

# THE NORTHWEST.

## A Summary of the Important Events of the Week in the Northwestern States.

### Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota News in a Nutshell.

#### MINNESOTA.

George Wright, of Brainerd, while at work on the landing at Simpson's camp on Pine river, was crushed to death by logs. The examination of C. M. March at Mankato, has been postponed. The state fees confident of securing a conviction.

Lightning killed C. Huben and John Keyer at Fulda. A little girl was seriously injured and the house wrecked.

Tramps set fire to a shed in the old fair grounds at Winona and a number of the sheds were burned. The loss is about \$1,000.

The grandson of Elias Hahn, a farmer living a few miles south of Owatonna, was caught upon a barb wire fence and hung himself. He was 24 years old.

John J. Syed of Madison met with a very painful accident while loading stone, falling from his wagon. A stone fell on him, breaking his leg.

The delinquent tax sale for the year 1890 is being held at the county auditor's office at Hastings. The bidders are few and far between.

The district court convened recently, Judge J. Q. Farmer presiding. Twelve civil and one criminal case are on the calendar.

John Maugle of Anoka, a farm hand employed by John Coleman, of Coon Creek, committed suicide. Coroner Dunham's inquest gave strychnine as the cause.

Mrs. Lucy Gupit, mother of George Gupit, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford, passed away at Buffalo after reaching the age of ninety years.

The St. Paul Republicans elect their entire city ticket, seven and probably eight of the nine assemblies, and five and perhaps seven of the eleven aldermen.

Charles Anderson, head sawyer at the saw mill at Hinckley, while using an ax to cut a log, was caught in the rope, and his foot cut through. It may have to be amputated.

David Swanson met sudden death at Brainerd, from heart disease, being found at the corner of Eighth and Broadway dead. He was a member of the firm of Swanson & Parsons.

The dead body of a man apparently about 35 or 36 years of age and of the working class, was found floating in the Minnesota river about 1 1/2 miles below Belle Plaine, and has not yet been identified.

Special United States Timber Inspector Warriner, of Grand Rapids, who came to look after the alleged cutting of timber on White Cap Point, reservation, was recalled and given leave of absence until next July.

A light rain fell at Sank Rapids, and wheat is coming out of the ground and looks splendid. Sun dogs followed the sun down and some fears are entertained of frost killing it.

Daniel Harlos, a well-to-do and respected farmer of Caledonia, aged 62 years, became violently insane on religious matters, and was committed to the Rochester asylum by the probate court.

Daniel Cunningham, a fireman on Engine No. 203, running east from Winona on the Chicago & Northwestern road, fell from his engine near Bangor, breaking his neck. His body was taken to Baraboo. He was twenty-eight years old, and leaves a wife.

A special meeting of the citizens of Little Falls voted to the amount of \$25,000 were voted to build two public school buildings of four rooms each, the present high school building being entirely inadequate.

A bicycle track will be constructed at Winona. It is said that parties are coming here to start a bicycle livery. John W. M. Brown of Albany N. Y., has applied for the position of trainer and keeper of the new association.

Deputy Sheriff Bates of Duluth brought another alleged "blind pigger" from the Mesaba Range. He was John Mernick. He pleaded not guilty and gave \$200 bond to appear for hearing. This is the sixth arrest made by the sheriff on this charge.

A lot of young Poles went out to one of the quarries near St. Cloud and stole a can of powder, and when they reached home built a fire and one of the boys threw the can into it. As the result of the explosion Barney Omsky and Paul Craft may die and the remainder were badly injured.

Frank Kauthaak, a man sixty-four years old fell from a lumber pile at Winona at Youmans Bros. Saw mill, and received injuries from which he will die. He came from the old country only a short time ago, as he says, to be in a free country when he could earn good wages.

A riot occurred near Rochester between 150 Italians employed by the Winona & St. Peter railroad and the American members of the workmen. The former were driven away. The latter are on a strike for more pay, and the Italians had been substituted.

