Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1884.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER.

One Year, payable in advance	$8 00
Six Months, payable in advance	4 25
Three Months	2 25
Per Month	75

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 50
Three Months	2 00
One Month	70

All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Seven issues per week by mail at same rates as by carrier.

SUNDAY GLOBE.

By Carrier—per year	$2 00
By Mail—per year, postage paid	1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	30.12	51	W	Clear
La Crosse	30.10	55	N	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.07	53	S	Clear
Ft Garry	30.07	41	NW	Clear
Minnedosa	30.00	38	E	Clear
Moorhead	30.11	42	SE	Clear
Qu'Apelle	29.78	46	E	Clear
St. Vincent	30.08	39	E	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	29.93	51	S	Clear
Ft. Custer	30.07	52	E	Clear
Helena	30.03	52	W	Clear
Huron	30.14	45	SE	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.62	59	Calm	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.10	50	W	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
30.086	55.6	40.1	W	Fair

Amount rainfall .0: Maximum thermometer 57.8; minimum thermometer 47.8; daily range 10.0

River—Observed height 5 feet, 9 inches.

Rise in twenty-four hours 0 inches.

Fall in twenty-four hours, 2 inches.

Note—The "time ball" is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) from the flagstaff on the Fire & Marine building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, at noon, "Central Time," as determined at Carleton College observatory.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi valley: Fair weather, light, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature. Missouri valley: Fair weather, light, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the nominee for congress of the Democrats, the Farmers' alliance, and the People's party will speak as follows:

Saturday, October 18, 7:30 p. m., at Granite Falls.

Monday, October 20, 7:30 p. m., at Waconia.

Tuesday, October 21, 7:30 p. m., at Glencoe.

Wednesday, October 22, 1 p. m., at Sacred Heart.

Wednesday, October 22, 7:30 p. m., at Olivia.

Thursday, October 23, 7:30 p. m., at Watertown.

Friday, October 24, 1 p. m., at Renville.

Friday, October 24, 7:30 p. m., at Bird Island.

Saturday, October 25, 1 p. m., at Beaver Falls.

Saturday, October 25, 7:30 p. m., at Franklin.

Monday, October 27, 1 p. m., at Hector.

Tuesday, October 28, 7:30 p. m., at Faribault.

Wednesday, October 29, 7:30 p. m. at Shieldsville.

Thursday, October 30, 7:30 p. m., at Morristown.

Friday, October 31, 1 p. m., at Richland.

It is expected that the supporters of Mr. Donnelly will secure halls and make all the preparations for the meetings in their respective towns.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The St. Paul markets yesterday were very dul but quotations were unchanged. November wheat at Milwaukee declined 1c, and December ⅝c. At Chicago November wheat went down to 74¾c being 1⅛c lower than on Thursday; December declined 1c; corn fell off ⅝c for October and 3⅛c for November; oats were also ¼@¼c lower. The stock market opened weak and lower, and was almost panicky at times during the day. The close showed a greater fall in the entire range of shares than has occurred for some time back. Northwestern closed 2¼ per cent. lower. Omaha was 1¼, Lake Shore 5⅝, St. Paul 2¼, Northern Pacific ⅝, Oregon Transcontinental ¾ and Manitoba 2 per cent. lower than Thursday's close.

GILFILLAN, J. B., says it is chilly in Minneapolis. It will get cooler all the time until the whole frigid zone falls down on him in November.

THE latest Ohio returns give the Republicans 11,321 plurality on secretary of state. The majority over all is not stated but it will fall below four thousand.

THE abuse which the *Pioneer Press* is heaping upon Mr. Donnelly shows that he is winning in his fight and stirring the rascals up. Scratch the back of a rascal anywhere in Minnesota and the *P. P.* squeals.

THE latest freak of Frank Hatton's ambition is to have a post-office named after him in every county in the United States. If Frank had four years before him he might be gratified, but, alas, he is only a bird of passage. The ideas of March are his fate.

IF judgment were pronounced from the reading of his newspaper, the conclusion would be unanimous that the gifted Oil Inspector is rapidly "going to the Lordy," but not by the process of translation, however, there is too much gall and wormwood aboard to admit of that.

THE great achievement of the gang of United States marshals turned loose to terrorize voters on the Ohio election day was the killing of a Democratic "nigger." But the state had to be "saved" for Blaine, no matter how many Democrats were shot down by the gallant marshals.

THE more the subject is canvassed the stronger the Democratic county ticket in this county is regarded. It is generally conceded that no stronger names could have been presented than those of Geo. J. Mitsch for Sheriff and James O'Brien for Auditor. Both gentlemen are honest, deserving and competent.

