

TO THE KNIFE.

The Railroad Strife for St. Paul Business Assumes Strength.

MANAGER MERRILL IN THE FIELD.

He More Than Meets the Reductions of His Competitors.

RATES ON GRAINS AND FLOUR CUT.

A Long and Bitter Contest Expected on Every Hand.

The railroad war has assumed formidable proportions, and the rattling manner in which rates have been cut it looks as though the death would be whooped up for what it is worth all around. The week which a week ago loomed up no bigger than a man's hand, has developed into titanic proportions, and the inquiry is, now that it is becoming troublesome, what will they do with it?

To the solution of this inquiry a Globe reporter turned his pious wits on yesterday. Now, it is well known that for downright, aggravating secretiveness your modern railroad magnate and high muck-a-muck lays clear over the deck. Alongside of this distinguished personage the modern clam is a paragon of open-mouthed verbosity. It was announced in the SUNDAY GLOBE yesterday that the Omaha railroad would commence selling tickets to Chicago at the rate of one dollar, this indicating that the company had become absorbed from all responsibility in the pool arrangement, the forty day notice of withdrawal having expired Saturday at midnight.

Both companies hung their banners on the outer walls, and the latter road sized up its hand and saw the reduction. It remained for the managers of the Albert Lea route to show the public that in this racket there was to be music by the full band, and this corporation raised both the other roads one better, and at 3 o'clock up went a placard that tickets to Chicago by way of the Albert Lea route would be sold at fifty cents. Considering that the fare is thirty cents to Minneapolis, only twenty cents remained as the tariff from that city to Chicago, which is getting the thing down fine, to say the least.

As announced in yesterday's GLOBE, Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and party arrived by special train from Chicago yesterday morning. The party switched their car on a side track in the lower yard, and were not accessible until afternoon. At 2 o'clock they made their appearance at the Merchants hotel for dinner, and it is seldom that a more distinguished party of railroad men are seen together. They occupied one table, the names being as follows: W. C. Van Horn, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad company; W. B. Baker, of the same road; J. C. Ogden, same; Geo. H. Hazzard, Red Flag ticket office; S. S. Merrill, general manager, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company; D. S. Wegg, Geo. A. Headford and P. M. Meyers, railroad men of the same company; Hoyt Sherman, Jr., L. S. Allen and John L. Dodge, of Chicago and J. J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company.

After discussing a substantial dinner, to which full justice was done, the party dispersed, Manager Merrill and Conferes retiring to the office of the company, Third and Jackson streets. Here at one time or another during the afternoon and evening might have been seen a great many men who stand foremost among the magnates of the railroad world.

Manager Merrill at once withdrew to a private apartment, where he was closeted with officers of the company until supper time. In the evening a Globe representative sought information as to the upshot of the conference, and after several unsuccessful attempts in this direction a brief interview was accorded with Manager Merrill.

The latter was found in a cheerful frame of mind, but expressed himself as non-committal as to the prospects of an early adjustment of the differences that have inspired to bring about the slaughter in rates. He was averse, he said, to appearing in print in a manner to convey the impression that because of the present disagreement, there was to follow a wholesale and general break up of the pooling. He could see, however, no prospect of an immediate settlement; whatever was necessary to do to protect the interests of his road would be done. As to the relations of the Milwaukee & St. Paul with the Omaha & Northwestern, he said that it would be impossible for the latter corporation to control the situation in the west, meaning from St. Paul east.

The cut agreed upon in passenger rates from St. Paul to points East, demonstrates more forcibly than columns of conjecture that the gauntlet thrown by the Omaha line has been more than accepted by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The rate to Chicago and Milwaukee was put at \$1 and to other prominent points as follows: Eau Claire, Shakopee, Mankato, Albert Lea, Carver, Winnebago City and Sioux City (25) twenty-five cents, and St. Peter 75 cents; Le Mars, Ia., \$1.50; Lu Verne, \$1.40; Adrian, \$2.05; Omaha, Neb., \$1.50; St. Joseph, Mo., \$4.90; Atchison, Kansas, \$5.75; Kansas City, \$6.95; Denver, Col., \$21.50; San Francisco, \$46.50.

kee & St. Paul comes in competition with the Omaha & Northwestern railroad, in the states of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska the rates are the same both ways.

