

TERRITORIAL NEWS NOTES.

North Dakota Insane Asylum.

Jamestown Special: The first series of buildings to constitute the North Dakota Insane asylum is finished. The trustees, accompanied by Maj. Willott of Chicago, the well-known architect, made an official inspection of the building, and finding the work entirely satisfactory, received it from the hands of the contractor. The architect commends highly the manner in which Mr. Whittemore (of Morris, Minn.) has carried out the provisions of his contract; and, indeed, the solid structure, which crowns one of the highest bluffs overlooking the town, about a mile southeast of the courthouse, is a credit to Jamestown and our great territory. It is now ready for occupancy, and it is unfortunate that the lack of ready funds makes it necessary that it remain vacant until the legislature votes an appropriation to pay running expenses. One of the conditions of the bill locating the asylum at Jamestown was that the plans and specifications should be submitted by the trustees to the governor for his approval within a year following the passage of the bill, and that the contract should be let within twenty days thereafter. At the time of the February meeting for the consideration of the various proposed plans and specifications two of the three non-resident members of the board of trustees were absent from the territory, having about concluded that the provisions of the bill could not be carried out; but the third, Hon. G. W. Pierce of Cattlewood, made a special effort to be present, and fortunately for Jamestown he succeeded, and the plans, etc., were approved in time. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Hall has recently been filled by the appointment of M. E. Foley of this city, and now there is a resident quorum of the board. Only about \$1,000 of the first appropriation of \$50,000 remains. The building just completed will accommodate about fifty patients, and there are said to be seventy-five needed to admission in North Dakota alone. In regard to expenditures already made, it is sufficient to say now that the land cost \$17,000—all other public institutions of the territory are on government land—house and barn, \$3,000, main building, including heating apparatus, \$28,500, leaving about \$1,000 of the amount realized from the sale of bonds, which amount was probably so invested in furniture. Everything is paid for, and not a particle of subsidy has been asked or given.

The New Synod of Dakota.

The synod of Dakota, which was created by act of the Presbyterian general assembly while in session at Saratoga, N. Y., last May, held its first meeting at Huron, Oct. 9 and 13. Rev. Walter S. Peterson, the oldest minister in point of residence in the territory, preached the opening sermon, and constituted the synod according to ecclesiastical law and usage. This is the only synod in the United States composed of both foreign and home missionaries, the presbytery of Dakota being composed of ten Indian churches, two of which are foreign mission churches, and the remaining eight home mission churches. The presbyteries of Aberdeen, Central Dakota, and Southern Dakota, complete the list of presbyteries comprising the synod. The synod numbers forty-eight ordained ministers, three licentiates, and seventy-two churches organized, with a total membership of two thousand, with thirty-eight houses of worship built and in process of erection, and over 2,700 Sabbath school members. The first Presbyterian church organized in Dakota was at Dell Rapids twelve years ago. This was the beginning of the work, which has resulted in the creation of the synod. The growth has taken place in the last six years, and the last year and a half has been an especially prosperous season for the church in the Territory. The synod receives under its care, from the old presbytery of Southern Minnesota, the Pierre university, and it is to be remarked in this connection that no synod of Presbyterians in any part of the world has had so early in its history such an institution as this. Pierre university commenced upon its second year Sept. 10, 1884, on which day the cornerstone of the new building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The building is 50x76 feet, four stories, stone foundation and brick walls, and will seat 1,000. It is lighted from basement to top by means of upper story. It will cost about \$200,000, and will be paid for when completed. It is called McCormick hall, in honor of Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, deceased, whose benefactions enable the trustees to complete the building free of debt. His gift was \$7,500. The university is now under charge of Rev. M. Finlayson, president, with a corps of competent assistants and the old building known as Pioneer hall, crowded to overflowing with students.