THE *Dispatch* a few days ago published a paragraph, coupled with the usual vulgarity of a depraved mind, promising to print the names of the Independent Republicans in St. Paul who are opposed to Blaine. Why don't the *Dispatch* make good its threat! Are there too many of them? Perhaps bulldozing won't work this year.

SENATOR MORRILL has been chosen his own successor as United States Senator from Vermont. There were 204 votes in his favor and 62 scattering or absent. Senator Morrill is neither a statesman or a politician, he "stops a hole," as the saying is, and there is no suspicion that he is personally dishonest, which is saying a good deal for a member of Jim Blaine's party.

A CONTEMPORARY announces that Hon. E. W. Durant, of Stillwater, declines to again be a candidate for the legislature. This is unfortunate for Washington county and for the State. What is needed in the legislature is just such practical business men as Mr. Durant, and the supplanting a business man with inexperienced legislators is a mistake.

THE Detroit *Free Press* in the following paragraph gives a glimpse of the record of Jas. F. Joy, where he is personally well known:

> An evening Republican paper, masking under the disguise of independency, says that the people of Detroit who know Mr. Joy take his word every time. So they do. When he said to so many of them that Mr. Blaine was a corrupt man and had made him corrupt propositions, they believed him.

IF J. J. McCardy is so competent in managing the public business why couldn't he run a little one horse grocery with success? He must either admit that he could not manage a little grocery, or accept the charge that he failed in order to euchre his brother-in-law who was his partner. Incompetent or a rascal. He can accept which horn of the dialemma he prefers, and the people will soon vote him a leave of absence to think about it.

JINGO BLAINE, like his redoubtable confederate Ben. Butler has a lightning calculator in his aristocratic palace car retinue. This wonderful person makes his solemn "davy" that Blaine visited forty-eight counties in Ohio, spoke in seventy cities, and at a moderate "estimate" saw 1,500,000 people. Of course this was big thing, and by the process Blaine succeeded in cutting down the Republican majority to less than a third of that given Garfield. It is rather remarkable Blaine does not remain in Ohio. He did so well he should not "dodge," or desert his post.

MR. GILFILLAN comes down from Minneapolis almost every day to beg votes in St. Paul. The people of St. Paul have not forgotten that he entered into a conspiracy to steal the capital away from St. Paul when the state house was burned. It comes with a very bad grace for Mr. Gilfillan to ask support in St. Paul. On sawdust, capitol removal or any other scheme hostile to St. Paul in the legislature, Mr. J. B. Gilfillan always stood as our unrelenting foe. He can count upon a whole shoal of reciprocal ice bergs in St. Paul.

THE return of Rev. S. G. Smith to the pastorate of the First Methodist church of this city is a welcome appointment, not only to the church immediately interested, but to our citizens generally. But for the itineracy system of the M. E. church, it is not likely that Mr. Smith would, even for a brief period, have engaged in other labor, but a year or two in other work enables him to return to the church, more endeared than ever by the absence. Mr. Smith preaches his first, or what might be termed his welcoming sermon upon the return, to-morrow morning at 10:30.

THE expressions of opposition to the reelection of J. J. McCardy as county auditor, are irrespective of party and well nigh universal. He has had a little strength on the fictitious claim of superior qualifications, but it is now understood that whatever of merit there is in the conduct of the office is entirely due to subordinates. Mr. McCardy devotes very little personal attention to public business, but occupies his time in real estate operations, using his official position to obtain pointers for trade. Let a citizen call at the auditor's office and seek any information concerning real estate, and he will soon learn from the arrogant and insulting McCardy that the county auditor's office is simply a personal real estate shop.

PASSING along Third street we dropped into a fashionable tailoring establisment and found that the proprietor had just received a bill of imported goods amounting to $752, and we were informed that the duties on the same, and which he had paid, amounted to $460, or something over sixty per cent. Before the war the duty on such goods was thirty-five per cent., but in order to raise more money to meet the increased expenses, the duty was raised. Now after twenty years of peace under the Republican party we are still paying war duties. If this extra charge went to the laboring men of the country, or even to our manufacturers, it would be all right, but about twenty five per cent. of it is in excess of the want of the government and is an unjust and unnecessary charge upon all who use clothes made from the goods referred to. Such is the result of the high protection of the Republican party.

THE Detroit *Free Press* takes the view of the result that is adopted by the thoughtful candid men of all parties.