The Cut in Freight.

The cut in freight rates is quite as radical and perhaps more important than the reduction in passenger rates.

Regarding the freight cut the Globe reporter was handed the following official statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company:

On and after Nov. 20 and until further notice, the rate on mill stuffs from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Milwaukee or Chicago will be 7 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, and flour 15 cents per barrel. Milling in transit rates on wheat to St. Paul or Minneapolis from Albert Lea, Winnebago City, Mankato, Felda to Pipestone including Sheldon and Sioux Falls, 12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds.

The reduction will be appreciated when it is explained that on the item of flour alone a cut has been made from 40 cents to 12 1/2 and 15 cents per barrel. This further means that grain in transit for Chicago or the seaboard, may be put off here or in Minneapolis, ground and forwarded without extra charge to the shipper.

Respecting the status of matters with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha company, the situation is practically the same as yesterday morning. Just where the war will terminate is a matter not even as yet dreamed of by the elect. Conjectures and speculations might be given by the column, but aside from what is given above, all such bosh is utterly useless. What a day may bring forth towards settling or undoing the breach, is, of course, enshrouded in the mystery.

Manager Merrill will remain in the city a day or two.

The Cut From Chicago to Council Bluffs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The western passenger war did not slumber yesterday, but on the contrary, the cut instituted the day previous by the Milwaukee & St. Paul road from Chicago to Council Bluffs was increased to \$5. Their regular rate from Chicago to Council Bluffs is \$14.30, and the rate now quoted is \$9.50. The announcement yesterday that Council Bluffs had been cut was received with surprise, the passenger agents of the other lines affected to regard the matter as of little consequence and ill-informed people even denied that any cut had been made, because full rates were quoted over the counters of the local ticket offices of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road.

The method which the Milwaukee & St. Paul has employed in its present cut on west bound business is to turn the sale of cut rate tickets over to the brokers. These tickets were bought in large or small quantities by the various scalpers of Chicago yesterday for \$9.50, first class unlimed, and were sold to the public at any price above what they cost. The present cut by the Milwaukee & St. Paul road is not so recent as many suppose. Several days ago a secret meeting of representatives of the Burlington, Northwestern and Rock Island roads was held, in which the cut rates to Council Bluffs were considered. No policy of defense was then decided on. So far as known the present cut has not been followed by any of the competitors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. Yesterday an ominous omen prevailed among the old Council Bluff lines, and it was considered that any retaliatory action had been postponed until Monday, when the pool between the Northwestern, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul roads will have terminated. Yesterday the feeling current among railroad men was that Monday would bring radical changes and the brokers frankly told their customers that they expected to be able to make much better rates than. Representatives of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road stated that they expected a vigorous aggressive policy would be instituted next week. The Milwaukee & St. Paul road had been loath to go into the conflict, but had been forced in. With the termination of the Northwestern pool it would be untrammelled on west-bound passenger and freight business, and the new Short Line to Council Bluffs would speak out in unmistakable terms.

Mr. Cable, general manager of the Rock Island, returned from St. Paul yesterday. He said that freight rates were still firm. The Rock Island was prepared for any emergency, and would closely follow its rivals anywhere at any time and on any class of business. He apprehended that the pool on west bound business from St. Paul would be patched up, in order that the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul might make a united fight on the Rock Island.

