ST. PAUL NEWS.

AMONG THE HORSES.

Young Rataplan's Two Exploits Just Thirty Days Apart.

Programme of the Southern Minnesota Meeting at Mankato.

Notes of the Chicago July Races from "Turf, Field and Farm."

Parole Retired. His Phenomenal Record and Great Winnings.

[This column will appear in the GLOBE every Monday morning. Pertinent correspondence will be thankfully received and should be addressed Turf Editor of the Globe.]

To Advertisers.

Stock advertisements will hereafter be inserted in the Monday issue of the GLOBE immediately following the reading matter of the horse department. In no other way can stock be so cheaply or prominently advertised as by aking advantage of this opportunity. Figures will be furnished on application, and advertisements can also occupy a corresponding position in the weekly issue, if desired.

Rataplan.

Commodore Kittson's well known three-year-old colt, Rataplan, which won the Traverse stakes at Saratoga on Saturday, has demonstrated on two occasions that he is a very superior animal. On the 19th of June, at Sheepshead Bay, he won the great Emporium stakes, and thereby placed nearly $7,000 to his credit. In just one month after he comes to the front again winning another great race, one of the most important and noted in this country, beating some of the best horses of the east. Commodore Kittson was present at the race, and undoubtedly received the congratulations of all except the losers.

The Mankato Races.

The Southern Minnesota Live Stock and Fair association of Mankato, is in the field, and advertises liberal purses for trotting and pacing. This is its inaugural meeting and the money hung up amounts to $3,700. The projectors of this association have taken great care in the preparation of the track and selected material for it that cannot be excelled in the northwest. In two hours after the heaviest storm, races can be trotted on it, as it will be neither slippery or sandy. The stretches are 600 feet long, the first turn 65 feet in width, the other turns being 60 feet and thrown up one inch to the foot. The grounds are located within the city limits and possess more natural advantages than any track in the country. A natural amphitheatre, capable of accommodating 20,000 people, shelters the track and stables from high winds. The stables are 12x14, well lighted and ventilated, shingled roofs and splendidly shaded and sufficient in number to accommodate all comers, and there will be no charge for stables, hay or straw. The entrance fee will be ten per cent. of the purse, five per cent. of which must accompany the nomination, the balance at the time of closing the entries. The following are the races and purses:

First Day—3:00 class, purse, $400, $200, $100, $60, $40; 2:30 pace, purse, $400, $200, $100, $60, $40; 2:28 class, purse, $500, $250, $125, $75, $50.

Second Day—2:38 class, purse, $400, $200, $100, $60, $40; spec'al purse for three year old trotters, $300, $150, $75, $45, $30; free for all pacing, purse $500, $250, $125, $75, $50.

Third Day—2:48 class, purse, $400, $200, $100, $60, $40; special purse for four year old trotters, $300, $150, $75, $45, $30; free for all, $500, $250, $125, $75, $50.

All entries close 11 o'clock p. m., August 20. A horse distancing the field shall have only first and third moneys.

The Chicago Races.

Mr. Hamilton Busby, one of the proprietors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, attended the great racing meeting at Chicago, from which he wrote some very interesting letters to his paper. The following notes of interest are extracted from the same:

The trotting meeting at the Chicago Driving park has not been as well patronized as on former occasions. The purses brought out good fields, but the weather and the convention told upon the attendance. The political cauldron was boiling so fiercely that thousands of admirers of the horse could not be persuaded to turn their backs even for an afternoon upon the spot where statesmen schemed or let loose a flood of eloquence. The greater attraction dwarfed the smaller one. The meeting at Washington park was also in progress at the same time, and it divided the patronage not absorbed by the convention. Chicago is a pushing, sport loving city, but it is not big enough to support two first-class race meetings the same week. I have said this before, and after the experience of the past ten days few are rash enough to dispute it. Mr. Hall has worked like a Trojan, but some things are impossible, even to great workers. The driving park has lost money.

The report of the races has been sent to you by another hand, and I will only take up enough space to notice a few of the prominent features. Westmont, hooked with running mate, paced a mile in 2:01¾. The runner, of course, took the weight, and the legs of the pacer played in harmony with his well balanced brain. The first quarter was traversed in 30¼ seconds and the second quarter in 29¾ seconds. The mile was finished with a break. At this way of going, it is merely a question of how fast a thoroughbred can run in harness and pull another horse. A good many are of opinion that Westmont cannot pace a mile in single harness in better than 2:12.

The atmosphere was melting on Friday, the 11th, thus slightly handicapping a supreme effort, but there was no wind to retard the action. The track was hard and very trying to a horse that is a little sensitive in the feet, still the impression prevailed that Jay Eye See would equal if not lower the record. He had been given two trials on Wednesday which caused the critics to open their eyes. Each mile had been done in 2:15 or better, and one of the quarters was timed in 51 seconds. This was the sharp preparatory work, and Bither explained that he let the little horse have his head part of the journey simply because he was feeling well and wanted to go. On Friday the warming up mile was in 2:19¾. After being rubbed down the son of Dictator and Midnight appeared in front of the judges' stand, scored twice and then got the word. John Splan kept him company with a running horse hooked to a sulky, and the clatter of the galloper's feet seemed to excite the young trotter. Around the turn Jay Eye See rushed with the fury of the hurricane, and his nose was even with the quarter pole in 31½ seconds. On he went with tremendous energy, and when the hands of the watches recorded 1:03½ at the half mile pole I said to Mr. Case that the pace was too fast to last. He agreed with me and was not surprised at the result. The third quarter was trotted in 33½ seconds, and from there to the wire there was a marked falling off in the rate of speed. The mile was finished in 2:11¼. Bither admitted after the heat that he had gone to the half too fast, but he explained that Jay Eye See did his work with so much ease as to deceive him. His intention was to go to the half mile pole in 1:05, and to come home at a corresponding rate of speed. He made a mistake, but thinks he will be better able to regulate the pace next time. With good day and track, Jay Eye See is almost certain to beat the record of Maud S. I am gratified to learn that the chestnut mare is doing so well at Cleveland, and I live in the hope of seeing her trot exhibition heats against the gelding. The Providence track is fast, and Jay Eye See will soon beat a lively tattoo upon it.

Only four of the thirty-five three-year olds nominated for the Ashland responded to the call of the bell, and of these, the black gelding Reference, wearing the white of Major McDowell, was a strong favorite, and he won quite handily from Gambetta, by George Wilkes; Superior, by Egbert, and Aloise, by Sultan. The time was 2:32¼, 2:33¼, 2:33. Reference is a good actor, and quite speedy. He was got by Referee, out of Modjeska, by Enfield. His sire, a son of Administrator, is now owned by Mr. L. G. Delano, of Ohio, who was an eye-witness of the race.

