

C. A. TOWNE.

A Statement that Will Set at Rest Certain Unfounded Rumors.

The report has been circulated that Hon. C. A. Towne, of Duluth, was controlled by and a member of the A. P. A. The acquaintances of that gentleman realize the absurdity of the charge, but others can assure themselves of the facts by the following personal statement by Mr. Towne, published in Tuesday's News Tribune:

Editor News Tribune: I am told that it is being asserted by some of my opponents that I am a member of the order known as the A. P. A., and by some others that though not a member I have signed a contract, or made an agreement, binding myself if elected to congress to carry out the wishes of that order.

I hereby pronounce all such reports to be absolutely false and known to be false by those who circulate them, dictated only by the wish to injure me and a mistaken notion of political shrewdness.

I am not a member of any secret order on earth and am not pledged, directly or indirectly to carry out the wishes of the so-called A. P. A. or any other organization, interest, class or person whatever. I am an American and a Republican, and am solely responsible for my acts and opinions to all my fellow citizens.

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

Shortly after one of the strikers had applied for his old position and been informed that it was filled by another man, he began making some remarks about the fellow who got him into the A. R. U., about as follows: "Bill has always been a good friend of mine, and some time ago, I asked him to join the order of United Workmen to which I belong; told him there was \$2,000 insurance connected with it and explained to him that his family would be protected in case he died. Well, he didn't join, but shortly after the A. R. U. business struck the Northern Pacific, Bill came around and asked me to join, but I told him I belonged to the A. O. U. W. and that was enough for me; He then explained that while that might protect my family in case I died, it would not help me to get better wages and protect me as the A. R. U. would. I joined the A. R. U., struck with the boys, lost ten days' work, and am now entirely out of a job. Yesterday I asked Bill where in—l—that protection was and he said that he'd be d—d if he knew. The A. O. U. W. is good enough for me yet."

Rich Prairie has been able to dictate who shall hold county offices, and only last week the faithful and efficient janitor of the court house, John McCauley, was fired out, and a Rich Prairie German given his job. McCauley happened to be a Frenchman, and the Germans just then forgot their professed friendship for the French. The believe in changing offices—if the change will help one of their crowd, but when they get an office they hang on to a finish. Rich Prairie says who shall get the county money, but anyone who will investigate the assessments of that town will see that she doesn't propose to pay a fair share of the taxes. It is about time this county declared its independence from Rich Prairie.

There was a little scene enacted in the Butler block Tuesday afternoon which caused the occupants of the building to think that the inmates of a lunatic asylum had been turned loose in the hall. It was nothing, however, only a woman making a call on Attorney E. S. Smith and attempting to make her escape with some papers which she thought she should have. It seems Mr. Smith is attorney for her husband and that there was some misunderstanding about the fees whereupon the family thought they could dispense with the attorney's services if they only had the papers in the case. Calling upon the attorney about 3 o'clock she was given permission to look at the papers, and immediately started for the door, but just as she got into the hall the attorney caught a handful of calico and stopped her. He then called to Attorney Adams, who rushed out, and thinking she was insane grabbed her by the arm, but seeing the papers in her hand it reminded him of some business he had to look after and he beat a hasty retreat, leaving E. S. to fight his own battle. The woman screamed and the limb of the law talked, but for once he was not in it, and the woman made her escape with the documents. There is "blood on the moon" and a law suit may result in which the woman will be defendant. Sam Trebby and Dana Brown were bottle holders with E. P. Adams as time-keeper up to the time he made his escape.

Bishop of St. Cloud.

A special states that Bishop Marty is to be removed from Sioux Falls, S. D., and made Bishop of the St. Cloud diocese to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Bishop Zardetti, who is now Archbishop of Bucharest.

The Democratic vote has been greatly reduced in all Northern states during the past year, and the causes are as influential in this locality as elsewhere. Democrats in Morrison county will get the smallest proportion of the votes in the county this year that they ever have. Of course the gang of office holders will make a frantic effort to prevent the decrease, but their interest is so entirely a selfish one that their attempts are more amusing than effective. The very thought of having to give up their public jobs makes them tremble, as they have come to believe that the county is theirs. This is a pretty good year to make a fight all along the line, and when it is made in earnest the present outfit will have to go.

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with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Kids and Matches.