The Northwestern people are non-committal and conservative. They evidently recognize the fact that they are dependent upon the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road from Elroy for entrance into St. Paul, and that in case of a war covering all classes of business occurs, the co-operation of that road would be absolutely necessary. The very large influence in the Chicago & Northwestern road exerted by the Cable syndicate, naturally make the management of the Northwestern peacefully disposed. A fact which indicates that the Milwaukee line has at length been thoroughly aroused, is the cut on the lumber business. On Nov. 1 a new lumber tariff went into effect on the Iowa line, making the rate of lumber 12 1/2 cents from Davenport to Council Bluffs. A few days ago this was cut to ten cents by the Milwaukee & St. Paul. This cut was promptly followed by the Rock Island, and at present lumber rates from this point are utterly demoralized between these two roads, and it is prophesied that if the Rock Island meets the Milwaukee & St. Paul's cut on passenger business, the bottom would immediately fall out of the freight traffic to all competitive points. Recently the Milwaukee & St. Paul has been increasing its passenger rolling stock. In fact all of the St. Paul lines have for months been preparing for a contest, which the failure of many attempts at negotiation has taught them, was inevitable. The position of the lines seems to be one of defiance, each one anxiously waiting for some one to step into it, and it is considered not unlikely that all lines

will be accommodated. If the Council Bluffs is met by the Rock Island, it is thought that it will be impossible to maintain freight rates which have already been cut between Mississippi and Missouri river points. The termination yesterday of the Northwestern pool is considered ominous, and the belief finds currency that the near future will witness a general slaughtering of all kinds of rates from Chicago to the Red river and from St. Paul to the Missouri.

President Hill's Suit.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Solicitor General Cary, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, states that his company is not and never has been interested in the Chicago & Evanston railway, and that therefore the suit began in Chicago by J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, cannot be directed against the company, notwithstanding the fact that the parties to whom the Chicago & Evanston railway was transferred are stockholders in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Manitoba Roads.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19.—A contract has been signed in behalf of Sir Hugh Allan and directors of the Portage, Westbourn & Northwestern railway, whereby the latter is transferred to the Allan syndicate. The new owners have obtained running privileges over the Canadian Pacific railway from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg, and that city will be virtually the eastern terminus of the road.

ANOTHER CONTEST.

The Seat of Congressional Guenter, of Wisconsin, to be Contested. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 19.—It is reported that the Democratic bosses in this district are engaged in a scheme to contest Guenter's election, his majority being not over 1,000 and probably somewhat less. It is believed that with a strong Democratic majority in the new congress there will be a reasonably good show for unseating him. For this purpose stories of bribery and fraud at the recent election are circulated, and it will be claimed that Mr. Guenter's election was secured by these means. Even if the contest is unsuccessful, it will not be without its compensations to those who undertake it. It is customary to make handsome appropriations to constituents to pay their expenses. The scheme will supply Mr. Haben with occupation, enable him to pass the winter in Washington, and if properly managed and protected will be the next best thing for him to an actual election.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

An Ingrate Attempt to Glorify Over the Defeat of Kindred Resented by Kotten Eggs and Thraws of Lyeing.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] VALLEY CITY, N. D., Nov. 19.—This evening Herbert Root made a feeble attempt to get up a torch light procession in honor of the defeat of C. F. Kindred for congress in the Fifth district, by making the Scandinavians believe they were honoring a countryman. About twenty-five men turned out, and were laughed at by everybody in town. After the parade, Root got them in the Opera house, and harangued them against the man who saved him from going to the poor house, paid his salary as preacher in Brainerd for two years, and finally lent him \$10,000 to start the Valley City bank. C. F. Kindred. The people resented the insult to his benefactor and savior, and rotten eggs him when he came from the Opera house. Later in the evening the crowd jeered him as he came from his bank, whereupon he drew a revolver and fired indiscriminately into the crowd, and had it not been for the city marshal he undoubtedly would have been strung up to the nearest telephone pole. A warrant was sworn out, but the miscreant ex-preacher could not be found. After long search he was discovered in his bank vault, and taken in charge of several deputy sheriffs to the nearest justice followed by 300 infuriated citizens. Bail was furnished, and he was escorted to his home and a guard set over the house. The popular indignation is extreme, as the Scandinavians now understand that the demonstration was only gotten up by Root to vent his spleen on Kindred and make it appear that he (Kindred) is unpopular here. At this hour (2 a. m.) the streets are filled with people, and fears are entertained that Root may be lynched or tarred and feathered before morning. A strong force of police are patrolling the streets, and will probably maintain order.

A NEW BISHOP.