Wonderful Growth of Dakota.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Union. The growth of Dakota during the last two or three years has probably surpassed anything in the history of the country. In the fiscal year of 1881 only 4,500 acres of land were sold in the Territory. The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, however, opened the region to easy access, and the sales jumped in 1882 to about 4,500,000 acres. This total was doubled in 1883, and the record for the past year shows an increase of about one-fourth over those enormous figures. Towns spring up almost in a day, and develop into considerable cities within a year. The population increases with great rapidity. The number of homesteads taken up during the last year was 25,000, each of which is supposed to represent a family. The growth of population is followed by a rapid increase in educational facilities. Flandreau is a town in the southeastern part of the territory, which had but 471 inhabitants when the census of 1880 was taken. A dispatch from Flandreau this morning announces the arrival there of an eastern professor, who will at once begin arranging plans for the building of a well endowed college. A corps of teachers has already been engaged to begin work as soon as the buildings, which will be large and commodious, are ready for occupancy, and there is no question about a hearty patronage of the institution. This is only a sample of the way in which education is fostered. No less than five universities have been founded in the territory within the last year. It is but a vague idea which most people have of this vast region beyond the Mississippi. It is only by comparison that one can gain any just conception of its extent. Dakota covers an area of 148,450 square miles, which means that it is three times as large as the state of New York, or a fourth larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales together. With a climate and soil which render it peculiarly suited to the raising of wheat, it is destined to be one of the chief storehouses of the country, and it is not strange that the inhabitants should feel inclined to boast over their prospects for the future.

Secretary Teller has gone East for a three weeks' visit.

Flax sold for \$1.31 per bushel in Sioux Falls.

No. 1, volume 1 of the North Dakota Democrat, of four pages, seven columns each, has just been issued at Valley City, by T. B. Vallandigham.

In several counties vigilance commit-

tees have been formed for the purpose of prosecuting and punishing parties who may start prairie fires.

The Sanborn Elevator company at Sanborn has purchased 1,000 hogs, to be fattened at the elevators of the company.

A \$10,000 flouring mill is to be erected at Dawson, having a capacity of sixty barrels a day.

W. H. McNutt of Pierre has recently shipped eighty tons of buffalo bones to Chicago.

Randolph Devine is in jail at Chamberlain for furnishing whisky to Indians.

The stacks of D. Kollo and Byron Livingston, near Ellendale, were burned by a prairie fire. Loss, \$800.

The house and outbuildings belonging to E. A. Scaster of Dawson, were burned. Loss \$3,500; insurance \$2,800.

The Black Hills Indians are now making their annual pilgrimage across South Dakota to the Pipe Stone quarries.

J. D. Lawler, of Mitchell, was in Milwaukee a few days ago. In talking with a correspondent in relation to the agricultural outlook in his section, he said: The raising of flax seed has assumed important proportions in southern Dakota this year. Two million bushels have been raised and the farmers are selling it for \$1.10 per bushel. It goes to Chicago, whence it is distributed to the oil mills in Ohio and other places. It is better than sod corn for a first crop. The farmers can raise on breaking the first year. The yield per acre is about the same as wheat. Its cultivation involves no more labor than that of wheat; yet, while the farmer can get only 50 cents per bushel for his wheat, he gets \$1.10 for flax seed.

THE DAKOTA NOMINEES.

Congressional. For Delegates in Congress—Republican—Oscar S. Gifford of Lincoln county. Democratic—John R. Wilson of Lawrence county.

LEGISLATIVE—FIRST DISTRICT. Republican—Council, H. A. Gerald of Lincoln county; house, O. T. Brandagee. Democratic—Council, O. E. Rea of Lincoln, John L. Wood of Union; house, J. J. Conklin of Lincoln, E. T. Smith of Union, H. J. Austin and F. Tyler of Clay.

SECOND DISTRICT. Republican—Council, John R. Gamble of Yankton and A. Sheridan Jones of Hutchinson; house, A. L. Van Asselt of Yankton, H. L. Lamm of J. P. Ward, of Turner, and J. H. Swanton of Hutchinson.

Democratic—Council, J. B. Van Velsor, Hugh Langston, E. E. Brooks, R. C. Toussay, Matthias Schillingen.

THIRD DISTRICT. Republican—Council, A. F. Bowdler of Davison county, B. B. Wagner of Don Homme; for the house, A. J. Parshall of Hanson, Mark Ward of Brule, Charles Haston of Douglas and H. M. Clark of Aurora.

Democratic—Council, F. M. Ziebach of Bon Homme and D. T. Turner of Brule; house, H. C. Green of Davison, Benjamin Birge of Hanson, D. O. Kane of Aurora and H. C. Tucker of Charles Mix.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Republican—For the council, R. F. Pettigrew of Minnehaha and George R. Farmer of Minner; for the house, F. E. Smith and J. M. Bayfield of McCook, H. W. Smith and W. H. Riddell of Minnehaha.

