, died at Davenport, Ia.

ANN SIXBURY BALDY celebrated her 101st birthday anniversary at the Old Ladies' Home in Terre Haute, Ind. She was born October 24, 1789, at Saratoga, N. Y.

THE Democrats of the Seventh Tennessee district have nominated Colonel N. N. Cox (Alliance) for Congress.

R. G. NORRIS, the war Governor of Wisconsin, died in Williamsburgh, N. Y., on the 25th, aged 74 years.

MRS. JANE CLEMENS, mother of "Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemens), died at Keokuk, Ia., aged 87 years.

FOREIGN.

AN alarming state of affairs was reported in Russia. The prisons were crowded with suspects, chiefly young men of the educated classes, and disaffection was spreading everywhere and incendiarism was rife.

IN Berlin a man named Gast fatally poisoned himself and his five children. No reason was known for the crime.

THE University of Cambridge has conferred a degree upon Henry M. Stanley.

IN a political speech at West Calder Mr. Gladstone confidently predicted a Liberal victory at the coming general elections.

THE Government powder-mill at Canton, China, exploded, destroying 200 houses and killing over 1,000 people.

The workshops of the Woodpaving Company in Paris were burned, causing a loss of $400,000.

THE corpse of a murdered woman was found in an alley in London. She was thought to be a victim of "Jack the Ripper." Her head was nearly severed from the body.

THE oldest man in the world is probably Osman, of Cavallovit, Turkey. He has lived 160 years, and says he has documents to prove it.

THE total catch of the twenty-seven schooners that left Victoria, B. C., this year for Behring sea and the Northwest coast was 35,516, making a value of about $404,000.

A RICH petroleum field has been discovered at Kilkee, County Down, Ireland, and a company has been organized to work it.

IN the city of Berlin the 90th birthday of Count von Moltke was celebrated with great pomp on the 25th.

MOZAMBIQUE advices are that the Matabeles attacked the British South African expedition in Mashonalaland and killed 200 men.

IMMENSE damage has been done to shipping by a terrific storm on the Mediterranean sea.

ADMIRAL FREEMANTLE attacked and burned several villages on the Vitu coast in Africa.

LATER NEWS.

BISHOP O'DWYER, of Limerick, says that Americans should draw a broad distinction between contributions to the starving people of certain parts of Ireland and contributions to the funds of the National League, and should see that no money intended for charitable purposes goes to illegal objects.

VERA SASSOULITCH the famous Nihilist, whose adventures and hardships in connection with the Nihilist Hartman attracted world-wide sympathy for her about ten years ago, is dying at Geneva, whither she sought refuge after escaping from the clutches of the Russian authorities.

GENERAL STEPHEN H. ROBERTS died at his residence in Brooklyn, on the 28th, aged about seventy-two years. He served in the Indian and Mexican wars, and during the lato rebelion was in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

THE President, on the 28th, granted a pardon to Charles H. Condon, convicted in Wyoming of robbing the mails, and sentenced to life imprisonment February 20, 1879. The pardon was granted on account of Condon's youth and his feeble health.

THOMAS TAGGART, a well-known farmer residing west of Columbus, Ind., on his death bed, on the 27th, confessed to having murdered and robbed Thomas Jamison, an Ohio man, in 1880. The murderer died a few moments after making the confession.

THE President, on the 28th, received Governor Cooper's telegram announcing the absence of the Qintah and Uncompahgre Indians from their reservations in Colorado, and immediately referred it to the Indian Commissioner for action.

THE tow boat "Alex Swift" exploded her boilers, on the 27th, while steaming up the Monongahela river, opposite Glenwood, Pa. The crew, eight in number, miraculously escaped the shock of the explosion and swam to shore.

IN view of the large number of classification and reappraisment cases pending before the Treasury Department Secretary Windom has appointed an auxilliary Board of Appraisers to aid in disposing of the business.

DENNIS B. SULLIVAN, treasurer of the New York Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, is believed to be short in his accounts about $1,300, and his property has been attached to recover the amount.

THE price of ice in Bangor, Me., declined in one month from $3.50 and $4.00 to $1.00 per ton, and many of the big ice concerns must go under.