Father Riordan, of Chicago, Says It is Not Him, but Some Priest Whose Name Begins with an "R."

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A rumor was circulated last evening that Father Patrick Riordan, pastor of St. James Catholic church, would probably soon be elevated to the office of bishop of the diocese of Nashville. In answer to an inquiry this evening Father Riordan said: "There is nothing at all in it, and I have no idea that I am to receive the appointment. Please treat it as a mere rumor. Such reports are easily started. I understand that Bishop McClekey of Louisville, on being questioned as to who the successful candidate would be, said he was a young western priest, whose name was spelled with an 'R'. Now then there are a great many young priests than I whose names begin with 'R'. I would not be at all surprised if the next bishop of Nashville would be Father Richer of Cincinnati."

Not Much of a Shower.

TOLDO, Nov. 19.—The ex-priest O'Connor, who was interferred with by a mob here last Sunday night, delivered his lecture in the Opera house this evening to about 800 people on "Why I left the Catholic Church." In anticipation of further trouble forty officers were at and in the hall, and five companies of the local militia were at the armory awaiting orders. Public sentiment, however, was so strong in favor of protecting him in the right to speak that there was little trouble in preserving order, and aside from a few slight intrusions, no trouble occurred. Two or three men who interrupted the speaking were promptly arrested.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Brief Record of Passing Events in European Countries.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 19.—Egyptian troops are ordered to the Soudan desert in large numbers. As a precaution arms and ammunition required for the expedition are being forwarded to Suskin separately.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Fears of an Austro-Russian war seem not warranted. Plesner and the reporter of committee on the foreign office budget, who were at the sitting of the Austrian delegation in Pesth Thursday, and intimate a possibility of a war with Russia, are unofficial personages, and their utterances are not regarded as authoritative.

FRANCE.

LYONS, Nov. 19.—Twenty-five persons, including three foreigners, were arrested today, charged with being members of an association formed for the purpose of fermenting strikes among workmen, obtaining general property, and destroying the sentiments of patriotism in the people.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Liberte announces, that in consequence of the treaty concluded by De Brazza a French gunboat will be dispatched up the Congo river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The infant princess was baptized in the presence of members of the court and grandes, Spanish ministers, representatives of foreign powers and deputations from the senate and chamber of deputies. The empress of Austria was represented by the queen mother as sponsor for the child.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Early in December the pope will pronounce a number of Italian and Spanish bishops and deliver an important speech.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—Ministerial papers state that while the ministry are conscious of the great importance of the adhesion of the Republican party to the throne, they cannot admit the principle of reform of the constitution. Some Republican journals continue to violently attack the new party.

DRESSED BEEF.

The Irrepressible Conflict Between Chicago and New York Concerning the Matter.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—There being some misunderstanding as to the action taken at the meeting of the joint executive committee of the trunk lines with regard to dressed meats, a representative of the Globe called upon P. C. Villas, freight agent of the Erie line, Mr. Villas said that the Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio had agreed to transfer dressed meats from the freight division to the live stock division upon the condition that they have the right of appeal for a readjustment of the percentages. They had made their appeals, which had not yet been acted upon. The Chicago pool, composed of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, Baltimore & Ohio, and the Pan Handle lines discussed the subject fully, and finally left the matter open. The reporter called upon some of the largest dealers in beef to ascertain their views. Phillip Ottman, of Fulton market, said the object was to drive from the market meat dressed in Chicago and shipped here. As the railroads have a large amount of rolling stock built expressly for the transportation of live stock, should the shipment of dressed meats increase that rolling stock would remain idle, and the roads would thereby lose a large part of their freight.

"Then, too," said he, "The stock yard companies will be compelled to close up all their yards, as no one would ship live stock if he could ship dressed meats so much lower. It will depend upon who's willing to spend the most money; whether the railroads will succeed in driving dressed meats from the market. It is largely to their interests to do so, and I have no doubt they will succeed. This action of the railroad pool will certainly injure Swift & Co. very much, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to stand the pressure."