A young man named Chas. Nordstrom of Cloquet while feeding a machine in the Cloquet Lumber Company's planing mill was struck by a piece of board which flew back from the saw. He was struck in the right side of the neck and was killed instantly. He was 22 years of age and unmarried.

A beautiful girl, 16 years old, of Anoka appeared before Judge Fish and swore out a warrant against her stepfather for the heinous crime of rape. The girl's name is Dora Bell Trotter and her stepfather's name is James Nesbitt, an employee of the Lincoln mill. Nesbitt was placed in jail.

A little 8-year-old son of Mrs. Ole Christanson, of Lowrie, Pope county, was accidentally shot while playing with a revolver at Glenwood. The ball entered his body near the navel and the doctors in attendance have been unable to locate the bullet. The little fellow is in a critical condition and his chances for recovery are very poor.

Frank Sanborn, the proprietor of a house of ill-fame at Carlton was seriously cut by his mistress, an octoroon. She used a razor and cut him in several places. One cut extended from the top of the head to the chin and may result fatally. She is in jail and will await the action of the grand jury now in session.

Lars Myhre, who lives 24 miles west of Hickson, was killed at Moorhead by being run over by a drill seeder. One of the

sharp shoes of the drill remained in his groin for over an hour before he was released. The accident happened while Myhre was harnessing four horses to the seeder.

Hiram Wendt, who was bound over to the grand jury for the robbery of Carlson & Gunderson's store at Dawson in January made his escape. It is thought that parties who were his accomplices in the robbery and furnished the bail are instrumental in liberating him. The sheriff is doing all in his power for apprehension. Twenty-five dollars reward is offered.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

Judge Templeton announced his decision in the cases of the gamblers, Murray and Dahl, charged with Karl Nelson in robbing the Union National Bank at Grand Forks. Murray was discharged and Dahl held at \$3,000 bail.

The state board of the World's Fair managers held a meeting at Grand Forks to arrange for a public meeting to be held before the delegates to the state convention leave the city, for the purpose of getting an expression of public sentiment regarding World's Fair matters.

L. T. Hamilton was elected city attorney of Jamestown by the council. The electric light committee received a report from the committee sent to South Dakota cities to investigate the subject of producing power for light by artesian wells and decided to experiment with the same.

Fire broke out in the office of Attorney Serungand, in the room over the basement occupied by the Devils Lake News in the First National Bank Building. It caught from fire working through fire brick and cement in the fireplace to a wooden sill and eating its way along the same to the wall. The fire was discovered and extinguished by the fire company. Damage about \$150.

One-half of the townsite of Conductor, on the west line of the Great Northern railway, has been sold to a syndicate of Kansas capitalists for \$7,000 cash. The company will expend \$40,000 in improving the property and erecting buildings. The syndicate is also buying land for a colony of Kansas farmers who will arrive about the 15th inst.

It is an exploded theory that no sale of school lands could be made this year. The statute provides that a sale should be made in 1890. The constitution provides that sales can be made at any time the board thinks proper. The sales this year are simply an adjournment of the last ones made. The attorney general has not rendered any official opinion.

The Republican state central committee has issued a call for a convention for the nomination of state officers, which will be held at Fargo, August 2. The representation is fixed at one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every seventy-five votes polled in the last election, ascertained by taking the average vote for the first ten candidates on the ticket.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Jonas Sayles of Elk Point took by mistake acetic for other medicine. Paralysis of the heart ensued. He died in one hour.

Chester Marsh, a sawmill employe, at Deadwood was caught in the belting of the mill and crushed in an unrecognizable mass.

The new city administration of Aberdeen was sworn. Mayor Witte announced his standing committee and appointed Geo. Bolles city auditor, N. T. Hauser assessor, and W. O. Jones chief of police.

May 20 is the day set for the artificial rain test at Doland by the Artificial Rain Company of Goodland, Kas. It is expected that a large crowd will be present, as everybody in the Northwest is interested in this question.