BLAINE'S ELOQUENCE.

It Knocks the Props from Under the Free Traders.

Statements Anent the '46 Tariff That Vastly Strengthen the Cause of Protection — The Secretary of State at Canton, Ohio

Hon. James G. Blaine addressed the Republicans of McKinley's district at Canton, O., Saturday afternoon. He was loudly applauded at the beginning of the speech, and during its delivery.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of Ohio: The contest that is now waging for membership of the next Congress is not properly a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties. It is a contest between protectionists and free traders. [Applause.] There are a few free traders among the Republicans, and there are many protectionists among the Democrats. [Applause.] It is a contest that goes to the root of the matter as to National prosperity [applause], and on that issue we should settle the question in favor of home interests, good wages and sound prosperity. [Great applause.] As I was coming out to this place I found in a newspaper a speech of Mr. Carl Schurz, made a week ago in Boston, and, I may say in all candor, an able speech on the free-trade side. But like all free traders Mr. Schurz goes back to the golden era for the American prosperity, to the tariff of 1846—rather a distant view backward. [Laughter.] If he had taken the position of the late Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, he might have gone back still further, because Mr. Stephens thought the golden era of American prosperity was when the British ships came over laden with goods, anchored in the Savannah river, and were laden with cotton from the plantations for the return voyage. [Laughter.] I have so often heard of the great and general prosperity under the tariff of 1846 that if you will bear with me I shall say something of that period.

Mr. Schurz quotes me as saying—and that is why I make a personal reply—that the ten years between 1846 and 1856 under that tariff were years of very great prosperity in this country. I frankly repeat that those years were years of great prosperity. Now, let me say why those years were prosperous. That tariff of 1846 was appealed just about the time the Mexican war broke out, and within less than a year more than one hundred millions of dollars were disbursed by the Government in all branches of mechanism. We had just made that expenditure when a famine in Ireland called for every surplus barrel of flour and bushel of grain in the country. We had hardly transported that grain to the other side and sold it at a high price until gold was discovered in California, and the world was enriched with the vast output of the mines. We hardly put that gold in circulation when the great revolution that began in 1848 paralyzed the industrial energies of all Europe and gave the United States a market that was unparalleled. Europe had hardly quieted the revolutionary disturbance when France and England and Russia went into the Crimean war, and for two years and a half these great nations were paralyzed in their industries. Now, there are four or five of what you might call the accidents or the incidents of history that would have insured great prosperity to this country if there had not been a tariff of any kind. [Applause.] If the duties instead of being what the tariff of 1846 made them, had only been 1 per cent. ad valorem, or if there had been no duties, the country would have been prosperous. Now, if you can produce such a convulsion in the world to-day, if you can start a great famine, if you can discover new gold fields, with uncounted millions thrown into the lap of the people, if you can have every nation in Europe disturbed by a revolution, if you can have the three greatest nations of Europe go to war for two years and a half, then we will all quit talking tariff and go to supplying the vacuum which that condition of things in Europe would create. [Applause.] In the fall of 1856, when this tariff had been under way for ten years, this great war came to an end, and so did all the prosperity under the tariff of 1846. [Applause.] You all remember what happened in 1857—one of the severest panics and depressions this country ever encountered, and as soon as these accidental props, these fortuitous happenings, these accidental revolutions, discoveries of gold, famine, as soon as they ceased, prosperity under the tariff of 1846 ceased also. Now, I insist that we do not want famine. We do not want revolutions, we do not want to have thousands of men slaughtered by war in order to keep up a free-trade tariff and make it look prosperous when it is not. [Laughter and applause.]