A member of one of the largest houses in the city said: "The railroads have evidently determined to break up the transportation of dressed meats by putting them in the live stock division, and they will do it."

The Finest Dining Cars in the World. Are now running over the Royal Route between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. In addition to the dining cars, the Royal Route also runs Pullman's luxurious smoking-room sleeping cars. Take the night train over this Royal Route. Only one dollar to Milwaukee and Chicago today, with corresponding reduction to all other Eastern and Canadian cities. See advertisement.

A Lecture by Joe Cook.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Rev. Jos. Cook, of Boston, arrived in this city yesterday after his trip around the world, and this afternoon, by request of the Young Men's Christian association, delivered a lecture at Farewell hall. His subject was "The signs of the times." The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Electrical Display.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The aurora was visible here to-night in the northern part of the firmament. While the display was not so brilliant as some that have been seen, it was a beautiful one. Shafts of soft pink and yellow shot up toward the zenith, and were distributed into space. The scene attracted the attention of many observers.

Scarlet Fever.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—Six new cases of scarlet fever developed in the asylum for imbecile youth since yesterday, making sixty cases in all. No additional deaths, though some are in a critical condition.

A Reception.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Swiss societies of this city and vicinity gave a reception to-night to Col. Emel Frey, Swiss minister to this country. All the consulates were represented.

CRIMES & CASUALTIES.

Terrible and Fatal Affray at a North Carolina Church Fair—A Lad in Wisconsin Murders His Brother Over a Trivial Quarrel—The Usual Kentucky Tragedy—Fires.

FEARFUL CONFLICT AT A CHURCH FAIR. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 19.—A terrible affray occurred at a church festival in Gaston county last night by which Thomas Garibaldi, a young farmer, was murdered outright, and Robt. Mapes, a youth, was seriously shot in the face. Garibaldi and young Mapes were walking with a young woman for whose hand Garibaldi and Rufus Magill had each other. [The girl seemed disposed on this occasion to smile upon Garibaldi, and Mapes, who was his friend, had, it is understood, boasted publicly that Garibaldi had succeeded, all of which was offensive to Magill, who finally began to show some temper. The girl snubbed him twice, and when he left her he was in such a rage that he walked over ice cream tables and jostled the lady waiters regardless of their indignant protests. Finally, he thought Garibaldi and Mapes were too boisterous, and going up to them said, if they did not behave themselves he would put them out. This they resented, and a terrible scene ensued. Mapes drew a pistol and shot at Magill, the bullet going over his head, and fortunately over the heads of the crowd. Magill drew his revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired in Mape's face, the bullet striking him full in the jaw and shattering it from side to side. The young woman, the innocent cause of the affray, swooned. Garibaldi being unarmed attempted to escape, and a panic ensuing. Men and women trampled upon each other. In the jostle Magill lost his pistol. Still intent on vengeance he pursued Garibaldi out of the house, and picking up a heavy shovel from the fire place he beat out the brains of his fleeing rival. Mapes' injuries are regarded as serious.

NOBODY LEFT TO DO THE CHORES. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] SHERBOURNE FALLS, Wis., Nov. 19.—Two brothers, named Goeckelo, quarreled about doing chores, when their father separated them with a red hot poker. The younger brother John seized a rifle, thrust it through a window, and shot and instantly killed his brother Gus. While the father and murderer were nailing up the dead body in a box, preparatory to concealment, officers arrived and arrested John and took him to jail. The only regrets he had was that nobody was left to do the chores.

COLLISION AT SEA. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—The steamer Algiers, from New Orleans for New York, reports a collision with a four masted schooner, W. L. White, at 1 a. m. thirty miles east-south-east of Five Fathom bank. The schooner was struck amidships and sank within twenty minutes. The crew escaped by cutting the boat from the davits and boarding the steamer. The steamer's bow plates were badly broken under the water line by the collision, the compartment filling with water. The steamer was saved by her bulkhead.