The Chicago stakes, for four-year-olds, had been regarded as a gift to Hinda Rose until Gov. Stanford cancelled her engagement, and then Don Carlos was quoted the favorite. Fugue, Wildmont and Ruby started against him. Maj. McDowell thought that Fugue would compel Don Carlos to lower his colors, but the young mare was not driven with the best of judgment; besides she ran up against a racehorse in the son of Cuyler Clay. Ruby was nervous and off her gait, and Hickok was unable to get better than third money with her. She has a rakish form, but was out of tune on Friday. Wildmont acted rank, and he wants work to steady him. He will make a good horse. Don Carlos won in straight heats like an old soldier, and his time was 2:32¼, 2:25, 2:23½. Fugue could outbrush him, but she could not rate with him.

Saturday morning, Richball, who was timed to sulky in 2:10¾, was hooked double with a runner, but he did not fancy the rig, and the attempt was given up to go with him against the 2:01¾ of Westmont. Johnston was advertised to beat his own record of 2:10, but Mr. Woodmansee tells me that he had very little hopes of accomplishing the task. The horse lacked preparations for a supreme effort. The best mile paced was 2:11¾. Peter Johnston, who has Westmount in his stable and who gave the horse named after him his present record, says that Johnston is without doubt the fastest pacer in the world. He is confident that Splan will drive him a mile when everything is just right in 2:08 or 2:09.

Phallas is rounding into shape, and showing such speed that the promise of a great performance by him may be realized a little later in the season. I shall be on my way to the Rocky Mountains before the open-to-all is decided in which is entered against Fanny Witherspoon, Catchfly and Clemmie G. Messrs. Chas. Raymond and R. Compton, of New York, are here to look their trotters over.

Clingstone was worked here on the 8th, and those who saw him move felt confident that he would be entered for the $4,000 purse at Cleveland. Mr. Case saw that he could not get on any other kind of a match with "the demon" and he handed Mr. Thomas Axworthy a check for $1,000 and took the following receipt;

CHICAGO, July 8, 1884.

Received this day from J. I. Case, $1,000 as forfeit in a race to be trotted between the horses Clingstone and Jay Eye See, over our track at Cleveland, on Thursday, July 31, 1884, for a purse of $4,000, as conditions offered by us and understood by all parties concerned, we agreeing that the race shall be called the first race that day, should there be a postponed race, or the second race if no postponed race, so the race can be positively finished that day, weather permitting. It also being understood that the track shall be put in A No. 1 condition for said race, thoroughly wet the night previous, harrowed well so as to make it well cushioned with loose surface, &c.

CLEVELAND DRIVING PARK CO.
By THOS. AXWORTHY, Director.

After Mr. Case had put up his forfeit, news came from Cleveland that Clingstone would not enter because he was lame at Chicago. Mr. Gordon is a prudent man in some respects.

Before I leave Clingstone I wish to make a correction. President Wm. Edwards writes me that twenty gentlemen chipped in an equal amount and purchased the Cleveland Driving park. Mr. Gordon was one of these, and he has no more voice in the management than any other stockholder. The $4,000 purse was given at the suggestion of Mr. Edwards, and that gentlemen regrets very much that it did not bring Clingstone and Jay Eye See together on the track. The energy of Mr. Edwards has contributed largely to the success of the club. Phil Thompson looks five hundred per cent. better than he did last year, and I think he will yet make a sensation. Maud Messenger is going well and she will probably start in the $10,000 race at Hartford. St. Julien is still out of shape. The Kittson stable will go from here to Cleveland. H. B.

Parole Retired.

It is reported that Parole broke down at Monmouth park on Friday, the 11th, in a gallop with Herbert. Parole is a brown gelding, foaled 1873 by imp. Leamington, dam Maiden, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe, and the property of Mr. P. Lorillard, Rancocas Stud, N. J. He is one of the most remarkable horses this country has ever produced, and was one of the idols of the racing public, almost always the favorite when a starter in a race, and an appreciative assemblage always greeted the old veteran with the heartiest applause when the "two inseparables," Feakes and Parole, made an appearance for an exercising canter, and many times have the grand stands at Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth and Jerome been almost unroofed with the shout, "Parole wins!" In October, 1878, Parole was shipped to England in company with Uncas, Cherokee, Boreas, Friar, Geraldine, Pappoose, his full sister, and Nereid, and made a grand record for America on the English turf for the season of 1879. In closing a long and exhaustive account of this great horse, the *Turf, Field and Farm* gives his record as follows:

The record of Parole, as shown by the annexed table, is one of the most phenomenal in turf annals. He was nine consecutive years on the turf, crossing the Atlantic twice, and started in 120 races, of which he won 59, was second in 22, third in 14, and unplaced in 28, winning $82,233 for his enterprising owner. He has run at all distances and in the best company, and has the honor of having beaten the great English Isonomy in the Newmarket handicap.

The following table will be of interest as showing his entire record, and for each year separately:

Age.	Starts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Won.
1875—(2)	6	4	1	..	$8,550
1876—(3)	5	3	2	..	8,103
1877—(4)	12	8	3	1	14,940
1878—(5)	10	8	1	..	8,450
1879—(6) in England	11	5	..	..	19,403
1880—(7) in England	10	..	2	..	72
1880—(7) in America	4	4	..	..	1,675
1881—(8)	24	12	4	4	9,820
1882—(9)	21	8	2	6	5,025
1883—(10)	21	7	7	3	6,195
Nine years on turf	124	59	22	14	$82,233

Miscellaneous.

The road-house located at Fargo Fair Grounds is for sale or rent. Address J. M. Morrison or George Marelius, Fargo, D. T.

Maud S. trotted an exercising mile at Cleveland, O., on July 10, in 2:12¼.

It is reported that Jewett, by Allie West, son of Almont, record 2:22½, has gone to pacing and that he recently showed a mile at that gait in 2:18¼.

Ottawa Chief has just finished a season in the stud, and recently, at the first time of being harnessed to a sulky this year, he showed a half in 1:10.

The directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association have decided upon October 13 to 16 inclusive as the time for holding their fall trotting meeting.

Of the winning owners at the recent meeting of the Washington Park club, Chicago, Mr. E. Corrigan heads the list with over $24,000 to his credit; E. J. Baldwin, over $9,000, is the second, and then follows E. J. McElmeel, with more than $6,000, the bulk of which was won by Gen. Monroe in the Washington park cup.