Give us a protective tariff and we can get along without the slaughter or the starvation of men. We can make ourselves sustaining with something beyond for the people that need help from our abundance, and in connection with the tariff of 1846 I call your attention historically to two other tariffs in addition to that. The only three tariffs that the United States has ever had, suddenly lowering duties, was the one made after the war of 1812, the compromise tariff of 1833 and the one of 1846, and every one of them led to business prostration in this country, which lasted in greater or less degree until there was a protective tariff enacted. [Applause.] You never heard of a free-trade tariff coming to the relief of the people. [Laughter.] The only three times that the people of the United States tried a free-trade tariff they fell into adversity, until a protective tariff came to the relief of the people. Some people want us to let the protective tariff go by, in order to make the experiment again. Well, I would like to see that experiment tried, if only one or two people were to suffer, but it is a pretty hard thing to take the dreadful and terrible chance of prostrating the industries of the country, when they are 64,000,000 mouths to be fed. [Applause.] When the tariff of 1846 was enacted there were only 23,000,000 people in the country. We now have 64,000,000. Four years after the tariff was enacted, according to the census of the United States, we only had $7,000,000,000 of property. We now have 64,000,000 people and $60,000,000,000 of property. [Applause.] Gentlemen you can not sport with that number of people and with that mass of property.

We can not experiment even at this time and hazard the vast interests when we could not put the country where it stands to-day for ten penitential years thereafter. [Applause.]

Mr. Schurz condemns the effort of Congress to secure reciprocity of trade with certain countries. [Laughter.] The free traders have always been telling us that if we would adopt their theory we would have a new era in this country. On that form of statement I will not differ from them. [Laughter.] I think we should have a new era. Congress at its last session concluded to adopt a new policy. They looked at South America, and they found that we were receiving from those people vast imports and exporting little to them. The question was: Shall we repeal the duty on sugar and give that to South America, in addition to the coffee and the hides, and the dye woods, and the rubber and the other things from South America, and shall we ask those men, if we give you our markets for the pound, to let us enter theirs for a few shillings? [Applause.] Oh, no; Mr. Schurz says that won't do at all. You must resort to free trade; but I would like to ask Mr. Schurz, before this Ohio audience, how free trade is going to let us into their markets with our products. We have been giving Brazil a market for their nearly sixty millions of products, and they are taking from us seven or eight or nine millions. Now suppose we declare absolute free trade. How would that help us with Brazil? They have not been buying any thing, and they do not let any thing in free. Thirty-six million dollars worth of coffee, fourteen to sixteen millions worth of rubber, several millions worth of hides, and a great many millions worth of dye stuffs and wood of that kind, all coming into the United States without a shilling of duty; but we want to send down there some flour, some lumber, some corn and wheat, the products of the West, as well as of the East, and are not satisfied as things were going. [Laughter.] Well, we went on and awakened to the necessities of the situation, and we found that they feel just as we do—that two nations dealing with each other must deal as two men do with each other—fairly, honestly, liberally; so that the advantage shall not always be on the side of the one man, or on the side of the one nation. [Applause.] Well, that was reciprocity. It is not a very complex problem. Mr. Schurz rather intimates it is a strange way of getting at things. How strangely mysterious reciprocity is! That is just as strange and mysterious as when a Stark County farmer brings one hundred bushels of wheat to Canton, gets his money for it, buys supplies for his family, and goes back home. [Laughter.] That is a mysterious process and very difficult to understand. Yet I am sure that Brazil and all the South American States understood it the moment it was mentioned. Yet I am sure, and I speak with great candor when I say that I believe that we will make a very favorable arrangement to trade with South America. Take a country like Venezuela, of large area, but small population, not more than two and a half to three millions. They bring us $10,000,000 worth of products. But how much of that is taxed, do you suppose, at the custom house? Only $8,000. Every cent of that except $8,000 escapes taxation. We send them a good many things, but we do not send them one shilling's worth that is not taxed by them. That is not fair. They admit that it is not fair, and they are glad and willing to right the matter and place us on reciprocal ground that will redound to the prosperity of this country and to the prosperity of the other; because a trade that is so one sided as that can not be continued forever. I have not seen an approval from any free-trade country of the reciprocity idea that has stood the test for three months. When reciprocity was first suggested the free traders, all or nearly all, approved. At that time they thought it would divide the protectionists in Congress, and they urged it very earnestly as long as they thought there would be some division, as long as they conceived that it was the dividing line that might obstruct the protectionists. [Mr. Blaine did not finish this paragraph, as the crowd in the gallery at his left hand became excited and started half-panic stricken for the exit. Mr. Blaine and Minister Phelps discovered at a quick glance that the gallery was in no danger of falling, and both shouted to the crowd and waved their hands to reassure the excited throng. When quiet was restored Mr. Blaine resumed his remarks.]