FATAL AFFRAY. PARIS, Ky., Nov. 19.—After midnight Saturday a party of young men went into the bar room of the Bourbon house, and after some words with Wm. Secrest, the night clerk, the party left followed to the door by Secrest. Other words followed, when Jos. Redman fired a shot, and Secrest fell. A ball from a 32-caliber pistol had struck him in the stomach, ranging upward, coming out near the left shoulder, and found by the surgeon in the wounded man's back. Physicians say he will not recover. Redman was arrested and found to be wounded in the left arm above the elbow. He says Secrest fired first, and when he felt the sting of his bullet he fired at Secrest.

FIRES. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The planing mill of Theodore Wiegraff, on Fourth street between Missouri and St. Louis avenue, in East St. Louis burned about 5 o'clock this morning. Loss about \$15,000; no insurance.

A fire at Fort Worth, Tex., Friday night destroyed the city flower mill and several adjoining residences, involving a loss of \$50,000; insurance \$18,000.

PITTSFIELD, Nov. 19.—The Congregation church at Richmond, a large wooden structure built over one hundred years ago, burned. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000.

BURGLARY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—This morning at 3 o'clock the millinery store of Charles Russman, East Market street, was broken into through a rear window, and a lot of feathers, ribbons and other elegant goods taken to the value of \$900. The thieves were not caught.

THE REBUKE OF THE BOSSES.

Harper's Weekly on the Result of the Elections. The elections of the autumn have significantly illustrated the sound political condition of the country. The results of the voting were in many cases most surprising and even grotesque. The administration has been more overwhelmingly rebuked than any administration in our history. The Democratic candidate has been elected governor of New York by a majority greater than was ever known in a contested state election. General Brittle has been elected governor of Massachusetts, and the house of representatives passes under the responsible control of the Democratic party. Yet not even the Democrats are so dull as to claim that this astounding result is in the usual sense a Democratic victory. It is not an approval of Democratic principles, or policy, or measures, which have been argued before the people, because such a thing as a distinctive Democratic princi-

ple or policy is not known in our present politics, and there has been no party argument during the campaign, except an appeal to tradition. The result is a tremendous Republican rebuke to "bosses" and "rings," and to corrupt political methods. It shows that intelligent and independent patriotic citizens value party as a means, and not as an end, and that they will not hesitate to defeat the party to which they are attached when they see that its success would be an approval of methods and management which threaten the public welfare. The elections of 1882 are a complete popular vindication of Sunday-school politics. They are a declaration that the supporters of the party whose record is the most illustrious for its country and for constitutional liberty in politics, as the Democrats have sneered at, will not tolerate executive dictation, or a mean and corrupt control.

Practical politics do not consist in cheating and stealing and in profound contempt for generous and honorable motives, but a wise calculation of moral forces in the individual and in the community. The Democratic party in the last generation allied itself with slavery and with the moral timidity of trade, and entrenched in the national patronage, sneered at opposition. But in five years it was totally overthrown, by the organized moral sentiment of the country, and for a quarter of a century it will have been kept out of national power. The Democratic party was overwhelmed by Sunday school politics. Those politics were discarded in the second administration of Grant. The result was the narrow escape of the Republican party from disaster in 1876. At that election President Hayes and Sunday school politics came into power. In "regulation" Republican circles it was the fashion to sneer at milk toast and Sunday school politics, as the Democrats had sneered at Woolly Heads and Brudder Bones twenty years before. But the 32,000 majority against Hayes in New York in 1876 was reduced by Sunday school politics in 1877 to 11,000, and in 1880 the Sunday school majority for Garfield was 21,000. Garfield was elected because his career and the defeat of the third-term plot at Chicago showed that the Sunday school was still the controlling power of the party. In other words, it showed that the party was not yet subdued by the politics of bosses and rings and patronage which makes them.

