CLEVELAND AND TARIFF

Only President Who Devoted His Entire Message to Congress to Subject—Harrison and Grandpa's Hat—Front Porch Campaign.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Washington, Sept. 16.—Grover Cleveland was elected president the first time because of his views on the tariff question. Because he was too insistent upon the expression of the same views he was defeated for reelection in 1888. Mr. Cleveland was the only president who ever devoted an entire annual message to congress to the discussion of one subject. The Democratic congress was the second of Mr. Cleveland's first term, and the Democratic majority in the house had been reelected, while the Republican majority in the senate had been diminished.

The president believed that the result of the 1886 elections meant that the people wished him to carry out his ideas on the tariff. Therefore he devoted his entire annual message to the tariff, discussing nothing else and placing the tariff question in a position of paramount importance never before occupied by any issue in the legislative history of the country. That message was prepared and sent against the advice of the leaders of the party. It did not meet with the reception hoped for, and the tide turned against the Democrats. But even with that complication in the way, Cleveland would have been re-elected but for the treachery of Tammany hall.

The Republican candidate was Benjamin Harrison of Indiana—grandson of William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," and great grandson of a Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence, a direct descendant of Pocahontas, and connected with all of the prominent old families of colonial days; he was the first successful candidate for president since Zachary Taylor who might claim to be of "aristocratic" lineage.

Memories of the famous "Tippecanoe" campaign were revived by ardent Republicans, and facetious Democrats poked fun at him they were pleased to call the midget grandson in the giant grandfather's hat. Every cartoonist accepted the "grandfather's hat" as the badge of Harrison's candidacy. As a result, the campaign of 1888 became the campaign of hats.

The Republican marching clubs and "rooters" affected big hats of the beehive variety, such as were worn by Grandfather "Tippecanoe" Harrison in the campaign of 1840. The Democrats adopted the white felt "topper," which was a favorite of Mr. Cleveland. All over the country rural Democrats who would have fainted at the notion of a black silk top hat, bought the white "Cleveland hats" and wore them summer and winter, day and night. The Democratic candidate for vice-president was Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, whom men loved to call the "Old Roman." Senator Thurman's inseparable companion was a red bandana handkerchief. So to the white top hat every loyal Democrat added the equipment of a red bandana. Then he was ready to hike and hurrah and harangue for Cleveland and Thurman.

The Cleveland Hat.

So far as is known there are now but two living men who wear Cleveland white hats. One is John G. Carlisle, three times speaker of the house of representatives, sometime senator from Kentucky and secretary of the treasury in Cleveland's cabinet. The other is "Doc" John George of Dallas county, Missouri, who swore he would never leave it off until Cleveland and Thurman were elected. Cleveland again came into office after four years out, but Thurman was not elected and "Doc" George still wears the hat, being the only "gold" Democrat in his whole bailiwick.

The campaign of 1888 was a vast improvement over the scandal-mongering contest of four years before. Mr. Cleveland had gained the respect of the country by his administration of affairs, whether he had its approval or not. Mr. Harrison had both the respect and confidence of the country. The campaign was conducted with great dignity. The rivalry between the parties was sharp, there were many doubtful states and in none of them was victory for either side overwhelming. It was, however, a battle of parties and not of candidates. The tariff issue was a real issue. Neither of the candidates appealed to the enthusiasm of the masses of their followers. There was no great popular outburst for either one. It was the coldest of the close presidential contests.

Harrison's Papers.

Benjamin Harrison was one of the greatest of the men who have occupied the White House. His state papers are fit to rank with the best in the archives of the republic, not excepting those penned by Washington, Jefferson or John Quincy Adams. His administration was far from tranquil, yet its sharpest conflicts arose from the fact that Harrison, in the interest of the whole people, opposed the schemes of certain of his party leaders, advocates of the interests of a very few.

Better campaign speeches have never been made than those which Benjamin Harrison delivered at his home in Indianapolis, originating the "front porch" campaign system. Other candidates had spoken from their verandas, but Harrison was the first who did it systematically and to whose home special trains brought thousands of excursionists every week. That these excursions were often made up with free passes and paid delegations, for the effect the reports of the tremendous outpouring would have on distant states is undoubtedly true, but politics was becoming advanced in that day.

Winning Nomination.

Harrison won his nomination in the Republican convention as the choice of those elements opposed to the nomination of John Sherman of Ohio. Sherman went into the convention with more than twice as many votes as his next highest competitor, Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana. Third in the race was Chauncey M. Depew of New York, fourth was General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, fifth was Benjamin Harrison, sixth was William B. Allison of Iowa, and then a dozen other smaller ones, each of whom hoped to be the successful "dark horse." James G. Blaine, "the Henry Clay of the Republican party," wanted the nomination. But he had written letters saying he wouldn't take it, and although he wavered and wabbled in his messages to his friends, he finally cabled from Europe that he was not in the race. His state voted for him to the last, notwithstanding his withdrawal.