W. J. Neely, Ottawa, Ill., has sold to Edward Phillips, Ogden, Ia., the chestnut two-year-old stallion Greenbush Chief, by Byron, dam Neely's Maid, by Neely's Henry Clay; second dam Kate O'Brien, by imp. Scythian. Price $1,000.

Wallace McClelland has sold the bay colt Hannibal (3) bo Harkaway, dam Lizzie Vic, by Uncle Vic, out of Mags, by imp. Knight of St. George, to L. C. Behman, of Brooklyn. Mr. Behman assumes all engagements and pays all forfeits due on the horse. Price paid, $2,000.

The noted gelding Ballast (6), by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Planchette, by Brown Dick, out of Odd Trick, by Lexington, was so badly injured in the race for the Kings county cup on Wednesday last at Brighton Beach that it was necessary to shoot him to put him out of his misery.

Ex-Mayor M. N. Nolan, of Albany, N. Y., has purchased of W. C. Daly the noted steeplechase horse Jim McGowan (6), by War Dance, dam by Solferino, out of a mare by Boston. The price paid was $4,700. The horse has never been owned by any one except W. C. Daly, notwithstanding the notorious Baron von Seidlitz assured the public that he had bought him.

The chestnut brood mare Ombra, foaled 1872, by Asteroid, dam Ducatoon, by Wagner, out of Picayune, by Medoc, the property of E. T. Halsey, Louisville, Ky., died a short time since in foal to Longbow. Ombra was a comparatively young mare and highly bred, but has had only three foals, Mirabeau, Pendragon and Bowsprit, all by Longbow.

Commodore Kittson has recently sold to Mr. M. F. Katz, the brown colt Retrench, (4), by Reform, dam Kate O'Neil, by Master Lightfoot, out of Mary Dunn, by Ruric, and to Charles Ochs the chestnut horse Highflyer (5), by Hiawatha, dam Sue Wynne, by Vandal, out of Florence Nightengale, by O'Mera. Retrench was sold for $130, and Highflyer for $190.

Mr. P. S. Donovan sold recently at Chicago the bay colt Chili (4), by Chillicothe, dam Syren, by Oliver, out of Nebraska, by imp. Sovereign for $1,500. Chili has won this season mile heats in 1:45, 1:46; heats of three-quarters in 1:16¼, 1:17, 1:19, finishing third in the first heat, and one mile and a quarter in 2:14, beating Ada Glenn, Gus. Matthews and others. He is a well bred colt and ought to prove a good investment for his present owners.

The bay brood mare Nannie Butler, foaled 1861, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Miss Martin, by Garrison's Zinganee, the property of Mr. D. Swigert, Elmendorf Stud, Ky., died on June 26 from old age. Nannie Butler was the dam of Girl of the Period, by Virgil, who was dam of Gerald, by imp. Saxon (now in England), Ilderim, Nannie Black and others. The Lexington matrons are now gradually passing away, and the question with breeders is, what is to supply their places in the breeding ranks?

It is reported that Iroquois will be retired from the turf, and hereafter do stud duty at the Rancocas Stud, N. J., the property of Mr. P. Lorillard. Iroquois is a brown horse, foaled 1878, by imp. Leamington, dam Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, out of Madeline, by Boston. He is the only American bred horse that ever won the English Derby and also the St. Leger, and being a son of Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., the dam of Harold and Panique, will make him a popular sire, and his progeny should race successfully.

Turf, Field And Farm: A dispatch from Mr. H. B. Winship, dated at Providence R. I., July 16, informs us that the Narragansett Driving association has arranged with W. H. Crawford, Mr. Case's manager, to trot Jay Eye See and Phalas to beat their records on Wednesday, July 30. The Narragansett track is certainly one of the fastest in the country, and if the two are in good condition on the day of the trial, we can reasonably look for the record to be beaten. It was on this course that Jay Eye See made his five-year-old record of 2:10¾.

The Chicago *Times* of the 13th says: Last night at about 10:30, J. M. Hill, the theatrical manager who acelevd some fame by bringing out Margaret Mather, the tragedienne, met Mr. B. J. Johnson, owner of the great pacer Westmont, at the Sherman House, and in twenty minutes had bought the chestnut gelding, paying $20,000 for him. In a conversation with the *Times* reporter Mr. Hill said: "I saw Westmont travel one-half mile with his mate, Monday, in one minute, and I said I must have the horse. I bought him to-night, and will send him in exhibition heats with his mate, and I shall probably purchase the runner that went with him yesterday. I think that he is good for a mile in less than two minutes, and I shall also drive him on the road. Within ten minutes after the purchase I was offered $25,000 for him. I have made arrangements to speed him with his mate just one mile for $2,500 at Pittsburgh next week."

Messrs. Dwyer Bros. have recently reduced their stable by the sale of the following horses: To T. Stewart the bay colt Col. Clay (2) by imp. Billet, dam Lucillo Western, by Lexington, out of Kate, by Count Zaldivar, for $525. To G. B. Bryson the chestnut filly Ripplette (2) by Lisbon, dam Maggie Hunter, by imp. Australian, out of Heads-I Say, by imp. Glencoe, full sister of Ripple, for $480. To T. Barrett the chestnut colt Bolter (2), by Bramble, dam Quartet, by Jack Malone, out of Duet, by Highlander, for $140. To W. J. Roche the chestnut filly Sea Foam (2), by Lisbon, dam Blandina, by Lexington, out of My Lady, by imp. Glencoe. To E. Purcell the brown gelding Electric Light (2), by Enquirer, dam Vesperlight, by Childe Harold, out of Budelight, by imp. Glencoe, for $300, and to James Rowe the chestnut gelding Joe Blackburn (4), by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington, out of Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe, for $500. The above animals were bought by the Messrs. Dwyer at the following prices: At the Belle Meade sale, Electric Light at $3,500 and Bolter $575; at the Woodburn sale, Ripplette at $600 and Sea Foam $575; at the Runnymede sale, Col. Clay for $500. Joe Blackburn was purchased at the Belle Meade sale for $7,500, the highest price ever paid for a yearling in America.

FOR SALE—Young Trotting Stock—I have several one and two-year-old colts, the get of Baymont, 1,027, son of Alden Goldsmith, 337 out of standard mares. Colts all large and rangy, fine looking, and unmistakably showing the promise of speed. G. W. Sherwood. 42*

LAKE COMO STOCK FARM—I have for sale a nice lot of colts and fillies, one two and three year olds, all standard bred, got by DeGraff's Alexander, and by Theseus, by Administrator, dam by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah. Also for sale, Oakwood, four years old, by Alexander, standard, 1855. W. L. McGrath.