All graders employed on the Burlington extension to the Bald Mountain mining district have struck for higher wages. The men have been receiving \$1.75 per day and demand \$2. Work is temporarily suspended. The contractors state a force will be obtained from Omaha within a day or two.

Prof. Eames, of Baltimore, Md., is in Deadwood in the interest of a New York syndicate the Cheyenne group of mines as to their fitness for a large mill and reduction plant, which will be erected should the professor's report be favorable. The plant will be of 100 tons a day capacity and will cost \$250,000.

John Winn was placed in jail at Huron to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of horse stealing. Winn got a team and buggy from E. C. House, a liveryman at Wessington, saying that he was going to Miller on business. Instead he went to Clark and attempted to sell the outfit. He was arrested and brought to Huron.

#### WISCONSIN.

August Trap, a farmer near Hartland, accidentally ran over and killed his 2-year-old child with a loaded wagon.

An Elkhorn special says: Prairie wolves have been committing ravages in this county, and seven head were brought in by local hunters who were paid \$140, the state and county bounty being that sum.

The Ashland Lighting Company settled the suits of J. Pennerbecker and wife for injuries sustained in the gas explosion a year ago by paying \$18,000. The plaintiffs agreed to drop the action.

Burglars entered Will Caldwell's store at Hudson and carried off about \$200 worth of dress goods and notions. No clew. A reward will probably be offered for the capture of the burglars.

The residence of Michael Connor, six miles north of Downey was destroyed by fire, house and contents a total loss. Two small children narrowly escaped suffocation.

Joseph Kramer, an old employe of the Empire Lumber Company, while greasing machinery in a saw mill at Eau Claire, was caught in a belt. He was terribly crushed and died in 15 minutes.

The laboring men at West Superior changed the name of their party to People's party. The St. Louis platform was indorsed. A county convention was called for May 14 to elect delegates to the Milwaukee convention.

#### IOWA.

Andy Brown shot a fellow gambler, at Sioux City whose name could not be ascertained. The wound is not dangerous. The trouble ran over crops.

J. P. Rogers, a merchant of Covington, is mysteriously missing. He came to Cedar Rapids, but has not been seen since. Foul play is suspected.

Christian Nelson, a Dane living near Denmark, nearly killed his wife by beating her over the head with a club. He was locked up in the F. Madison jail to await his trial.

At Storm Lake while harrowing potatoes, an 8-year-old son of A. Gustafson fell on a knife which entered his eye and penetrated the brain. His death followed in a few hours.

Cornelius O. Reagan, an old resident of Dubuque, was fatally injured by being thrown from a wagon loaded with brick, which he was driving. The wheels passed over his body, crushing his chest.

The section men on the Illinois Central at Ft. Dodge are on a strike for higher wages. They have been receiving \$1.25 per day and want \$1.50. The demand has been refused and the company are endeavoring to secure new men.

J. C. Long's jewelry store, at 902 Fourth street Clinton, was entered and over one hundred watches stolen, involving a heavy loss. The burglars made their entrance at the rear of the store, through the room where Long's family was sleeping.

C. E. Gloss, of Gladbrook is under arrest at Tracer, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses at Gladbrook by writing up insurance applications for policies for several citizens and business men, collecting the premiums on them and then not delivering them to the ones he insured. He represented himself to be an agent of the State Insurance Company, of Des Moines.

#### LINCOLN'S FOSTER-MOTHER.

How Tommy Lincoln Won Mrs. Johnston's Hand.

Abraham Lincoln was seven or eight years old when his father, Thomas Lincoln, removed from Kentucky to Indiana, where, in a year or two, his wife died. The year following her death, says a writer in the Christian Union, Mr. Lincoln returned to Elizabethtown to search out, if possible, a former neighbor and friend, Mrs. Sally Johnston, whom, upon inquiry, he found still a widow, and to whom he at once made a proposal of marriage.