John Sherman was the [illegible] candidate. He was backed by the powers of the old-line machinery and, according to all rules of political gaming, ought to have won. But the southern delegates, always a purchasable commodity in Republican conventions, which Mr. Sherman had carefully and expensively bought up, sold themselves over again to General Alger. Alger was quite certain that he would get the nomination and he went after it with zeal and "dough." The late Senator Allison was almost certain, at one stage of the game, that the plum was his, for he was playing the waiting and compromising dodge and was the friend of everybody.

Gresham a Mugwump.

Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana, a Republican of decided conservatism, yet of "mugwump" tendencies, was the favorite of the labor leaders. No one knew why, as Gresham was such a hard-shelled conservative, but it was that way. His own state was strongly against him and for Harrison. After the second ballot it was palpable that Sherman, the leader, could not win. On the third ballot there was a strong movement to Gresham, who was second in the race. This frightened the strict party men; the Indiana people pleaded for votes for Harrison and on the fourth ballot Harrison's victory in the eighth was clearly foreshadowed. The Gresham-Harrison quarrel was intensified that day and was destined to have great effect on the future politics of the country. Levi P. Morton was nominated for vice-president with practically no opposition.

Tammany's Hatred.

Cleveland and Thurman went nominated without any serious opposition. Tammany still hated Cleveland, but there was no open opposition in the convention which nominated him by acclamation. He still had the enmity of the New York Sun, the quarrel with Mr. Dana remaining unsettled. Mr. Watterson, the leading Democratic editor in the country, was not en rapport with the administration. The party believed that Cleveland was the strongest man to nominate, yet there was no enthusiasm for him. Thurman, the second man on the ticket, excited more popular interest than did Cleveland.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania was then at the apex of his glory as a practictioner of national politics. In the campaign he made the last effort which has been made to cut the heart out of the "solid south." The border states of the old southern Democratic stronghold have been carried off by abrasion, but since 1880 the heart of the south has been untouched. Quay attempted by the liberal use of money and the corruption of election officers to carry North Carolina, Florida and Tennessee. The Republicans polled unusually large votes in those states in that year, and there are many "wise guy" politicians in the south who will tell you to this day that the states would have been counted for Harrison if Harrison had needed them to win.

Captured New York.

But Harrison didn't need them, for he captured the pivotal and decisive state of New York by a plurality of over 14,000. That gave him the election, thanks to Tammany Hall. David Bennet Hill was the Democratic candidate for governor on the same ticket with the Cleveland electors. Hill was elected by nearly 20,000 majority. The treachery was palpable and it had the effect of enraging the Democratic hosts of other parts of the country. Four years later the Tammany Hall protest against Cleveland and the Hill snap boom for president were treated with scant courtesy.

Although Harrison was elected, Cleveland obtained a clear popular majority of 100,000, much more than he had received four years before. As usual, whenever there is a "minority" president, there was a great outcry against the electoral system, and as usual it amounted to nothing.

PRISONERS MAKE WILLING SUBJECTS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Sept. 16.—That prisoners make the best converts to theosophy because they have more time to read the books on the subject, is the statement made here today by followers of the creed who are in convention and are expected to make a crusade among the prisons of the country and get recruits to the new cause.

The followers of Mrs. Annie Besant have decided that most people in this busy world have little time to give to the problems of other things than materialism, but they were filled with hope today by the statement of Irving S. Cooper of Berkeley that prisoners in California have made good converts to the cause.

Plans are now being formulated for the converting of prisoners all over the United States.

Loyal Americans in Convention.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The national convention of the Loyal Americans, a fraternal insurance society with a considerable membership in the middle west, began in this city today to consider and act upon several matters of great importance to the future of the organization. Foremost among the matters to receive attention is the proposition for a "straight life" policy, uniform as to benefits and rates with those of other orders. Many of the members are opposed to any change in the existing forms, and it is expected that a spirited debate will follow the introduction of the subject.

BARRETT TALKS OF PERUVIANS

Country of Many Resources That World Knows Little About.

By John Barrett, Director of Bureau of American Republics.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Peru has an area of 713,859 square miles. This makes the republic larger than all the Atlantic states, with enough left over to cover five Michigans. In Peru we are on the most historic ground of South America, where the old world and the new came at first intimately in touch. At Tumbez, clear up in the northwest corner of the country, just over the present line dividing Ecuador from Peru, Pizarro landed on his adventurous voyage against the empire of the Incas. From here to the civilized centers on the tableland, there was a struggle between forces that had never before come together.