From a doubtful and disputed electoral issue and a Democratic popular majority of a quarter of a million in 1876, Sunday school politics, in the teeth of sneering bosses, gave the Republican party in 1880 an electoral majority of fifty-nine, and a popular majority also. The Garfield administration promised continued and increasing Resalibian ascendancy. But a shot from the spoils camp suddenly overthrew it, and installed in power the sneerers at Sunday school politics. The Republican party which, sincerely believe that all is fair in politics; that every Republican is a dog to come to a party whistle; that it is enough to say that however corrupt Republican management may be, Democratic management is worse. They can not comprehend that the fate of the party is in the hands of a clear-headed and true-hearted body of citizens who cannot be fooled, and without whose approval success is impossible. The consequences are visible all around us. The Republican party which in 1880, under the impulse of the Sunday school, saw a future worthy of its past, in 1882, under the control of the sneerers at Sunday school politics, encounters a defeat so universal and overwhelming that it is supposed in some quarters to be the destruction of the party. But it shows only that while Republicans do not expect a political party to be an ideal association, they do intend that it shall represent principles and progress and an honest management, and not merely a corps of janissaries to execute the will of suits, large or small. Mr. Cleveland, governor-elect of New York, is not blind to the situation. In the first dazzling moment of his success he wisely said, "The result in 1884 will depend almost entirely upon the conduct of the two parties during the intervening period." There is plenty of time before 1884 for Democrats to throw away the fruits of this victory, and for Republicans to retrieve their defeat.

THE TARIFF.

The Recommendations of Commissioner Hill to the Tariff Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The argument of the metropolitan industrial league before the tariff commission, prepared by Chas. H. Hill, of the state department, has just been issued from the government printing office in a volume of 200 pages. It is supplied with diagrams showing the degrees of influence that several conditions affecting the results of the tariffs have in the principal countries of the world. Mr. Hill recommends an additional reduction and abolition of the duplex system in cotton goods, an increase of rates in hemp, jute and flax, protection to American wines and brandies against foreign adulteration, material changes in rates in metals and minerals, and that a duty of \$2 per ton be placed on iron ore, and slight modifications in breadstuffs, provisions and animals. The existing average rates in sugar are generally endorsed, but the abolition of duplex rates is strongly urged. Protection to silk culture is also recommended. The abolition of the duty on lumber is likewise advised. In wool and woolen goods a simplification and consistent revision contemplating a change from the duplex system to an ad valorem rate is recommended. A duty of 10 per cent. on quinine is advised. To the free list are added twenty-five articles heretofore rated, among which are spirits of turpentine, sponges, crude saltpeter, rosin, asphalt and nitrate of lead. Material changes are recommended in internal revenue taxes, involving the abolition of the tax on most articles now specified. Referring to revival of our merchant marine, Mr. Hill says in our industries at home as well as in our credit abroad, there is no source of personal employment, and national pride so great as ship building. Let congress properly give a subvention to our mail transports, and the demand for American built ships will immediately prove a fallacy and absurdity, and the imputation that Americans cannot build ships, and the foolish assertion that a tariff of 5 per cent. of a ship's cost in crude material could affect the conditions of our shipping community. A tariff tribunal composed of the United States commissioner of customs, a representation selected from merchants or manufacturers, and a third arbitrator selected by both, similar to the provision of the tariff law of France, is earnestly recommended.

FREE RELIGION.

A Convention of Free Thinkers in Chicago This Week—The Programme.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Free Religious association of the United States, an organization which includes the culture and free thought of the country, will hold a convention in this city this week, beginning next Thursday morning and lasting through the following day. An address of welcome will be delivered by Judge Booth on Thursday evening, which will be followed by an opening address by the president of the association, Hon. Wm. J. Potter, of New Bedford, Mass., on "The principles and aims of free religion." The secretary will make a report of the work of the association. On Friday, Frederick A. Heckly, of Providence, R. I., will speak on the "Unwritten creed of the coming religion," and a discussion will follow, after this Rev. Rowland Connor, of Saginaw, Mich., will deliver an address on "The coming church." Anna Gaston Spencer, of Florence, Mass., will speak on the "Relation of free religion to reforms and churches," and Robbie E. G. Hursch will follow. Rev. M. J. Savage, of Boston, will speak on the "Change of front of the Universe." In addition to the speakers announced above there will be present C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse, N. Y.; B. F. Underwood, of Boston; Rev. Jenk L. Jones, of Chicago, and other well known gentlemen who may be expected to address the convention.

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