On entering Mrs. Johnston's humble dwelling, Mr. Lincoln asked if she remembered him.

"Yes," replied she, "I remember you very well, Tommy Lincoln. What brought you back to old Kentucky?"

"Well," said he, in answer, "my wife Nancy is dead."

"Why, you don't say so!"

"Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, "she died more than a year ago, and I have come back to Kentucky to look for another wife. Do you like me, Mrs. Johnston?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Johnston, "I like you Tommy Lincoln."

"Do you like me well enough to marry me?"

"Yes," she answered, "I like you, Tommy Lincoln, and I like you well enough to marry you, but I can't marry you now."

"Why not?" said he.

"Because I am in debt, and I could never think of burdening the man I marry with debt; it would not be right."

"What are those debts?" said he.

She told him of the sums, "which," said she, "I have all down here in my account-book."

On looking it over, he saw that her debts ranged from fifty cents to a dollar and a quarter, and amounted in the gross to something less than twelve dollars—not a very startling sum even in those days of small things.

He succeeded in putting the little book into his coat pocket without attracting her attention, and went out, looked up the various parties, and paid off all the little sums according to the memorandum, and returned in the afternoon with the acknowledgements of payments in full. On his returning the account book to her, she exclaimed "Why, Tommy Lincoln, have you gone and paid off all my debts?"

"Yes," he said, "and will you marry me now?"

"Yes," said she, and they were married the next morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Haycraft, the narrator of the story, was present at the ceremony.

#### MUSIC IN NATURE.

Attempts of Certain Savages to Imitate in Instruments.

The base of thunder is considerably lower than the lowest sound produced in an orchestra—below the zero of music we may call it, at which all positive apprehension of musical sound ceases, and our senses are merely conscious of a roar. In observing the music of thunder our attention, however, may be most profitably directed to the expression rather than to the notes. The musical diminuendo is more perfectly represented by thunder than by any other form of sound in nature. After the first clap is over the ear will pursue with pleasure the rolling away and gradual fainting of the peal, until at immeasurable distance it sinks into silence.

The melody of rain dancing on the stones, or pelting down in its first drops on the dry soil of a forest or a heath, is a species of sound which the art of music has yet to imitate, if it would complete its at present very incomplete list of instruments. The Mexican had some rattles made of very peculiar clay, with pipes inside, which were intended to represent this sound. Certain tribes of the North American Indians have been similarly fascinated by the loud splash of water, to the beauty of which we have alluded before. They have instruments constructed accordingly with a view to reproduce this sound. Large buffalo hides are filled with water and sewn up in the manner of wine bags. Drums of cork, or with their heads covered by a very fine gum, are wielded by the player, and the gentle and monotonous piff of water is produced by the drumstick striking softly on the skin. The natives will sit and listen to these instruments for hours.

Certain tribes on the Amazon in a similar way were fascinated by the music of the waterfall. Musical instruments were found in use among them consisting of a complicated mechanism by which water was poured from one bowl into another, in imitation of the cascade, and then returned by the receiving bowl into a repetition of this mechanism a constant murmur of a cascade could be kept up so long as the audience desired or the player was able to perform it.—Good Words

## STATE CONVENTION.

### Minnesota Republicans Hold Their State Convention at St. Paul.

### Hon. C. K. Davis Being Elected Chairman Delivers an Eloquent Address.

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—Joel P. Heatwood, chairman of the Republican state central committee, called the convention to order, and in a few words he welcomed the delegates and predicted a glorious victory in the fall. The call was then read, and the convention proceeded to temporarily organize. D. W. Bruckart of St. Paul nominated the Hon. C. K. Davis for temporary chairman and paid a glowing tribute to the senator. The nomination was made unanimous, amid loud and continued applause. Senator Davis mounted the platform and grasped the gavel. He made no speech, but promised to address the convention later. C. D. Duntz of Faribault was chosen temporary secretary and George Lamb of Ramsey assistant secretary.