The barn of Ed. Simmons, in the western part of the city was burned Tuesday afternoon. Boys playing with matches was the cause. It is fully half a mile from the nearest hydrant and so far from town that nothing could be done by the fire department. The neighbors prevented the fire from spreading.

A Modern Convenience.

On the Fourth of March, 1893, an enterprising Yankee left Boston for New York, carrying a carpet bag of most goodly dimensions. The man was William F. Harnden, and his carpet bag apparently contained only a few packages of money and valuable papers, consigned to New York merchants. It had occurred to Harnden that by saving business men the expense of a special messenger for the transfer of each individual's packages, a paying occupation might be worked up for himself. The idea was so novel, however, that it took a long time for that generation to patronize the new way. Perhaps Harnden thought the load was light, but now we can see that it contained not only the few packages on his memorandum, but the whole vast express system of today, employing an army of men, transporting millions of money and thousands of tons of various merchandise, and also doing a banking business through their money orders. What would our life be now, had we to return to special messenger or the unpaid service of some neighbor on his travels? Can we not justly call the express system a modern convenience? The development of Harnden's idea is astounding. And yet we must recognize that without the anterior building of railroads—such as the Burlington system, linking to each other and the commercial world hundreds of towns and cities, of the great and popular western states—the scheme would have remained but little more comprehensive than when first devised. It is not for us to advise what express company is preferable, but when it comes to a railroad, you can never miss it by insisting that the ticket agent must sell you a ticket by the Burlington Route, to any of the larger cities and towns of the country, or you can write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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A MINISTER ABROAD.

Rev. Moore Writes of His Trip to Rochester, N. Y.

Following is a letter from Rev. Wm. Moore, of the Congregational church, who is now spending his vacation in the east: ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 13, '94. EDITOR TRANSCRIPT:

Here are a few items respecting the strike born of personal observation, and some of which you may think worth publishing. I had a very hot and dusty ride on the cars, especially on the Michigan Central, as far as Detroit. The mercury stood at 90° in the cars all the way.

As you know I left Tuesday morning and found it almost difficult to get a seat in the train, not because of an abundance of passengers, but by reason of the many deputies, each of whom showed a decided inclination to spread his tired limbs over two whole seats. On reaching St. Paul I found that the trains were leaving pretty much on time for Chicago. I left on the Milwaukee and we saw nothing more of deputy marshals until entering Chicago, when as with every mail train, we were protected by marshals and deputies. On the surface everything seemed quiet at Chicago, although it was evident from the groups of men to be seen here and there, especially at railway crossings, that nothing but the presence of the troops maintained order. In fact as it was there was a little rioting although I did not see it. Several companies of regulars were camped in front of the post office, but the mass of the soldiers, including the ninth regulars, are stationed on the Lake Front, near the Illinois Central station. Very pretty it all looked with blue uniforms and white tents. But the stacks of arms and the brilliantly polished Hotchkiss gun showed the serious side of things. At Kensington, near Pullman, I saw dozens of partially burned and wrecked cars. Speaking of Pullman reminds me that the feeling in Chicago among all classes is very strong and deep against the Pullman company. While Debs and Sovereign are of course denounced and the strike also, people feel that the author of all the mischief is Pullman himself because of his persistent refusal to arbitrate. In conversation yesterday morning with a large employer of labor in Chicago, I found that not only the people generally, but that the railway companies in particular, are indignant with him because, as they say, he is compelling them to fight his battle for him. The general impression is that the outcome of it all will be a readjustment of relations between Pullman and the companies; the placing of the Pullmans under provisions of the interstate commerce law, and some compulsory form of arbitration for all disputes that effect inter-state relations. It is clear therefore that out of present evil, good will result. Like a thunder storm its present effects are most unpleasant, but the after ones will prove beneficial to all concerned.

I found, also, that not many people blame the strikers for the rioting, but the hoodlums and tramps with which Chicago abounds.

I am spending a week here in Rochester and then go to other points in the state. With kind regards to all friends.

Yours cordially, WM. MOORE.

A LETTER TO HILL.

HIS POLICY OF PROTECTION TO LABOR IS INDORSED.

A Lower Rate of Wages Must Reduce the People's Purchases—Our Large Consumption When We Were Prosperous—Is the McKinley Tariff High Enough?