PRESTON STOCK FARM, Preston, Fillmore County, Minn. For public service, Herod (2:26¾), the best bred Morgan living, Trample, the most successful trotting sire of his age in the northwest; Comus, a first-class draft stallion. For pedigrees and terms, address M. T. Grattan. 98*

CLEAR LAKE, WIS.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

CLEAR LAKE, July 18.—If the Republican party had instituted a thorough canvass of the United States for a candidate to run for the presidency, and wanted a man to their liking, they could not have filled the bill better than in the selection of Jas. G. Blaine. His past record stands on file to-day as a deep. designing demagogue; a man devoid of principle, and one that will stoop to any little act of infamy to accomplish his purpose. Self aggrandizement is his god, to whom he will fall down and worship at all times and under all circumstances. For the last thirty years he has been playing a hand for office, always keeping the White house in view. In the great *Know-nothing rage of '56 he was the grand mogul of his county, pledging his sacred honor as an American to oppose the foreign element, and forever use his utmost endeavor to keep them from obtaining an office higher than poundmaster*. Reader, this is the man who now asks for the *Irish vote* to lift him into the presidential chair. Irishmen, I apeal to you as men of integrity and common sense to read up this man's past political record, and you will find him every time a deep, designing, crafty office seeker, one who would betray the Irish nation for a paltry sum, and pollute his *know nothing* obligation to accomplish his purposes. His lackeys are already in the field going among the laboring classes; telling them that if Blaine is elected, Ireland will be free within his (Blaine's) administration. This is a new dodge, never before resorted to bythe Republican party, they have always looked upon them as unapproachable; and not to be influenced by electioneering manufactured false statements. James G. Blaine, if elected, would not recognize the foreigners, but would advance the Blaine family nearer and nearer to the public pap at Washington. He has already secured twenty-three of his relatives a position where they can draw their sustenance from Uncle Sam's strong box four times a year. If he was to be elected, it would be a repetition of the royal Grant family, who made a tour of the world at the expense of the United States and the taxes taken fron the working classes. We have seen enough of that royalty business. We want no more Fred's elevated in the army over a one armed soldier. We want no more present-taking, bull pup worshiping presidents. We want a man in the White House that will curtail the national expenses, reduce the number of office holders and instigate honesty, purity and fidelity among the office holders. Such a man is *Grover Cleveland* who carried N. Y. state by 200,000 majority; such a majority was never given to a man in any one state in the Union. Workmen do not be hoodwinked or bulldozed by any party using false insinuations to secure your vote.

This is written by a farmer who appeals to you as men to stend by Cleveland. J. L. W.

Convinc ng.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. A. P. Wilkes, B. & E. Zimmerman and C. B. Stierle, druggists, has a free bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each, and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption or any Lung Affection.

John S. Pillsbury.

Editor St. Paul Globe.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* of yesterday, July 17, in its department headed, "Current Comment," publishes without a word of dissent, the following paragraph:

"Ignatius Donnelly's speech at Ortonville, Minn.: Twenty-five years ago John S. Pillsbury, when I first knew him, was selling nails and hinges across the counter of a second rate hardware store—you have better in your city. Now every year he builds five or six elevators and a new mill. Where does it come from? Stealage, stealage, my friends. [Applause."]

I hope that the above paragraph misrepresents any remarks made by Mr. Donnelly in his Ortonville speech, and that in justice to himself he will be able to so declare without delay.

Irrespective of party distinctions, I have supposed and believed that the people of Minnesota—all that know anything about him—have, without exception, esteemed and regarded John S. Pillsbury as a strictly honest man in all the relations of his life, private and public.

I have known him well for many years, and have never before heard the charge of "stealage" imputed against him—not a suspicion have I ever heard to encourage the insinuation of such a charge.

While always adverse to his political affiliations I have long regarded John S. Pillsbury as absolutely incapable of private, corporate or official "stealage," or bribe taking, or of dishonorable conduct under any plea or pretence whatever. If Mr. Donnelly did say what the "current comment" of the Dispatch asserts, (which I hope is a misrepresentation) and unless the "stealage" allegations can be justified by direct or circumstantial evidence, it was indeed, and in every sense, a most indefensible and wicked calumny. Such, I must say, is the suggestion of my more youthful ledcation as a Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrat, and as a Cleveland Democrat now.

For surely, not only now, but in all political campaigns, since the beginning of American party politics, no honest politician could or would utter a charge of official "stealage" against an opponent, unless justified in doing so by direct or circumstantial evidence, which in this last mentioned emergency, and then only, the exposure of official "stealage" becomes an imperative public duty. Respectfully,

D. A. ROBERTSON.

St. Paul, July 18th.

Cause and Effect.

At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, etc., a moisture like perspiration, producing an itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the applicatiin of Dr Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale by A. R. Wilkes, B. & E. Zimmerman and F. Stierle, druggists.

WINONA ENTHUSIASTIC.

A Wide Awake Cleveland and Hendricks Club Organized.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

WINONA, July 19.—The enthusiasm created by the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks took form in a meeting called to organize a club for the campaign, on Thursday evening. The meeting was large, and very enthusiastic, the court house being filled with Democrats and reformed Republicans.

Mr. W. J. Whipple, called the meeting to order and on motion of Mr. C. H. Lamberton, Mr. H. L. Buck was elected temporary chairman.

On taking the chair Mr. Buck said that the citizens of Winona had been summoned here in the name of reform to organize a club whose power would be felt in every town in the county.

The leaders of the party were men who combined all the fire of youthful manhood with the mature wisdom of the Sage of Indiana. Let us go about the matter soberly and lay deep and strong the foundations from which will spring the bonds of our political fellowship. Let us imitate, as far as our feeble minds can imitate, that noble old man, who, with one foot already beyond the mysterious river, is still the very paragon of patriotic wisdom. Let us know no sect, or creed, or race, but be simply American citizens bent on reviving American institutions.

Mr. L. M. Rand was then chosen temporary secretary and a committee of five appointed by the chair to report a permanent organization.

A constitution was then read and after debate was adopted.

Mr. W. J. Whipple was then called for and in responding said that he had attended the largest convention ever held; that Cleveland and Hendricks had been nominated by a majority that was irresistible, and that there could be no doubt but their election would be by an equally overwhelming majority.

Calls were then made for the mayor, Mr. Ludwig. Amid cheers, which frequently interrupted him, he made a stirring speech. He said the time had come when the great American boss must follow the path of all the lesser bosses. During the exciting campaign which resulted in Windom's ignominious defeat, his (Windom's) friends had come to him and said Windom's defeat would kill Winona. On the contrary, he said, Winona had experienced an unparalleled boom ever since Windom had been cleaned out. And if we can clean out Blaine and his band of leeches America will see such a boom as she never has seen before. [Great cheering.] The Republicans were the essence of deceit. They were renewing their old cry that they were the ones who had produced such prosperous times. He doubted very much that the last few years had been prosperous to the laboring man, but if they had been it was owing to a bountiful Providence and that Providence was not the Republican party. (Applause.)

