

It looks out that Hon. H. H. Hadley, an Independent Republican, is the man who did a lively business in the Garfield McCay-Chinese letter at fair.

General Garfield's clear majority in Iowa is only 44,789. This is big enough, but some of the Republicans have been doing a considerable amount of "blowing" over the report that it was over \$80,000.

At the late election in Nevada the voters were expected to express their views by ballot on the question of Chinese immigration. Story county returns 13 in favor to 5,114 against the presence of the Celestials.

One Hancock elector was chosen in this State, D. W. Chambers defeating B. S. Parker through a republican blunder in making up the tickets. The latter was substituted for Gen. Bennett, of Richmond, just before the election.

Dr. Mary Walker tried to vote at Oswego, N. Y., last week, and warned the inspectors, who refused to receive her ballot, that she should prosecute. Her argument was: "I am a female citizen, and therefore a male citizen."

Don Platt, in the Capitol, declares that the command of the Mediterranean squadron was given to an officer who presented Secretary Thompson with a Persian carpet, and that a scandal lurks beneath the promotion of paymaster Stevenson.

The late David N. Lord, of New York, bequeathed \$50,000 each to the American Bible Society, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

DEATH OF GOV. WILLIAMS.

Governor Williams, died at Indianapolis last Saturday, shortly after noon. The sad intelligence rapidly spread throughout the State and country and was received with unfeigned sorrow by all who knew him. James Douglas Williams, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 16, 1808, making his age at the time of death nearly seventy-three years. His parents were of Scotch-Irish and Welsh-English blood, and from them he inherited the marked physical strength and rugged honesty which so distinguished him throughout his long public career. His ancestors were farmers, and at an early age his father, George Williams, emigrated to this State and located in Knox county, and there the homestead of the father and son has remained to present day. The facilities for education were extremely limited in his youth and early manhood, and James grew up an honest yeoman, plain in speech and dress, hard-fisted, incorruptible and honest. In 1831 he married Miss Honey Huffman, the daughter of one of his neighbors, and the young couple settled upon a quarter section of land embraced in his present homestead, now what is known as Wheatland. She died, only a few months after, from a protracted illness.

With the exception of one unfulfilled term in Congress, Governor Williams' long public career was exclusively identified with State affairs. His first office was justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1837. In 1843 he represented his county in the State Legislature, and altogether he served nine terms in the House and eleven in the Senate. For many years he was also identified with the State Board of Agriculture, beginning his connection therewith in 1855 and continuing sixteen years, four years of which he served as president. In 1872 he was the caucus nominee of the Democracy to succeed Governor Morton in U. S. Senate. In 1874 he succeeded Hon. William E. Niblack as member of Congress from the Second congressional district; but before the conclusion of his term he was elected Governor of Indiana, being nominated in 1876 by the Democracy. In this gubernatorial race General Ben Harrison was his competitor, and the canvass ended by a plurality in favor of Williams by over 5,000 votes. An incident in his political career, heretofore overlooked, is the fact that his career as Governor is familiar to the people of this great State.

Character of Governor Williams.

Before proceeding with the sermon last Sunday evening, Dr. S. M. Vernon, of Roberts Park Church, Indianapolis, of which congregation the late Executive of Indiana was a member, remarked as follows:

The State of Indiana mourns the death of a pure and good Governor. Parry lines, as they approach the tomb of this upright man, are no longer visible, and Republicans not less than Democrats mourn for the man whose integrity in political and social position was as dear to the State, as well as his party. He wielded a great influence, and has left a profound impression upon the people of this State by the stern qualities of character that made him what he was. This chief quality was character, the highest order of all manly qualities. He was not deficient in talent, as many of his speeches and public documents testify, but the character he maintained through so many years was what made him so dear to the people of Indiana and commanded their suffrages at the

polls. Through all his public career, political partisanship, personal hate or secret malice, have ever dared utter a word against the purity of his character. He belonged to the old school of politicians, which seem to be coming back to new life, which believe in simple honesty, in plain, unvarnished, forthright straightforward manliness, and in the practice of the Christian virtues. No one could look upon his tall, striking figure without feeling that it shone an honest, manly soul. Not unkind to the great martyr Lincoln in physique, he was not unlike him in the strong points of his character and mental ability. He was a constant and reverent attendant upon Divine services in this and other Methodist Churches, and possessed a wonderful knowledge of the Bible. Frugal and economical in managing his means, he was liberal and generous in distributing charities and in supporting the Church; not endowed with brilliant talent, he possessed the more valuable qualities of a noble heart, a sound understanding, a patriotic spirit, a conscientious regard for duty, and fidelity to his convictions; not highly polished on the exterior, he had an affectionate heart, great kindness and sympathy for the unfortunate, a winning smile, and a frank, open, frank and witty, and in every circle was felt to be more than an ordinary man. His life is a worthy study for the young men of Indiana, and gives emphasis to the qualities most to be desired among American politicians. We could have desired for him a more definite and pronounced Christian profession and life, but trust that he by faith apprehended the great truths of religion to his own personal salvation.

How Protection Robs Farmers.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.] According to the census of 1870 there were 5,922,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the United States, in round number say \$6,000,000. It is safe to assume that in the census of 1880 the number will be shown to have increased to 7,500,000. It is assumed by those who have given the subject careful consideration that the average annual expenditure of these farmers will reach the sum of \$200 for articles of consumption other than the products of their farms. But the authority from which we quote, desiring to keep within the boundary of fact, places the number of farmers in the United States at 7,000,000, and estimating their expenditures at \$200 each for articles other than the products of their farms, gives the sum total of their annual expenditures at \$1,400,000,000. The inquiry then is, for what is this vast sum expended, and the reply is: (1) Woolen, cotton, and steel manufacturers, therefore, all iron works, wire, cutlery, tools, farming implements, farriery, agricultural machinery, as well as railway conveyances on iron, which cost very much more than it would have cost had it been imported from abroad; (2) Leather fabrics, and, therefore, every species of clothing for male and female, as also sheets, curtains, blankets, carpets, etc. (2) Iron and steel manufacturers, therefore, all iron works, wire, cutlery, tools, farming implements, farriery, agricultural machinery, as well as railway conveyances on iron, which cost very much more than it would have cost had it been imported from abroad; (3) Leather fabrics, and, therefore, boots and shoes, saddle, gloves, etc. (4) Earthenware and crockery, tinware and glass, and numberless other household necessities, all of which come under the price-inflating influence of the customs tariff. It is on these objects that the greater portion of the agriculturist's outlay is expended.

The next step, says the authority from which we quote, is to ascertain what portion of the \$1,400,000,000 the Western farmers would save if, by the abolition of import duties, they were left free to supply their wants from the cheapest market, wherever that might be, whether in New England, England, France, or some other country. This question is easily solved, as, fortunately, we have the guidance of positive facts, supplied by the official returns of the Government. From these we learn that prices are so high in the United States, and so low in other countries, that in spite of the enormous duties levied on them, considerable quantities of European goods are imported into the United States, where they must of course, leave a profit to the seafarers, or they would be kept by this silent influence in the ranks, while the dissemination of republican poison among Democrats is checked.

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