The following resolution was then offered by E. E. Corlies of Otter Tail and adopted: Resolved, That the aim of this convention composed of nine (9) members each, two from each of the large and one from each congressional district.

First—A committee on credentials. Second—A committee on permanent organization. Third—A committee on resolutions.

The chair accordingly appointed the committees as follows: Credentials—At large: E. E. Corlies, Otter Tail; M. M. Leland, Faribault; Nate Kingsley, Mower; D. C. Hill, Goodhue; W. L. Ames, Ramsey; Henry Brown, Hennepin; and C. J. Gunderson, Douglas. Resolutions—At large: D. Sinclair, Winona; D. W. Bruckhart, Stearns; First District: C. Duntz, Faribault; Second District: L. Ross, Brown; Third District: C. E. Reed, Fourth District: F. C. Stevens; Fifth District: John Goodnow; Sixth District: C. A. Towne; Seventh District: J. H. Miller, Rock.

On Permanent Organization—At large: C. H. Bennett, Pipestone; A. T. Koener, Meeker; C. Duntz, Faribault; J. H. Miller, Rock; Second District: H. J. Miller, Rock; Third District: Hudson, Winona; Rice, Fourth District: E. L. Hoppers, Washington; Fifth District: Robert H. Hastings, Hennepin; Sixth District: St. Louis; Seventh District: F. E. Kenaston, Big Stone.

On the motion of F. G. Ingersoll of Ramsey the convention then took a recess until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Senator Davis, on coming forward to address the convention, was received with loud and long continued applause. He spoke in effect as follows:

Fellow Citizens of the Republican Convention: The grand council of the Republican party for the State of Minnesota meets to-day under the most favorable auspices. The tide of sentiment and conviction is running through the land which infallibly presages the victory of the Republican party at the next election. It has not dared to persist in policy of paid aid disaster of two years ago, of misunderstanding and misapprehension, wherever public opinion has been expressed. The Republican party has received full vindication. (Cheers.) In the State of Ohio William McKinley (loud applause) was yesterday inscribed upon the bill that was made the test of the last election, with the leading features, and indeed all the salient features, of the Republican party. At the same time the faithful adherents of the Republican party to the honest dollar of 100 cents.

It was also an issue (cheers) and under the true guidance of glorious Republican principles, so far as that party is concerned, is settled. (Cheers.) The resolutions in the State of New York held last spring the Republican gains were such as to inspire the citizens of this country and to give to the hearts of our enemies. In the stronghold of Democracy—Jersey City—their hosts were routed. (Cheers.) The Republican party (uproarious applause) today before us here and for the first time in twenty years the Republican party, aided by the element of good order and citizenship, crosses in its making the off the incubus which has rested upon our prosperity for a quarter of a century. (Cheers.) The election of this year has gone through the State of Minnesota with a new hope; it will incite fervid endeavor. This representative audience assures me that its members will be true to their honor and associated with Republican principles and spread the truth of Republicanism.

Fellow citizens, the thirty-ninth congress was the first time with one exception that the Republican party had been in possession of all the departments of the government for many years. There have either been a Democratic senate or Democratic house or the four years' calamity of a Democratic congress. (Cheers.) So that strive to redeem the enormous debt, to which the Republican party was pledged to the public, nothing could be done. How well the Republican party under the present administration, has redeemed the pledge is a matter of history. The Republican party has stifled the spirit of the present administration. Under the present administration the athletic and muscular procedure of Thomas Reed (cheers), whereby a man was counted as present, when, in fact, he physically was not present, was resorted to.

And so measure after measure with the slow steady procession of a planetary body moving in its orbit, the Republican party proceeded to redeem the pledges which it had made to the nation to enact and pass legislation conducive to the public good in the redemption of its pledges.