So fascinating, however, has been the story of this romance, that it has sometimes been forgotten how progressive Peru always was, and how actively it has kept abreast of the spirit of the age. Lima, the capital established by Pizarro, has the honor of the oldest university in America. Peru is the land in which the California engineer Meiggs showed his magic feats of railroad building contemporary with the transcontinental railway in the United States. In Peru occurred the last great battle for South American independence, when the Venezuelan hero Sucre defeated the Spanish troops on the plains of Ayacucho. In this republic, too, is situated the Harvard university observatory at Arequipa, at an elevation of 7,560 feet. These facts demonstrate that there is a great deal more than Inca tradition in this fourth largest republic of South America.

Lake Titicaca.

Of all the interesting conditions connected with the name of Peru, that of communications is the most practical and the most important. Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable body of water in the world, forming to some of its extent the dividing line between Peru and Bolivia, is crossed by modern steamers making direct connections with the trains coming up from the coast at Mollendo, 330 miles away.

This may be considered a ferry-way to La Paz. Some day, according to the plans now working out under the direction of the government, this water passage of 100 miles will have a parallel line on land, running around the south end of the lake. The significance of this projected railway is understood when it is stated that such a line is a direct part of the Pan-American railroad. At Juliaca, 30 miles from Puno, which is the Peruvian port on Lake Titicaca, a branch runs northward toward Cuzco. Already 180 miles have been built, and active work is going on to Cuzco, 66 miles beyond, and the extension will probably be completed in 1909. From Callao, the largest seaport in Peru, and the port for the capital city of Lima, a railway is in operation to Oroya, and northward from this is a line built to and slightly beyond the famous mining city of Cerro de Pesco. The present effort, notwithstanding the enormously difficult engineering problems involved, is to connect Oroya with Ayacucho. Work is in progress in certain sections, and the enterprise manifested by the government and the president make the fulfillment of this project a reality for the immediate future.

Railroad Policy.

But the north and south main lines do not by any means represent the entire railroad policy of Peru. The republic has one great advantage, shared only by Colombia; its territory has outlet both upon the Pacific, where the coast line is 1,300 miles long, and also toward the Atlantic, through the Amazon river. Here, 1,300 miles from salt water, is the important seaport of Iquitos. This serves for the growing commerce of the eastern Andean slope; from here are shipped the tropical and sub-tropical products of the northeastern portion of the country, and from Iquitos, Peru can reach the markets of the European consuming nations without the long detour around Cape Horn. Yet Iquitos is at present somewhat isolated from the west and the center of the republic. Its associations are hampered by the difficulties of communication with Lima and the western slope of the Andes in general. Therefore the government is giving practical encouragement to a scheme to build from some northern Pacific port eastward across the Andes to the Amazon. Further south and still on Peruvian territory, a concession has been authorized to construct a line from Oroya to the Ucayali river, the water of which flows finally into the Amazon a short distance above Iquitos; ultimately a spur will be constructed on the west of the Cerro de Pasco main line to reach the nearest Pacific port, and when this cross line is built, direct communication from the Amazon will in another way be an accomplished fact. Altogether Peru has now about 1,200 miles of railway in operation, much of the system being of the standard gauge usual in the United States, four feet eight and one half inches.

Telegraph Lines.

Of telegraph lines, the total has reached, in 1907, 6,030 miles, double wires being strung between principal points. In September, 1907, congress passed a law to establish a wireless telegraph line from Iquitos, the port on the Amazon, to some station on the northeastern plateau, and supplies are on the way to furnish the apparatus. When the work is completed it will be possible to send messages across the mountain wilderness without the necessity of keeping in repair a wire strung through almost unbroken forests. Callao, the port for the capital city of Lima, already has a wireless station in readiness for the system up and down the coast, nearing completion. It is hoped, therefore, within a short time, to be able to telegraph from Panama to Punta Arenas, necessarily across Peruvian territory, without the use of a single wire.

The instinctive inclination, when thinking of Peru, is to call to mind the mineral wealth for which the country has always been famous. Of course, this has a very warrantable foundation. The last report gives the output of copper, which has displaced silver in commercial rating, at $4,980,275; but silver reached a total of $4,864,790, and gold $851,775. Petroleum was valued at $1,212,710, and carbon at $690,775. Other mineral products are coal, lead, quicksilver, salt, borax, sulphur and antimony. Gold, silver and copper are worked chiefly in the Cerro de Pasco region by American, English, French and Peruvian companies, and it is predicted that the ultimate copper output of these mines will amount to 50,000 tons a year. It is asserted that a (gold) capital of $17,500,000 is invested by the Cerro de Pasco company to work the copper and silver, and a large proportion of the product comes to the markets of the United States.