Democratic—Council, W. S. Wyman of Minnehaha, H. M. Rogers of Minner; house, J. W. Shannard of Bridgewater, P. J. Morstad and J. T. Gilbert of Sioux Falls and Philip L. Runkel of Salem.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Republican—Council, W. B. Cameron of Lake county and H. H. Natwick of Brookings county; house, John H. Hart and George Rice of Moody county, and C. Southwick and V. O. Barnes of Kingsbury county.

Democratic—Council, J. O. B. Sweeney of Brookings; house, J. E. Whaler of Egan, Levi Gray of Flandreau, B. E. Day of Brookings.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Republican—Council, J. P. Day of Spink and J. H. Westover of Hughes. For assembly, George Pierce of Hamlin, J. A. Pickler of Faulk, M. L. Miller of Beadle, J. E. Hodge of Hyde.

Democratic—Council, J. P. Day of Spink and J. H. Westover of Hughes. For assembly, George Pierce of Hamlin, J. A. Pickler of Faulk, M. L. Miller of Beadle, J. E. Hodge of Hyde.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Republican—Council, Col. A. B. Smedley of Grant county and Dr. V. P. Kennedy of Brown; house, George H. Johnson of Brown, M. T. DeLoach of Edmunds, Walter Huntington of Day, and F. A. Eldridge of Grant.

Democratic—Council, C. Boyd Barrett of Brown; house, J. L. Thompson of Campbell.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. Republican—Council, R. J. Washburn, Lawrence county; S. P. Wells, Pennington county; house, Eben W. Martin, H. M. Gregg, A. M. Call, Lawrence county; A. L. Sprague, Custer county. Democratic—Council, C. E. Thompson of Lawrence, and Robert Fliemann of Pennington. House, A. M. Booth of Custer, C. E. Blackwell of Butte, T. L. Skirra, B. P. Smith of Lawrence.

NINTH DISTRICT. Republican—Council, John Niekens of Stutsman county; Charles Richardson of Barnes. House, E. A. Williams of Burleigh; Dr. H. W. Cox of Morton; W. E. Steele of Kidder, and J. H. Stevens of Grand.

Democratic—Council, D. M. Kellaher of Stutsman county; W. E. Jones of Barnes county; house, G. B. Vallandigham of Barnes county; W. G. Goodrich of Stutsman county; C. D. Smith of Rosebud county; and Dr. G. F. Newell of Griggs county.

TENTH DISTRICT. Republican—Council—D. H. Twomey of Cass county, Charles D. Austin of Hanson. For the Assembly—W. B. Locklin of Cass, E. S. Stebbins of Richland, P. J. McCumber of Richland, Samuel M. Wilkins of Dickey. Independent—Council—J. A. Johnson of Cass, Assembly—E. V. McKnight of Cass, Frank Longstaff of Cass, John C. Pyatt of Richland.

Democratic—Council—John A. Johnson of Fargo and J. C. Pratt of Richland county. House—Dr. Bert Robertson of Fargo, Henry Oliver of Ramsey county, T. M. Pugh of Dickey, and R. D. Button, LaMoure.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. Republican—Council—Judson LaMoure, Pembina county; P. J. McLaughlin, Walsh county; house, H. Stone, Pembina county; Donald Stewart, Walsh county; H. H. Ruser, Ramsey county; P. McHugh, Cavalry county.

Straight Republican Legislative Ticket—West End: For the council, Dr. J. G. Millsbaugh of Walsh county, Frank Willson of Pembina county; for the assembly, Walter Kilder of Walsh county, John Bechtel of Pembina county. Democratic convention endorsed the Republican ticket headed by LaMoure.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN NEWS.

AN APPEAL.

To Republican Temperance Men as to Their Duty in the Present National Contest.

We, steadfast temperance men and prohibitionists ourselves, ask your careful consideration of the following reasons for not voting the national prohibition ticket.

First—Because it is the general sentiment of prohibitionists that the cause will hereafter, as heretofore, be more successful when the question of prohibition is submitted to a vote of the people separate from other issues and distinct from party politics.

Second—Because prohibition cannot successfully make a national political issue until policy to be pursued has been clearly defined and approved by the great body of the friends of the cause in the United States.