Mr. W. S. Drew here advanced to the front bearing a large portrait of one whom he said was to be our next president.

This was greeted with uproarious applause, and when Mr. Drew, in a few choice words, presented the picture to the club the enthusiasm increased.

The chairman, in the name of those present, accepted the gift and thanked Mr. Drew for his appropriate and generous gift.

Mr. W. A. Scott was next called for, and in substance said when Mr. Cleveland was first nominated it was thought we had made a mistake. I am pleased to see that it proves to be different, and assured that he (Cleveland) would carry New York, and after speaking about Cleveland's ability the speaker closed by saying: We need a careful hand to administer the government at this time, in view of the financial troubles throughout the country. He believed the thinking people would unite their efforts and elect a Democratic president. E. D. Hurlbert was called for, and after a few remarks called on L. M. Rand, who proceeded in paying high tribute to the Democratic National convention for placing in nomination as president a man whose character and integrity was unimpeachable. Whose ability and political sagacity are recognized by even his own enemies to be second to none, and after reviewing his biography and noble deeds, the speaker paid equally high tribute to Hendricks, and assured the audience that whoever nourished the soul of freedom and patriotism would help that noble man to vindicate the fraud perpetrated upon him in 1876. Alluding quite lengthy to the platform he closed by saying the platform alone ought to induce every man in these western states to vote for the Democratic ticket regardless of party links.

Judge Turner declined to speak on account of bad cold.

Ex-Mayor Hodgins liked the nomination and assured them of his earnest support.

Mr. Alvin Braley was called for, and said he was not generally recognized as a speech maker, but that he had concluded to join the Democratic party because it was the people's party. Four years ago he had been a Republican, but they were verging into an aristocracy and he thought it time they were routed. He should do all in his power to elect Cleveland and Hendricks. [Cheers.]

Judge Story said he was glad the young men had taken hold of this matter. The campaign was to be a young men's campaign, and just as certain as youth and purity could defeat aged corruption, Cleveland and Hendricks would defeat Blaine and Logan. [Applause.]

The committee on permanent organization then reported as follows:

For President—E. D. Hurlburt.
For Treasurer—Chas. Auding.
For Corresponding Secretary—H. L. Buck.
For Recording Secretary—L. M. Rand.

The vice presidents and executive committee to be named at the next meeting.

On motion the next meeting was left subject to call by the president. WINONA.

REDFIELD, D. T.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

REDFIELD, July 18.—Harvesting commenced—Barley all cut and is a splendid crop. The past two weeks of cool weather, with slight showers, will increase the average of wheat in this county to not less than twenty bushels per acre. The enterprising proprietors of the Redfield City Mills are erecting a large elevator in which to store some of Spink county No. 1 hard.

We understand that Minneapolis wheat buyers will erect large elevators in this place at the St. Paul depot. A. W. Greenman is getting stone en the ground preparatory to building a two-story solid brick.

M. C. Bennett has commenced the erection of a second block. Mr. Bennett is a gentleman from old New York state, and shows his confidence in Redfield by erecting substantial buildings. He has also invested largely in farm property.

The combined agencies of the different self-binders will dispose of over 500 machines for the season in this place. Manufacturers of farm machinery make this a distributing point.

County seat matters are waxing warm, with Redfield first choice, Old Ashton second, and Bald Mountain a good third.

The officers of the Spink county Agricultural society are doing a large amount of good work, with intentions of making this the best fair held in the territory. H. P. Packard, the indefatigable president of the society, goes to St. Paul to make arrangements for some features of the fair.

The stockholders of the Redfield, Bismarck & Northern railroad held an important meeting in this city. This road will give direct communication between the capital of Bismarck and the future capital of southern Dakota, at Redfield.

F. A. Davis, cashier, Spink County bank, and A. B. Thomas, of Hunt, Howard & Thomas, have returned from their trip to St. Paul, guests of the St. Paul Jobbers'. The boys report a good time.

R. B. Hassel has returned from a trip to Iowa.

The GLOBE is adding new friends to its list in this city and has now the largest circulation of any of the dailies.

We missed Friend Hall on the second visit of the Jobbers, but easily found the GLOBE headquarters on the train with Friend Barrett in charge. Barrett is what they call in this country "a four horse team."

A fellow claiming residence in the town of Clark, got on too much "Turtle creek" water, and was up before his honor, Judge Edwards. His $10 fine will help improve the city walks. Our special policeman, K. L. Ho nd is the right man in for the place, and when the high kickers from other towns come in "to paint the city red" they generally leave looking a little blue.

Concert at White Bear Lake.

The following fine programme has been arranged for the concert to be given at White Bear lake by Mr. Will Dorgan and others, next Wednesday evening:

1. Duette—"A Night in Venice".....Lucantorri
Mad. Cabanne and Herr Myer.
2. "The Roll Call".....Pinsuti
Mr. J. Shea.
3. Concerto—Op. 30.....Golterman
Mlle, Marie Geist.
4. Polonaise—Mignon.....Thomas
Mad. Cabanne.
5. Good Night, Beloved.....Balfe
Will Dorgan.
6. Trio—"Ave Maria," (by special request).....Owens
Mad. Cabanne, Herr Myer and Mrs. J. Shea.

Hotel Chateaugay, White Bear lake, Wednesday evening, July 23, 1884, 8:30 p. m., followed by hop till 11 p. m. train.

A GREAT SCHEME

To Consolidate All of the Ben Butler Parties in One.

Democratic Ratification Meetings in Ohio, Missouri and Kansas.

Ex-Senator Thurman Speaks at Columbus, Omitting Mention of His Candidates,

But Exposing Some of the Sophistries of Mr. Blaine's Long Letter of Acceptance.

Perry Carson Ahead Again—Civil Service Law Avoided—Dan Manning for Chairman.

Manning for Democratic Committee Chairman.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It is generally believed by leading Democrats that Daniel Manning, the chairman of the New York state Democratic committee, will be selected as chairman of the national Democratic committee. The Democratic convention gave the national committee the right to go outside of its membership for a chairman. The prime purpose of those who worked for this was to dispose of Mr. Barnum, who, for some reason, is not liked by southern Democrats, more especially so by southern Democratic senators.