Let us see: It provided for the quadrupling of the tariff on the most important raw materials which have ever been used. (Cheers.) It passed a bill for administration of the customs and lifted that burden from the rank corruption in which it had sweltered for years. It has passed a bill and monopolies criminal offenses, so far as the proprietors are concerned, so that if one of these offenses is committed, it can be indicted in the United States court. Under its influence the Standard Oil trust was broken up and its members expelled. It was not unimpaired and gone into liquidation. It laid the magic hand of development upon that phenomenon of nature at the South, the cotton, and it has not only impeded; it provided means to construct a canal for vessels of 21 feet draft and 5,000 tons capacity, and it lowered the freight rates and added so much value to the acre of water farm in Minnesota (cheers). It admitted the states of Idaho and Wyoming—two more stars in the Republican galaxy. It has passed a bill for the coinage of silver which was sufficient for any honest demand, for it took up the entire national debt. (Cheers.) Germany, France and England had excluded American beef and pork and mutton from their markets, but the American grazier and farmer was protected by the passage of a bill which authorized the president when the necessity should appear to him to sue warrant to discriminate in like manner against the products of those countries. Yet some one will tell you that nothing was done in the matter.

INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. It redeemed the promise of the Republican party of the nation to the 2,250,000 men who yearly thousands ago marched down to the valley of the shadow of death; it passed a bill which conferred indefinite benefits on thousands of homes. (Cheers.) There were vast grants of land held by railroads where roads had not been constructed according to agreement. Those grants were thrown open to settlement. It passed the McKinley bill, of which I shall have to say more. (Cheers.) When the war broke out a direct tax was levied on all the states in the North up to \$17,000,000. The Southern states, of course, never paid a cent. This congress gave back that money to the states, and of that amount Minnesota received as her share \$108,000. It established a circuit court of the United States and additional circuit judges for the due, orderly and rapid administration of justice. It made binding and stringent laws against the criminal and pauper traffickers from Europe for the benefit of the American workingman, relieving him from undue competition. (Cheers.)

OUR OUTLOOK RELATIONS. The record is the same. When we came into power we were quarreling with Germany about the Samoa question. That matter has been settled. We were disputing with Great Britain in regard to the fisheries on the northeastern coast that quarrel is in abeyance. American rights were questioned by Great Britain in being seized by a wise provision, which I hope to heaven the nations will imitate. It has been referred to a tribunal to arbitrate. And all this

has been brought to pass by the greatest administration that this country has ever seen in its history. (Cheers.) Tell me one single thing if you care, let me hear it—has this man who has this administration done to when any Republican can look with a questioning eye? Has he done anything to which you have not been benefited? (Cries of "no, no.") Has not everything that is right been attempted and done that is right been done? One thing remains, and it is not the fault of this administration if the time has not been reached when every man, no matter what his condition, no matter what his color, can walk up to any ballot box in the land and have his voice counted. (Cheers.) I am proud of the record of the Republican party for the last three years; I am proud of the administration; I am

PROUD OF BENJAMIN HARRISON. (Cheers.) Quiet, learned, patriotic, self-contained, indomitable, honest, what American farmer has suffered at his hands or under his consideration? In what quarter of the seas has not the American flag been asserted or American honor upheld? What unrepentant or self-seeking act has been charged to him. He does not care for the money that comes, ample demonstrations of the confidence the American people have in his great administration. (Loud cheers.) Beside him stands another figure, prominent in American history, a man with large discernments, looking before and after; a man whose hands have been glorified with patriotic thought, ever since most of us were boys; his eyes upon the destinies of the country, his heart warm with that great end to which God has destined her—I mean

JAMES G. BLAINE. (Enthusiastic and long continued applause.) Then there is that great sitting figure, the New York office administering his great trust with marvelous apprehension and great patriotism. Mr. Tracy. (Cheers.) The department of agriculture has been recently created, the benefit of the farming community. You no doubt better than I can appreciate the benefits which have resulted from the department moving it into shape, disseminating information and making it useful in every respect is deserving of a strong, honest Jeremiah Rusk. (Cheers.)