Third—Because the present prohibition ticket of was put in the field without such approval. The convention which inaugurated the movement, nominating the ticket, did not represent the great body of prohibitionists throughout the country, and a large part of the convention opposed placing a ticket in the field. Temperance people in states in which prohibition has been successful, as Maine, Iowa, and Kansas, generally opposed it.

Fourth—Because the present movement is confusing. No plan of operations being properly defined. According to its platform, a vote for St. John is as much a vote for woman suffrage—for Chinese emigration to this country—for taking the appointing power away from the president—for its unjust imputations against both Blaine and Logan—as its vote for temperance and prohibition.

Fifth—Because the platform is not the expression of the convention, but of a committee appointed to revise and republish it. The platform adopted by the convention contained a flat money greenback plank, which the committee eliminated. Gov. St. John in his acceptance heartily endorses the platform, but fails to say whether it is the one adopted by the convention or the one revised by the committee.

Before presenting this crude document in the name of the prohibitionists of the country for the suffrages of the American people, the questions to be voted on should have been more carefully considered and authoritatively adopted. Especially before requiring them, as the platform does, to ignore all other questions, and to vote for the ticket of the republican and democratic parties.

Sixth—Because it is unfair to patriotic citizens to bring the question of prohibition before the people in such shape as not only to require its friends to vote for what many of them do not approve; but to sacrifice their votes on all other questions, however vitally important to the welfare of the country, where there is not the slightest prospect of success.

It is true the republican party declined to make prohibition an issue in its platform. For it to have done so would have been political suicide. It would have driven out of the party all of its members, except the prohibitionists. It would therefore have been the abandonment of the field to the democratic party. It would have been to turn over the protection of their rights and the education of the freedmen, the preservation and maintenance of all of the wise and beneficent measures and the great achievements of the republican party to the care, enforcement and preservation of the democratic party.

It is also true that its candidates are not at liberty to make new issues for the party by letters, speeches, or acts; for either to do so would be unwarranted assumption. Some prohibitionists have censured Mr. Blaine for not voting on the amendment to the constitution, and for not opposing the tariff. It is not every fair-minded person that it would have been an assumption of party authority, immediately after the national convention had declined to make the question an issue.

For Mr. Blaine to have voted against the amendment would have been unjust to the prohibitionists, and to have voted for it, unjust to those who are opposed to both having joined in adopting the platform and nominating him to stand upon it.

Seventh—Because votes by republicans for St. John are thrown away from the party that favors majority rule—a free ballot and fair count—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, which permits a vote on the question of prohibition under all proper circumstances; thrown away in favor of the party that is opposed to all prohibitory legislation, whether the people are in favor of it or not.

Eighth—Because republican votes for the prohibition ticket are three-fold worse than for the ticket of the democratic party. They are a fair play; they are a party of un- compromising hostility; and they endorse an unwise and ill-considered movement that will greatly embarrass, retard and weaken the cause of prohibition.

Ninth—Because there is not the slightest prospect of the election of this so-called prohibition ticket, the only result of republican voting for it, is to give the democratic party in control of the general government.

Tenth—Because if this is the object, as some leaders in the movement avow it to be, it will be more honorable and straight forward to vote for Cleveland and Hendricks direct than for St. John, as this would avoid the odium of practicing a deception upon the friends of temperance in order to do a thing of such doubtful propriety as to put Gov. Cleveland into the white house.

Eleventh—Because we do not believe any true republican can honestly throw away his vote or add directly or indirectly in electing the democratic ticket. If republicans have allowed themselves to be controlled by others interested in the tariff it is unreasonable to favor a change from bad to worse simply for a change. It would be tempting a great calamity. The success of the democratic party at this time would throw a dark cloud of doubt and uncertainty and a gloom of impending danger over the business interests of the country would last for years.

Twelfth—Because the tariff would pursue the policy of the republican legislation of the last twenty-five years it would repeal or what new measures it would adopt.

The danger and probabilities are that its acts would be in accord with its former course, doctrines and traditions, for it professes to adhere to all of its "time-honored principles." It is only safe to judge of its future acts, and by the known and oft-repeated sentiments of a majority of those composing and of course controlling the party. They are largely the men who made and sympathized with the war for the overthrow of the government.