Civil Service Interpretations.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Pendleton's civil service law, which, as Ben Butler said at the Chicago convention, would have kept George Washington out of office in the city named for him, has been given a liberal construction by the gentle dudes called the civil service commission. The civil service rules do not apply to appointments to place paying only $720 a year or under that sum. Any one passing a civil service examination is eligible to appointment to a $1,200 clerkship. In many cases the wait between the successful passing of the examination and the appointment to a $1,200 place is very long. A number of people who passed successful examinations accepted $720 places. They are eligible to promotion in the regular order without undergoing another examination. In this way they have reached the grade of $1,200 long before their turn would have come for such an appointment, and in the meantime they have been in the government employ, too.

Vandervoort to Stump for Blaine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 19.—Paul Vandervoort, of Omaha, who was removed from the postoffice department by Gen. Gresham shortly after the latter succeeded Timothy O. Howe, passed through Chicago, on his way to Minneapolis, this morning to attend the G. A. R. encampment. The alleged cause of his removal was the devotion of too much of his time to the G. A. R., of which he was commander. He was asked whether he intended to support Blaine and Logan:

"Support them," he replied, "and work for them. I did not deliver more than two campaign speeches when I was commander of the Grand Army, because in that organization politics was tabooed. I am now only a member, and I shall go into active stumping."

"Do you believe the Republican ticket can be elected?"

"It will carry Nebraska, I am sure, and I don't think there is the slightest doubt of its success,"

Perry Carson's Banner.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Col. Perry Carson is a descendent of Ham. He bobbed up serenely in the Chicago national convention as a delegate from the District of Columbia, and leaped into fame by downing his colleague, Washington's postmaster, likewise the son of Senator Conger. Perry keeps a gin mill here where the Blaine straight whisky is sold to emancipated freemen at ten cents a "hist." Perry is for Blaine. To surely advertise the fact he strings a flag from his "Banshee" across Pennsylvania avenue, having for its opposite hold the chimney of an undertaker. It was a kind of a black flag arrangement. The district commissioners ordered Perry's arrest, claiming he had violated a law in floating it. The case was tried before a police judge to-day who decided that a Blaine flag was not an obstruction, no matter if held up by a gin mill, a corpse making establishment, and an undertaker's ranch, a corpse disposing one. It may be well for the commissioners in their defeat to know that the police judge received his appointment fifteen years ago at the request of James G. Blaine and Hannibal Hamlin.

The Labor Unions Not in Politics.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gabriel Edmonston, the carpenter of the house of representatives, ex-president of the carpenters' union of this district, said to a *Star* reporter that the resolutions condemnatory of Cleveland adopted by the federation of labor recently emanated from a few laborers employed by the government, and that it was against the rules of the unions to meddle with politics at all. He says there was but one dissenting voice to the resolutions passed by the carpenter's union Wednesday night, repudiating the action of the federation of labor.

"I believe," he said, "that a large majority of the workingmen will vote for Ben Butler, if he runs, in preference to either Cleveland or Blaine, though I would not. If he runs he will draw off a labor vote, but not as large as it would have been if he had not gone to the Democratic convention. Since he went there many laboring men will contend that he must stand by the party, for they detest a bolter above all things."

"That's so," said a carpenter standing by. "I am a Butler man, but I will not vote for him now. He must stand by the party. I shan't vote for a bolter."

Mr. Edmonston said that Butler was not authorized to speak for organized labor at Chicago. The only men with authority to do that were P. H. McLogon and Richard Powers.

The published report that the president contemplated withdrawing the commission of John J. Jarret as the chief of the new bureau of labor created by congress is not true. It is not in the power of the president to thus dispose of Mr. Jarrett. His nomination to the office and the consent of the senate thereto gave him the office, and the president's commission operates only as a record thereof. The president can remove him forthwith under the tenure of office law, but cannot defeat the act of the senate, the "consenting" power, by reposing a commission. No doubt the president feels a little sore toward Jarrett because of a speech he made to a body of laboring men in Pittsburg, wherein the laudation Mr. Arthur got was not such as to inspire him to have it framed and hung up for a real chromo.

Blaine's Campaign Indicator.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Graphic*, in regard to Blaine's letter, says Blaine is a bold leader. He believes in protection, he thinks the Republican party believes in it and he proposes to make it the main issue of this campaign. Happily for the Democratic party the tariff question is not to be sprung on them in the last hours of the campaign, as was the case, to their unbounded astonishment, in 1880. They might have made their position impregnable if the Democratic house had acted with half the courage that characterizes Blaine, but they can yet do so during the months that must elapse before the election. Thousands of people will look upon Blaine's roseate picture of public prosperity with astonishment almost equal to their admiration. It is very pretty, but the hard question arises wherein are they benefited by it. The men of the mines, of the trades, of the ditches, the middle men whom monopoly has driven out of business. They are poorer than they ever were before and it is beyond their power to bring up their children to the intelligent citizenship of which Blaine speaks with such fat and patronizing confidence. Herein is the live issue in connection with the tariff question which will make itself heard as the campaign goes on.

The *Evening Post* says: Blaine's letter of acceptance is a collection of platitudes drawn out to the utmost limit of verbosity. It has been trimmed and sandpapered till there's nothing to catch hold of. It is slippery to make an issue upon. Its only significance lies in the fact that it is Blaine's campaign speech, and that it indicates the lines upon which he would like to have the presidential contest fought out.

Referring to Blaine's views on the tariff question it says: It is clear that Blaine desires to turn the campaign into a tariff battle. The Democratic platform is abreast with the present condition of the country's industries, both manufacturing and agricultural. It is abreast with the average opinion, if not with the most enlightened opinion of the nation on this subject. It only remains to add that the president of the United States, whether he be Blaine or Cleveland, has very little influence upon the tariff question one way or the other. He has no vote to give upon tariff bills, and it is notorious that congress gives little heed to the president's recommendations upon that question, whether they are in favor of higher or lower duties.

Democratic Ratification at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—About 5,000 people attended a Democratic ratification meeting at the east front of the capitol this evening. John G. Thompson presided and read letters from gentlemen who had been invited to be present.

Gov. Cleveland wrote: "I thank you for words of encouragement and assurances of hearty support. I am convinced the Democracy of Columbus and the state of Ohio are determined to complete the organization which is absolutely essential to victory."

General Durbin Ward wrote: "I regret I will be unable to attend the ratification meeting. I preferred Thurman to all men for president and deeply regret his defeat. It was due him and the honor of Ohio that he should have had a solid vote, and for that I worked. Those who opposed it, opposed the popular will party and weakened and defeated Thurman by dividing the vote in favor of a candidate who had no following whatever outside of the state. That was a blunder worse, as Tallyrand says, than crime. But we must condone all and heartily support Cleveland, the nominee. With Thurman Ohio was safe to the nominee. Let us work and hope to make it so for Cleveland. The public welfare requires the defeat of Blaine. Ohio must do her share and bury personal defeats in work for the cause." The latter word was received with demonstrations.