Minerals are not, however, the sole source of wealth in Peru. The annual product of sugar, for instance, has been $9,000,000; rubber, $5,000,000; cotton, $2,500,000; wool, $2,400,000; hides, $900,000; cocoanuts, $650,000; cocain, $400,000, and coffee 200,000. The sugar cultivation extends over an area of 200,000 acres. Seven factories for the manufacture of cotton cloth are in operation in the republic and the government encourages the growing of the fine native cotton and its use for home consumption. Among the other agricultural products are cacao, rice, tobacco, wheat, olives and corn. Coca, not to be at all confounded with cacao, is indigenously Peruvian, and from it is obtained the native crude drug which they chew to give them endurance in the tiresome journeys across the mountains and also the alkaloid cocain, which has admitted such miracles in modern medical practice. Cocain is manufactured in the country, a fact indicating an industrial advance along modern lines.

Peru still possesses thousands of square miles of healthy and fertile land of unsurpassed beauty on the eastern slopes of the Andes. These are now available for colonization, and as soon as the railroad program is carried out, it is expected that these lands will be taken up by agriculturists from all over the world.

Reunion of Custer's Brigade.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16.—A considerable number of veterans, some of whose had come from a great distance, attended the eighth annual reunion held in this city today by the survivors of Custer's Michigan cavalry brigade. The four regiments represented were the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, which comprised the famous brigade.

Large University Attendance.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 16.—The one hundred and eighth session of the University of Georgia was opened today under conditions of a most promising character. The attendance, though it has not quite reached the high mark hoped for, compares favorably with the figures of recent years.

Monterey Celebrates.

Monterey, Sept. 16.—The celebration of Mexico's day of independence was observed today by festivities on a scale more elaborate than heretofore. At break of day the national flag was hoisted over all federal and municipal buildings and a salute was fired from the barracks. Later in the day a military pageant, participated in by thousands, marched through the principal streets of the city.

Mexico's Holiday.

City of Mexico, Sept. 16.—Today's celebration of the ninety-eighth anniversary of the independence of Mexico has been unusually brilliant and enthusiastic. The day's program included the customary civic ceremonies at Chapultepec in the morning, a military parade reviewed by President Diaz in the afternoon, and the formal opening of congress this evening.

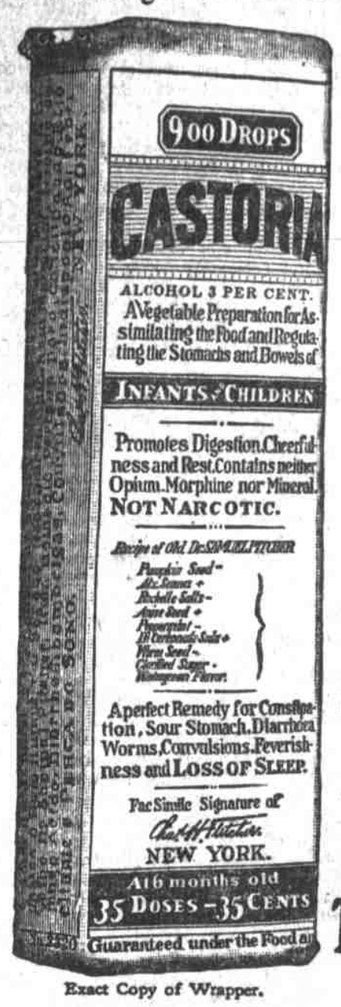
The streets were elaborately decorated with foreign flags, the American colors being very much in evidence. Many visiting Americans witnessed the festivities and ceremonies of the day.

October 18 marks the 400th anniversary of the founding of the university of Madrid, Spain, known as the University of Alcela previous to 1836, which was founded in 1508 by Cardinal Ximenes.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. F. Gerald Blattner, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, always obtaining the desired results."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Smile All the While

is the expression of enjoyment of those only in good health. You have never seen an ailing person smile the smile that means a smile.

Ghirardelli's Cocoa

builds up the tissues of brain and body and aids the young and old in the enjoyment of real health, besides it pleases and delights the palate.

30 cups of a delicious drink 25c.

Ask the grocer.

Turn Your Leisure Into Dollars

Let your spare moments earn dollars for you.

Read JOURNAL WANT ADS and you'll be astounded to find how many ways money can be made every day with their aid.

For instance, you can loan money to reliable people for a short time who furnish excellent security and pay well for the loan.

You can exchange what you don't want for something you really need.

Professional services can be exchanged for many things of value.

People leaving the city are usually glad to sell you household goods and other articles almost at your own figure. These can be quickly turned over at a good PROFIT to YOURSELF.

There are countless ways to bring in extra money if you only take time to read the Wants—today and every day.

It will pay you—well!

Little Want Ads in The Journal cost one cent a word—Seven insertions for the price of six