A caucus of its members of congress endorsing a policy of "revenue reform." It is only safe to judge of its future acts, and by the known and oft-repeated sentiments of a majority of those composing and of course controlling the party. They are largely the men who made and sympathized with the war for the overthrow of the government.

Would the pensions of the disabled Union soldiers and the provisions for their care and preferences and for their widows and orphans be safe in such keeping?

Would the party opposing the creation of the national debt, would it be safe to trust to its care? It is only safe to judge of its future acts, and by the known and oft-repeated sentiments of a majority of those composing and of course controlling the party. They are largely the men who made and sympathized with the war for the overthrow of the government.

It is always opposed protective tariffs. Would it not leave our manufacturing, productive, and labor interests without proper fostering care by its "revenue reform?" It is only safe to judge of its future acts, and by the known and oft-repeated sentiments of a majority of those composing and of course controlling the party. They are largely the men who made and sympathized with the war for the overthrow of the government.

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in power can any one tell what course it would pursue on these questions?

Is any republican so strong a prohibitionist as to be willing to jeopardize all these great interests for the purpose of throwing away his vote on Gov. St. John?

Twelfth—Because it is wrong to elect a party to power that ignores its principles, and evades discussing the policy it intends to pursue, and attempts to get into power by personal attraction of its opponents. Do you propose to thus aid in indorsing the license of the press and the prostitution of the artists' pencils and orator's platforms to the purpose of robbing men of their good name that iterates and reiterates its personal detraction, misrepresentation and slanders as now resorted to by the democratic party through its old and new leaders, or do you favor "clean politics?"

Thirteenth—Both the nominees for president and vice-president by the republican party are competent and worthy. Both are high-minded and honorable Christian gentlemen, members of good standing, one in the Congregational, the other in the Methodist Episcopal church, against whom the poisoned darts of malice have been hurled by their political enemies in vain. Both of whom have been in the clear light of the public gaze before the country for twenty years. They have occupied the highest places in the councils of the nation. They have been members of their party for all that long period, enjoying its implicit trust and unshaken confidence in their wisdom, integrity and faithfulness to public duty.

Fourteenth—Because the nominee of the democratic party for president is neither competent nor worthy to fill the highest and most responsible office in this great nation.

Fifteenth—Because the nominee of the republican party in his letter accepting the nomination by declaring that his office has nothing to do with legislation—the president being simply executive—proves that he has no proper idea of the duties of the office. The constitution makes it the duty of the president to recommend to congress legislation as he favors, and gives him the absolute power to prevent such as he opposes, unless passed by a two-thirds vote in each branch—the house of representatives and the senate.

As to his worthiness to occupy the white house, the whole country knows the grounds of our objections, which are not denied by his many detractors.

As to the candidates for vice president, he has been too prominently before the country not to be known to be obnoxious to all that has been said against his party.

For these reasons we appeal to every true republican to stand by and vote the ticket of his party, and not to throw his vote away on either Mr. St. John or Mrs. Low-wad, for that which will ally the democrats, who in the language of Mr. George William Curtis, are "a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy to plunder and spoil." And for these reasons, we respectfully request ex-Gov. St. John to withdraw from the canvass.

Theodore D. Woolsey, New Haven, Conn.; Thomas Talbot, North Bellerica, Mass.; Noah Davis, New York city; Grant Goodrich, Chicago; John V. Farwell, Chicago; R. M. Hatfield, Evanston, Ill.; Orrington Lunt, Evanston, Ill.; William Deering, Evanston, Ill.; John Evans, Denver, Col.; Ira Buckman, chairman, John Mitchell, secretary, New York state temperance assembly, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York, Oct. 10, 1884.

The following petition is being circulated for signatures:

To the Hon. John P. St. John, Prohibition candidate for President: DEAR SIR—The undersigned temperance men and prohibitionists in the interest of the cause of temperance and prohibition, respectfully request you to withdraw from your candidacy in the present contest, for reasons set forth in the "appeal to republican prohibitionists as to their duty in the present national contest," dated New York, Sept. 27, 1884.

Blaine's Tour.

HIS SPEECH AT SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 19.—The following is Mr. Blaine's speech at South Bend:

Men of Indiana: The struggle in all human society is first for bread. There is no use in propounding fine theories to a man who is hungry. It is the duty of the government to secure a political principle to one who is in need of shelter.