Letters were also read from Governor Hoadly, Secretary of State Newman, and others. Judge Thurman delivered the principal speech of the evening, and was warmly greeted. He spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President and fellow citizens, when I accepted the invitation to address you to-night, it was my purpose to speak somewhat fully on some of the great questions now under consideration by the American people, but the last few days I have been suffering severely, not with anything the matter with my heart nor feelings caused by disappointment or regret, but from that which old men like myself sometimes are subjected, an attack of rheumatism, and the consequence is I am in no condition to make anything like an elaborate speech. However, if I were in the best possible condition I should occupy but a small portion of your time for this reason. There are numerous speakers here, and some of them from abroad, and it would be but common civility, to say nothing of justice, for me to occupy but little time. I do not desire to deprive them of the privilege of being heard, and therefore shall be very brief in my remarks. I shall speak civilly, as has always been my habit of life to do, and shall not depart from so good a habit to-night. I shall speak civilly of our political opponents, as well as of ourselves. We are at the outset of a most important political campaign, which shall decide whether the reigns of government shall longer continue in the hands of the Republican party. I have never in my life been so thoroughly convinced of the truthfulness of what I shall say to-night as I now am. The spirit of our institution, the welfare of our country and the rights of the citizens of our great commonwealth all demand the Republican party shall go. [Applause.] That there shall be a change in the administration of our national affairs. [Applause.] In monarchial countries, the spirit, nay, the very letter of their institutions, prescribe where and when a man shall rule in unbroken perpetuity. The central ideas of Democratic institutions are that power shall not long rest in the hands of any one man or set of men; hence we find in our constitutions, both state and federal, limitations upon the power of the officials whom we choose. Your president is chosen for four years, although eligible to re-election, yet the example set by the father of our country, who was re-elected but once, has never been broken down to this day. There has never been but one attempt to break it, and it was a signal failure. Also your senators in congress are elected for limited terms, and likewise your members of the house of representatives. The officers composing the state governments are also elected to limited terms. The same is true of your members of the legislature, city and township officials. Hence, we see the central idea of a Democratic form of government is to prevent long continuance in office. What is true of individuals is true of parties. No man believes more firmly than I do in the great blessings that have been bestowed in times long gone by upon the country by the honored Democratic party. It was the Democratic party that added such immense territory to our country, that added so much wealth to our country that distinguishes its principles far and near throughout its length and breadth. But this has all finally come to an end. The Republican party came into power at the outbreaking of the civil war with the apparent fixed determination to hold it as long as the sun stone and streams shall continue to flow. It is a bad thing for a party to remain so long in power. It is not necessary that it shall have bad motives; it is not necessary that it shall be unpatriotic and corrupt in order to be turned out. You may grant them honesty and patriotism, yet a long continuance in power brings with it evils in the first place. The inevitable tendency is to create rings, and leaders who at last, from long continued success, come to think the government belongs to them, and belongs to them in perpetuary, something like Divine right. Therefore, any detestable means is justifiable to keep them in power. Look at our own history, only few years back, in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was elected president of the United States. He had a majority of the electoral votes and a majority of the popular vote. Gov. Hendricks was at the same time vice president. [A voice, "and will be elected again." I agree with you, [Laughter.] If any two men were ever elected in this country they were. [A voice, "why didn't they keep it."] Because they were defrauded out of it by one of the most atrocious and blackest deeds which blacken our free form of government. [Applause.] The leaders of the Republican party would never have dared inaugurate, much less dared carry into effect, such an atrocious crime if it had not been for their long continuance in power. In 1880, four years afterwards, the election of president turned upon Indiana. They inaugurated and carried through one of the most corrupt schemes that ever disgraced the annals of any country. The vote of that state was given against Hancock, who would have received it if the election had been fair and honest, and would have been elected president of the United States. The chief agent was afterward given a grand dinner in New York. Now, my friends, such a thing would never have taken place, had it not been for their long continuance in power. They came to the conclusion they would win, no matter if they violated the constitution and trampled under foot the liberties and rights of the people. Shall we sustain them in power? It is only a question of time until the people of this country will teach them a different lesson from that. [Applause.] That there are other interests in our county besides those of the Republican rings and leaders. That there are others interested besides star route plunderers and whisky rings, and Credit Mobiliers. [Applause and laughter.] Now, I think you are going to demonstrate that this year. I think there are tens of thousands of right-minded and independent Republicans who will clasp hands with us to teach these men that this government does not belong to the Republican party, but to the people of the United States. [Applause.] The continuance of a party in power, my friends, becomes despotic. I was very much struck the other day, at the railroad crossing at Fostoria, with the remark of an old Irishman who was switch tender. Said he: "Judge, how much better off are we if one party is continued in power forty years than if we lived under a monarchy?" [Applause.] "I would as soon live under Queen Vic as to live in a country where a party holds power fifty years." [Applause.] No person can deny the least half of the people of the United States are Democrats, yet what Democrat in a crowd, ever so well educated, ever so upright and moral in conversation and all the walks of life, has the least possible chance of getting a federal office. There are millions who thus far are completely disfranchised, who are as completely ostracized as any person who is subjected to a foreign power instead of being free born citizens of the United States. The people are protesting against this kind of thing. They do not intend it shall go on forever. In Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance the only civil service reform measure he urges is to increase the length of time of Republican officeholders. [Laughter.] They have held the offices of the national government twenty-three years. Yet they are not satisfied, and their candidate for the presidency advocates one civil service measure, and that to lengthen their terms of office. Is it not time to ask the people whether it is their desire to form a government in which the many are made hewers of wood and drawers of water, while a few ride upon their backs? If I had time I would say something more about Blaine's letter of acceptance. Mr. Blaine devotes a large portion of his letter, doubtless considered the most important part, to a discussion of the tariff. Let me tell you tariff is nothing but tax, and the term tariff is only used to hide the fact that it is nothing but tax. Blaine, in order to prove what immense benefit a protective tariff has been contrasts what he calls the value of property in the United States, as shown by the census of 1860 and 1880, and says: Look here, what an immense increase has taken place in twenty years! And more than intimates, almost distinctly declares, that the increase as shown by these census returns is due to the beneficient results of the protective tariff which prevailed during that period. He seems to have supposed no man knew the country had increased in wealth but himself. Every intelligent man knows the increase between the years 1860 and 1880 were due to the enormous increase of currency. This was the greatest during the war. Flour, for instance, was twice as high as now. The apparent wealth of the country may be doubled and trebled, yet it has not increased the wealth of the country a dollar. Yet Blaine says not a word of this. The explanation of the apparent increase of our wealth is plain. Is it tariff that makes lands, worth $10 per acre in 1860 out here in the western states, now sell for $20 and $30? Why, no. Yet Blaine, who asks your vote for president, says so. I won't say wilfully, and will be charitable enough not to say through ignorance, to make the people of this country believe they are indebted to tariff for the immense increase of wealth. What has caused that wealth? Into whose pockets did it go? How much has gone into the pockets of the laboring men of this country? That is the queston I would like Mr. Blaine to answer. Why is it every paper we pick up, if the laboring man has got a share, contains an account of a strike? [Applause.] Do the laboring men throw down their tools for the pleasure of having a strike and hear the cries of their children for bread? [Applause.] If this is the immense increase in the wealth of the country, judging from the condition of the laboring man, I must say he has surely not got his share. [Applause.] There are a good many things more I would like to say, but I have already spoken longer than I intended. [Cries of "go on, go on."] I cannot do so this time. Some of these times when there are no other speakers you can come and hear me and I will just spread myself. [Applause.]