I might go through all of these departments, mention names, give statistics, and confirm the truth of the remark with which I started this branch of my subject—namely, that the affairs of the country viewed from whatever standpoint, but viewed with candor, have been administered by the Republican party in the most unexceptional manner. (Cheers.) The Democratic party for the past thirty years has been the party of stolen elections and false pretenses. (Laughter.) It is now executing

A SORT OF SKIRT DANCE before the American people in the hope of alluring and deceiving them. (Cheers.) It stole into the country in 1844 on the cry of "free trade" and '42. It violated that pledge. It stole into power, so far as the house of representatives is concerned, two years ago, and the most indiscriminate and encyclopedic lying that this country has ever had. (Laughter.) Their leaders promised if they were given the power that they would attempt to repeal the McKinley bill from the necks of the people. This is what Mr. Castle, Mr. Harries and the rest elected from this state said. "We will show you," said they, "we will bring about the repeal of the McKinley bill, and the political millennium will come and last 1,000 years."

THE FIRST THING THEY DID WAS TO SEND TO HIS EVERLASTING SLEEP SO FAR AS HIS HOPE OF THE SPEAKERSHIP WAS CONCERNED, THE APOSTLE OF THEIR CREED. (Cheers.) The man who had done more to lead them to their transient and evanescent victory than any other ten men in their party. But he was dead that way in the house of his friends. (Cries of "serve him right.") Nearly six months have rolled by since that congress met and that man has not been seen. (Cheers.) What it proposed to do, has not introduced a single general bill to modify the McKinley act. It has not dared to reimpose the duties upon wool, and it has dared to persist in policy as to iron and steel or as to the forty-two articles of production upon which the farmer is taxed. (Cheers.) It has not dared to attempt to repeal the McKinley bill from the necks of the people. (Cheers.) It has not dared to attempt to redeem their pledge in this respect. If what they said they would do, they would know that it is not true. Every man that runs can read that that bill is

STANDING THE TEST of experience. Hundreds of millions of dollars have gone into new industrial enterprises in consequence of that bill.

There are in the coming campaign, which the American people will be called upon to discuss and pass upon, just two questions: The first is the business of this country between man and man, between the citizens of different states and among this country and the other countries of the world; and the second is the currency by which that interest and that intercourse are carried on. These are the two great questions of the highest importance of proper action, personal, party, national and international.

The first principle upon which Republicanism is based and the disregard of which would entail the dissolution of that great organization is the protection of American industry and American power. It is upon this principle that we are asserting and proving that it is right that I hope the Republican party in this state

will make their next attack. It has led us to victory always, and we have adhered to it; disaster has never overtaken our banner except when we altered it in that respect. It is consistent Republicanism; it has been the national and axiomatic principle since 1862. I assert and claim that it benefits every man in the community, the farmer, the wage earner, the professional man, and the laborer. Upon what principle does it rest? Upon the principle of self-preservation. A principle which is sanctioned to individuals as well as to nations.

On this question, Senator Heatwood has referred to the protection accorded the workman from the Chinese eruption and from the influx of pauper and criminal immigration from the old world, and asked why the same principle of industry should not be extended to every branch of our country, man and animal. The condition of the laboring class in this country with that of the corresponding classes in England, where there were two men looking for one position, instead of an employer and a workman. There were those who could remember when in this country, under the influence of a man such as we now have raised by the Democratic party, an era of free trade was introduced and continued for a year; when return was made to protection to redress the disasters experienced under free trade.