There is no use in talking philosophy to one who is naked. Food and clothing are the primary necessities of human progress, and to secure them you must put the people in the way of earning good wages. (Shouts of "That's right" and cheers.) I never saw any man moved to the point of building a factory, or to the prosperity of another (laughter) while he himself was in need. To move him you want to make him feel his own prosperity. (Cheers.)

The blame is not at the end of wages, but legislation is to give every man a fair and equal chance, and to leave the race of life open and free for all. (Cheers.) What agency will best accomplish that? What legislation will most tend to the relief of the poor? It will tend to that end to throw open our ports and say, "Send us all here your fabrics, made by the cheapest and most distressed labor of Europe, to compete with our own people, who are just opening their eyes to the building of their factories, for if you do that you cannot spin a wheel or turn a lathe in these factories at home, unless you can get your labor at the European prices. (That's so.)"

We get our goods from Europe. From these considerations we deduce the conclusion that the protective tariff is primarily for the benefit of the laboring man, because if you take in your hand any manufactured article, or cast your eye upon anything which is to be taken in the hand, you find that the chief constituent element in its cost is labor. In many cases the material is but 1 per cent and the labor is 99 per cent.

Therefore, the chief constituent element in the cost of a protective character is and must be mainly FOR THE BENEFIT OF LABOR.

because labor is the principal element in the cost of the fabric; therefore, if there be any man interested in the tariff it is the laboring man. (Cheers.) If you compare the two great political parties in relation to this question, you will find that the republican party lives, moves and breathes and has its being in protection. (Great cheering.) A protective tariff was one of the first fruits of the election of Mr. Lincoln. We have had for the twenty years on the statute books with various amendments, which have been added from time to time to make it more protective, and the result is that all history, ancient, modern and mediæval, may be changed for a national progress like unto that which we have made since 1861. (Renewed cheers.) I am merely reciting the facts and figures of your assessors books, and of the United States census tables, when I say that in the last twenty-three years of the history of this country we have added more wealth, double over, than we had acquired from the discovery of the continent by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln. (Prolonged cheering.) There must have been some peculiar and potent agent at work to produce this great result. That agent was the protective tariff, operating to nerve the arm of labor and to ward fairly and liberally. (Cheers.) Whether that policy shall be continued or whether it shall be abandoned is the controlling issue of the campaign.

All other questions are laid aside for the time. There are many which are worthy of consideration, but two weeks from Tuesday next we shall have an election in every state in the Union to determine with reference to this question the character of the next congress and the future policy of the government. You have before you the republican party.

PLACED TO SUSTAIN THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF. I have never in a single instance voted for protection, and never constituted a congress that did not oppose protection. (That's so.) I say therefore to the laboring men and the mechanics of the republic, that I believe in the home of our country, and all those associations which you have formed for your own advantage and your own advancement are well and proper in their way. It is your right to have them, and it is your duty to choose them, and they are not as strong as a rope of sand against the ill-paid labor of Europe if you take away the protective tariff, which is now your background and

support. (Cheers.) So do not be deluded by the idea that you can dispense with the protective tariff and substitute for it your labor unions. (Renewed cheering.) I do not distract your attention with any other matter. I do not stop to dwell upon the great issues that have been made and chosen by the republicans within the last twenty-three years. That party has made a deeper and more glorious imprint in history than any other political organization that ever was charged with a great responsibility, and it is the patriotic pride of every man who has belonged to it that he has belonged to it and has shared in its labor, its responsibilities, its triumphs and its honors. (Great cheers.)

Address by the National Committee.