Hon. David B. Hill, United States Senator, Washington:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of New York merchants last March you are reported as saying, "I am in favor of a tariff high enough to enable American manufacturers to compete with foreigners as far as the difference in wages is concerned." Now, as the cost of any commodity consists mostly of labor, a tariff to cover the actual difference in the cost of production—and which undoubtedly you intended—is all that any American protectionist ever asked or desired. But all true and loyal Americans favor a tariff only that deals out justice to every enterprise, wherever located within our country.

Aside from the injustice and selfishness of local protection, it is financially unwise, for no portion of the country can be injured without its being felt to a greater or less degree by the entire nation, and the converse of this is equally true.

Mr. Cleveland's agonizing desire, proclaimed by himself without considering its impossibility under our high rate of wages, is to reach out for the "great rich, broad markets of the world." He advised, in one of his messages to congress, the American manufacturers and farmers to turn from our "narrow" home market to the broader markets of the world. He also seemed totally oblivious of the facts, as derived from statistics, that this "narrow" market of ours is or was, until he upset it, the most prosperous, the wealthiest, the broadest and the largest in the world.

He seemed to be ignorant of the fact that we consume 20 per cent of all the sugar produced in the world, 30 per cent of all the coffee, 33 per cent of the copper, 33 per cent of the lead, 35 per cent of the cotton, 33 per cent of the rubber, 40 per cent of the coal and 50 per cent of the tin used in the entire world; that our railways and canals, until his baneful advent, carried over them as much or more traffic than any three of the nations of Europe combined. And this is the "narrow" market our great president and the Democratic party advise the American people to forsake and vainly contend for the "broad, rich markets of the world," only a portion of which we could ever hope to gain and never could gain until we reduced our wages to the level of or lower than the rate paid by our foreign competitors.

But would it be wise to reduce the rate of wages, and as a consequence the purchasing power of the people, causing thereby a contraction in the volume of traffic with all its attendant evils? At whose expense would such a policy be? Obviously, as in Europe, at the expense of the workingman mostly. Not materially the capitalist, who, in any event, will not risk his capital unless he can realize a profit, which is and must be regulated by the wages paid and by open competition.

You say you are in favor of a tariff for protection "high enough to enable American manufacturers to compete with foreigners as far as the difference in wages is concerned." Then as regards England the tariff should be as high as 77 per cent, which Mr. Harris and Mr. Carlisle in their report to the senate said was the difference between English wages and American, ours being 77 per cent greater.

It is true that an average tariff rate of 77 per cent would effectually prevent importation, but it is equally true that it would not for any length of time increase the price of a single commodity, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Cleveland to the contrary, and for two substantial reasons—first, because home competition would, as it has always done and will, regulate prices; second, the less we import the greater we will manufacture. The cost of manufacture decreases as the volume of manufacture is increased, thereby enabling the manufacturer to lower the price of his commodity. These are the chief factors that enter into every industrial enterprise, and clearly account for the invariable decline in prices under the protective policy.

It was the object of the framers of the present law, as was generally supposed, to so regulate the tariff as to make it "high enough to enable the American manufacturers to compete with foreigners as far as the difference in wages is concerned."

The interesting question is, Did they make it high enough to cover the difference as far as wages are concerned? The true answer to that question is in the fact that even under this tariff—denounced by the ignorant as robbery and as unconstitutional—the foreigner was enabled up to June 30, 1893, as statistics show, to rush into our market annually competitive commodities to the vast amount of about \$400,000,000, and yet the present is denounced as a high tariff and a robbery. Who is robbed? The workingman, if anybody is, of the employment that that vast importation would give him and our country of the wealth arising therefrom if manufactured in America.

The position you have taken regarding this question as reported, and particularly as regards the income tax, must meet with the approval of every man who is possessed of sound reasoning power regardless of party affiliations. The people will owe a debt of gratitude to the man who can claim that he defeated such a measure as the Wilson bill, which undoubtedly would bring upon the country disaster and ruin. Very truly yours, W. S. MANNING.

Why Not Sold?

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—The fundamental principle of the Democratic party. Last seen of it was at Chicago, June 12, 1894.—Rockland (Me.) Star.

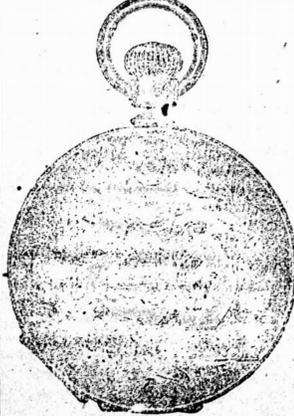
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