"THIS PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION," continued the speaker, "declares to less advanced states and communities or to more advanced states and communities, that you are not to bring your corrupt and dishonest power they have rotted into a corrupt social system or corrupt industrial system that you are not to bring your corrupt and dishonest power upon our purity and hope to taint it. The free trader proposes to lay his country open to every attack because the foreign merchant will sell his cheap to whoever will buy it, and he will pay for them. He forgets in doing this that he takes numberless sources of employment from his neighbor, from the man who can not produce the crude raw material. In the last analysis of every man in the community, it is self-interest that governs between civilization and barbarism. Wherever compensation is high—i.e. the term in the large sense—the state of civilization is high. Wherever compensation is low—the term in the large sense—the state of civilization is low. The large sense is low the lower it goes and the nearer approach to barbarism that nation approaches. (Cheers.)

Referring to the effect of protection in the North the speaker referred to St. Paul and Minneapolis and the benefits they had recently reaped in the shape of

GREAT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES which had located in their midst, such as the Wood Harvester works, Duluth was also developed. And all these were received in the shape of this prosperity. It had given rise to a large number of intermediate employments. This was the all-outcome of protection. It gave the farmer a home market; it gives employment to thousands of men who would otherwise have to starve in vain. What was the effect upon human intellect? A better neighborhood and a better womanhood. He contrasted the condition of the laboring classes here with that of those in England and other countries. In the world where the woman had to toil at the most menial of labor in order to earn a scanty living for herself and her families. Its effect was felt in the home. Under the aegis of a protective government the home influences were refined and elevated, and that was the result of protection. It was the result of empire run. Regarding the question of protection from a standpoint not quite so sentimental, and the arguments in favor of it would, it possible, be stronger. How much saving has been effected under this system in transportation? The great tax of modern times was protection. The great tax of modern times was protection. The great tax of modern times was protection. The great tax of modern times was protection.

It would be the result of the growth of manufacturing in the West. It would be the result of the growth of manufacturing in the West. It would be the result of the growth of manufacturing in the West. It would be the result of the growth of manufacturing in the West.

"I want," said Mr. Davis, "to put the case to the Minnesota farmer who wants to buy so

many yards of woollen cloth. He has got to pay for so many yards of cloth. Under the free trade policy which is in Minnesota, the farmer fleeces in Australia. The farmer fleeces in Liverpool and pays the tax of transportation. The Australia fleece travels 17,000 miles to Liverpool and pays the tax of transportation. It is there made into cloth and it is brought 5,000 miles to Minnesota to the farmer, who has to pay the tax of transportation. Now, would it not be better, my farmer friends, if your two or three bushels of wheat could find that fleece in Minneapolis or Redwood Falls? Would it not be better that the railroad companies instead of the steamship company had received the benefit of a more shorter transportation? Would it not be fair to have several enterprises

LIKE THE WOOD HARVESTER WORKS settle right in the state and develop its resources than to have it given over to agriculture and be the farmers important all the manufactured articles that they might want? I would tax luxuries, of course, but I would tax them for another reason, than is commonly assigned. I would tax them in order that they might be produced right in our midst. There is no class of manufacture that pays so highly in wages as that of a surplus. It would and hereby afford employment and that always tends to the advancement of the community. For years we have been the greatest and best manufacturing country as well. The marvelous advancement which we have made—I am firmly persuaded and I am sure that the railroad companies instead of the steamship company had received the benefit of a more shorter transportation? Would it not be fair to have several enterprises

IN REGARD TO THE CURRENCY. The Minnesota farmer has been producing a surplus for a great many years. "A surplus" has produced a surplus for a great many years, so that the currency of this country to-day in coin is \$1,200,000,000 in about equal proportions of gold and silver. When the surplus comes around and asks you whether you do not want a paper metal, which will drive out gold, tell him that you do not want it. When you are adding your surplus and that you want the best money that the surplus will bring. If you are going down hill and see insolvent and are a general financial wreck, and never expect to benefit your position, then you want to depreciate currency to pay off the man you owe. But as Minnesota produces a surplus, wheat and barley, why of course Minnesota producers, farmers and manufacturers and wage earners, want the best currency, the best and the most sound. When you are adding your surplus and that you want the best money