The republican national committee halls in the glorious victories already won a sure omen of the greater victory that is close at hand. Vermont is still the star that never sets. Maine, captured in 1880, robes-slender by a plurality of 20,000, a gain of 13 per cent of its entire vote. West Virginia, in place of 11,000 for the republican, now falls below 3,000—a republican gain of 7 per cent, which kindles hope that the 153 votes of a solid South may be broken in November. But the result in Ohio is a revolution and a prophecy. Only a year ago Democratic by 12,600, and two years ago by 19,000 plurality, Ohio now gives 12,000 plurality for the lowest republican state candidate, and on national issues 18,000 for the republican congressmen. Holding the state and local offices and the whole machinery of elections, the democrats scattered corruption money with lavish hand, scattered voters, imported professional repeaters, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts to enforce the law against them, cast many thousands of fraudulent votes. Because of this power they had chosen to make all upon that state, declared that it would fore-shadow the result in November, and were strongly certain of success. They filled the air with slander. Local issues led many voters to disregard national questions. Against such odds the magnificent victory is a prophecy of 40,000 plurality for Blaine and Logan in November. With the ratio of gain in other states, it foreshadows an increase of 700,000 in the republican national vote, and the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate. These victories show the determination of the people that as Lincoln, Grant and Garfield were slandered in vain, so the foremost statesman of today shall not be driven from the people's work by the tongue of malice. They show that the republican party, which was the first to resist and uproot the dogma of "perpetual alliance" to a foreign power, is chosen by the nation to defend all rights of American citizens abroad. They show that so long as the democratic party rests all hope of success upon a denial of free suffrage in the Southern states it will ask in vain the confidence of any state where a free vote is recorded by honest men.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

They show that the people will not abandon the protection of American industry, under which the country has gained twice as much in twenty years as it gained in all its previous history; the wages of American labor, which has lifted wages 62 per cent higher than in England. The people see what starvation a Democratic "first firm step toward free trade" has caused within the past year. Nine months ago, flushed with victory and boasting of certain success, the Democratic party made no secret of its blind adherence to British theories of free trade. Now neither a deceitful platform nor a dumb candidate avail to check the stampede from the party. For its voters know that protection has made the rewards of labor greater here than in any other country on earth.

The national committee appeals to the people to make the victory decisive. It is no time for compromise, or for neglect of any proper effort. Bare success is not enough. It is time to put an end to the agitation by which the Democratic party prostitutes business every four years; put an end to the hope that the nation can be ruled by shotguns in sixteen states and frauds in two; put an end to the vilification of the two foremost champions of American ideas by men who do not dare to meet vital issues of national policy. Make the principles proclaimed by our matchless leader—"Peace with the world; commercial expansion in every practicable direction; encouragement of every form of American industry; protection of every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad"—not only triumphant, but the splendid prosperity which they promote shall not again be interrupted by the struggle of obsolete theories and foreign interests for the mastery of this continent. The grandest part of the grandest history ever made by any nation is the work of the republican party. It rests with you, republicans of the nation, to carry forward the work which you and your fathers have begun, and to which so many brave and faithful men have given precious lives, that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall be maintained in the land. (Signed) B. F. JONES, Chairman, SAMUEL FASSENDEN, Secretary.

Stewart L. Woodford to Beecher.

During his speech at the Brooklyn rink Stewart L. Woodford paid his respects to the slanderers of Mr. Blaine in the following terse language:

There lives in this city one of the most eloquent clergymen in the land, and one whose services in behalf of humanity have been of the most eminent character. I believe most thoroughly in the honesty and purity of that gentleman. My confidence in him is that man are absolute. But not many years ago there came an hour of trial to that gentleman, when there was nothing between him and utter ruin but the confidence of the loving hearts of the people of Brooklyn. There were letters produced and read upon a public trial then held in this city, and which lasted many months. And those letters were great and grand in the spirit and by the methods pursued by Mr. Schurz in reading and explaining the Fisher letter against Mr. Blaine they would have driven that clergyman from every pulpit in the land and from every home and fireside in the country. (Immuned and prolonged cheering, mingled with cries of "That's so.") And I believe that it is not that base attack upon the character of this man successfully. Simply and alone because the good people of Brooklyn had faith in the honesty and integrity of their neighbor. (Great cheering.) We stood firmly between him and his slanderers, and we saved him. (Great applause.) I want for my old friend who entered the Fremont campaign with me in 1854; who for thirty years has lived in the full sunlight of public life, who faced Ben Hill and his rebel colleagues, whose name is forever associated with all the great issues which the republican party has carried through—I want for that man the same kind of justice from the people of Brooklyn that they have exercised in the past. Let Brooklyn be today as just to the statesman as she was a few years ago to the clergyman. But this is not all. The depths to which this political canvass has stooped are enough to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every honest American. I said when Mr. Democrat was away to wash home of our candidate and slandered the woman who is wife, mother, and grandmother, surely the men and women of this land who know what fatherhood and motherhood mean will rise up and bury this Democratic party forever. Whatever may be the result of this campaign, I believe it