Judge Thurman had taken his seat, when some one remarked that he had said nothing for the candidates. He then came to the front of the platform and said:

"I am not personally acquainted with Cleveland yet I know a great many reliable men who are acquainted with him, and they are men on whose word I can place entire confidence, and by them I am told that Grover Cleveland is a Democrat, and dyed in the wool; that we can and will elect him president of the United States. I have been acquainted with Mr. Hendricks for more than thirty years. He is a man of distinguished ability, one whose public acts are as pure as those of any other man in the country."

The feature of the meeting was the radical free trade speech by L. A. Russell, who spoke after A. J. Warner, and just before G. L. Converse, who opposed the Morrison bill. Russell denounced all such congressmen. The audience applauded his stand.

Projected New Party.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—Hon. Thos. Armstrong, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, to-day said the movement on foot by leaders of the anti-monopoly and greenbacker's parties to inaugurate a new boom for Butler, which they predict will result in the organization of a new party which will be composed of anti-monopolists, greenbackers and dissatisfied Democrats and Republicans. The exact mode of procedure is not yet determined. One plan was to have a committee of representative men organized for the occasion to call a national convention by means of a circular letter; and another to have Gen. Butler, after Cleveland's letter of acceptance is published, write a letter to the people of the country, which will in itself call a convention. The headquarters of the movement are in Chicago and the leaders are confident of its success.

Bay State Democrats.

BOSTON, July 19.—The dinner of the Bay State Democratic club to-night, complimentary to the Massachusetts delegates to the national convention at Chicago, was purely a Massachusetts affair, no guests from without the state being present. Col. Taylor presided. His reference to Butler's candidacy at the convention, was received with a few jeering exclamations but the mention of Cleveland and Hendricks evoked the warmest applause. Ex-Councillor Patrick Maguire in an address said: "I believe this ticket is going to sweep the country. Ohio is sure, Indiana is sure and unless that man for whom we have fought for so many years betrays us, Massachusetts is sure, too."

Kansas Ratification Meeting.

ST. MARY. KAN., July 19.—A rousing Cleveland and Hendricks ratification meeting here to-night. The city is ablaze with enthusiasm. Hon. Peter O'Connor, mayor of the city, was chairman. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, that the Irish American citizens represented in this ratification meeting, having seen it intimated in Republican papers that the Irish are opposed to Governor Cleveland and in favor of James G. Blaine, we take this method of resenting the insult, by pledging ourselves to use every honest endeavor to elect Governor Cleveland and the Democratic ticket, and we say we are unalterably opposed to the endorsement of Minister Lowell by Jas. G. Blaine, to his Mulligan methods and to his chief marshal of star route, Elkins.

Missouri Ratification Meeting.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 19.—The Democrats are indulging in a grand ratification meeting to-night at the opera house. The meeting, which has been several days in preparation, was announced by the firing of cannon early in the evening, and bands parading the street. Speeches were made by several prominent Democrats of the city, including Congressman Burns. There was a fair sized audience, the opera house being three-quarters full of men of all shades of politics.

Cincinnati Ratification Meeting.

CINCINNATI, O., July 19.—About 6,000 people attended a Democratic ratification meeting in the court street market space to-night. Mayor Stephens presided and speeches were made by Gov. Hoadly, Representative Gordon, Gen. M. Ryan and Emil Rothe.

FROM THE VALE OF WYOMING.

Enthusiasm of the People for Cleveland and Hendricks.

To the Editor of the GLOBE.

WILKES BARRE, PA., July 17.— I am in the capitol of the classic vale of Wyoming, so renowned in verse and prose as the scene of a bloody massacre, in the past, and at present, as one of the most charming spots in the United States. The romance of its history, the wealth and intelligence of its citizens, and the refinement and beauty of its ladies, make Wilkes Barre one of the most desirable resorts in the East.

I stopped in Chicago just long enough to satisfy myself that Cleveland and the country were safe in the hands of the convention, and that my further attendance was not indispensible, when I came along east, hearing the progress of the good work at almost every station, until at Elmira, N. Y., the glorious news of Cleveland's nomination was hailed by every honest man as the sign of promise that the reign of honest government was near at hand. It was, and still is, amusing to see the effect of the announcement of the Reformer's nomination upon the anxious Republicans. At first they seemed dazed by the fact that the Democratic convention had made no mistake, as they had fondly hoped, and predicted it would; then they seemed in doubt as to what to say or do; then they fell to shaking the hands of the democrats, and their own heads at each other; but finally they have begun to "prepare to pucker," so that they may whistle to keep up their courage while they go through the Republican grave yard next November. It is quite tearful to see how sorry they seem over Cleveland's veto of the elevated railroad five cent fare bill; in fact so profound is their grief on this sad subject that they have quite forgotten all about the Mulligan letters!

The Democracy here made a grand demonstration last night in approval of the nominations. There was an immense torchlight procession, fire works and eloquent speeches, while the streets were thronged by tens of thousands. I have seen no one here in mourning because Samuel J. Randall was not nominated, for it is plainly becoming obvious that at heart he is only *a Republican with incidental Democracy*.

DEWITT C. COOLEY.

Counterfeit Dimes.

DAVENPORT, IA., July 20.—Some boys playing on the river bank unearthed a box containing from seventy-five to one hundred pieces of counterfeit dimes, bearing date, as nearly as could be made out, of 1844. The box was rotten, bearing evidence of having been buried a number of years.