Now, as I was saying, these free traders thought they heard a little crack. [Cheers.] They thought that the Republican party would be stampeded. [Applause.] Now the Republicans are not frightened by a crack. [Cheers.] As long as the free traders thought that there would be a division in the Republican party they encouraged reciprocity, but very soon they found that the Republican party was not in the habit of having divisions in its ranks. [Cheers.] The ranks closed up, and the reciprocity provision was adopted by the Republican Congress. [Cheers.] Just as soon as the free traders found that reciprocity could not be used to divide the Republican party they were all against it (Cheers), everyone of them; and now they are repudiating it, and telling you what a humbug it is, and how little value there is in it, and how small a result there will be to the people of this country from it. Well, it is never wise to make a prediction before an event. It is not wise for the free traders to proclaim its failure at present. I do not propose to say any thing about its success. We are given a year in which to try it. Let us wait a year and see what can be done. [Cheers.] I am not here to boast of it; I am here to condemn the course of the free traders, who as long as it promised to divide protectionists were in favor of it, but who are set against it the moment they find protectionists will not divide. [Cheers.] Your duty, gentlemen, if I may suggest it, is to elect a protectionist to Congress. [Cheers and cries of "We will."] That is your interest; that is the interest of every district in the country, and I appeal to this district, because of the interests at your door-sill and fireside; I appeal to every man in Stark County, and in the three other counties that make up the district. But you have a special reason. The Congress has three hundred and twenty-five members. It is a very great distinction to any man, a distinction to the district represented, and a distinction to the man himself, to be placed at the head of the committee of ways and means, and to lead the House of Representatives. [Cheers.] That is where Thaddeus Stephens stood the last eight years of his life, that is where that great citizen of Ohio, lately deceased, General Robert C. Schenck, stood for six years, and that is where William McKinley stands now. [Uproarious cheering], and I appeal both to your interest and your pride to send him back again, that he may be useful not merely to this district, not to the State alone, but to the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

At the Academy of Music Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I am not here to make a speech. Such observations as I had to make I gave in a speech at the other hall. I came here to congratulate you on the victory which awaits you here in Ohio. This is not a battle between Democrats and Republicans. It is a contest between protection and free trade. Let us pull together for protection, and with one more pull sweep from us free trade, which has never been more active than it is to-day. This district will not do its duty if it does not return to Congress the head man of the ways and means committee, the leader of the House, William McKinley, Jr.

QUEEN CHRISTIANA.

Her Domestic Life at the Lovely Resort of San Sebastian.

The Queen of Spain leads the most domestic life at the lovely town of San Sebastian consecrating to her children all her leisure time. She rises at six a. m., and spends an hour between her prayers and her toilet, which she never changes during the rest of the day. She still wears black, relieving it with a little white lace or violet-colored ribbon. When dressed she visits her daughters and then enters the King's room, which he shares with his nurse—a robust peasant woman from the province of Santandar, who continues to take care of the little King, who likes her better than his English nurses. Raimonda, as the nurse is called, has a great affection for her foster-child, and exercises a species of tyranny in his room, where no one dares to disobey her. The King's governess is a mature and most respectable lady, of strict etiquette, and is often troubled by the infantine carelessness and democratic spirit shown by her pupil.

When the Queen has witnessed the dressing of her children she goes with them to tea. She then attends to state business and at eleven a. m. goes with the children to bathe in the sea, staying for a long time at the royal villa, an elegant pavilion. At one o'clock early dinner is served, after which the Queen retires to read her letters, of which she receives one almost every day from her mother. She reads a great many press articles, besides the extracts made by her secretary. In the afternoon she drives out or goes in a boat, preferring the latter mode of exercise when the sea is quiet. Every day she visits the palace in course of construction, which is on the model of an English mansion—more comfortable than sumptuous—where she intends to spend much time with her children. It will be ready for occupation in the summer of 1892. At eight p. m., after having seen her children put to bed, the Queen dines, and at ten she retires for the night, except on Thursdays, when she receives company.—Corrieri di Napoli.