> There is little ground in the result for Democratic disappointment, though the work of the the campaign would undoubtedly have been lightened had Ohio cut loose from her traditional Republicanism. There is no ground whatever for Democratic discouragement. Ohio has never been counted in the Cleveland column, and there is not a single state in that column where the result is at all imperiled by the result in Ohio. The Democratic cause is as just as ever; the candidate of the Republican party is the same shifty, tricky jobber, whose public record and his own letters proclaim him unfit for the high office for which he has procured the nomination. It would be an insult to American intelligence and American honesty to believe for a moment that any result in any state election can reconcile the people to such a man as their chief magistrate. Certainly the result in Ohio cannot.

Really the Ohio result is an encouragement to all the friends of Honest government.

McSWEENEY'S CASE.

In the GLOBE of yesterday morning was published the touching letter of D. McSweeney, whose experience in British prisons would touch a heart of adamantine rock, but it had no effect upon James G. Blaine, who heeded not the appeals of Mr. McSweeney or his wife, nor even condescended to reply to or notice them. Mr. McSweeney was thrown into prison on the 2d of June, and in the following December he wrote to his wife,

> I have to keep moving about continually in my narrow space to keep from freezing. You must know how dreadful it is to be locked up eighteen hours a day in this cold, damp climate, without any fire, and, worse still, we are compelled to stand or walk about for five hours in the open air, in a damp, muddy yard, ankle deep in water, and then return to our cold cells, trembling with cold.

Mr. McSweeney had committed no offense, was guilty of nothing under the sun but seeking his native isle, under medical advice for the benefit of his impaired health. He has just arrived in this country, and on Sunday last was seen by one of the editors of the New York *Herald*, to whom he said:

> "I came here of my own accord and unsolicited, and for the sole purpose of using my utmost endeavors among the people of my nationality to defeat the election of Blaine. I am late in the field, I know, but I shall only work with the more determination to show the Irish-American citizens of this country that Blaine is no friend of theirs. His talk to the contrary is only base trickery to catch votes. * * * I mean my story shall be known to every Irish-American throughout this broad country."

The case of McSweeney is not the only one in which the cruel indifference of Blaine was the cause of great injustice and personal suffering. Boynton, Walsh, and others, appealed to him but he repelled and denied them all. It is a monstrous insult to every Irish-American to ask him to support this hideous aristocratic oppressor of the poor and suffering, and the true sons of Erin's beloved isle will not be found cringing beneath the Blaine banner, for they know only too well, in the burning words of the wronged McSweeney that "Mr. Blaine is no friend of theirs."

RED SUNSETS.

It is not likely that heated politicians in their fierce conflicts during the Presidential year are painting the sky red. Hence we must look to some other cause for the red sunsets. Last year the illuminated red sunsets caused a great deal of speculation, and not a little excitement. Scientists were put to their bent in assigning causes for the phenomenon, but their speculations and guesses were widely variant, inasmuch that it was very clear that profound scientists knew nothing about it, and like Samson, with the loss of his locks, were as weak as common men. Perhaps the most generally received theory was that the last year's September terrible earthquakes in Java produced the phenomenon, by throwing up ashes. The theory was that the immense volcanic forces threw the resultant dust of the volcanic action high into the upper atmospheric regions, and floating over the wide areas of thousands of miles, the rays of the setting sun by reflection produced the illuminated sunsets.

As far fetched as that theory was, many scientists accepted it. But the fact that the red sunsets again appear after a period of a year, explodes this theory, for the Javan earthquake ashes could hardly remain suspended for a year in the atmosphere to again reproduce the unwonted phenomenon. The theory that ashes came over from the other side of the globe to permeate our atmosphere with illuminating possibilities was hardly as brilliant as the sunsets themselves. The red sunsets have come again, not perhaps quite as brilliant as those of last year, but yet noticable for their phenomonal appearance and their deeply glowing tints. Some are inclined to refer these appearances to electrical action, and this theory is rather more likely to be correct than the exploded one of the Java ashes. Scientists at best are at fault. Their conjectured theories rest only on the merest guess-work. The most, rational theory is that we know nothing reliable (except to refer them to a divine origin) of the cause of the luminous twilights that glow in beauty nightly in the western horizon, and attract the wonder and admiration. The poet says of the Stars, they are

> "Forever singing as they shine,
> The hand that made us is divine,"

and the same hand that gives the glittering stars, gives also, the entrancingly fascinating, luminous evening twilights.

TARIFF ROBBERY.

Mr. Blaine and his magnetic followers, Steve Elkins, Dorsey, Gould, Field and a few lesser lights, insist that the tariff is the issue. Glad would they be if public attention could be diverted from his rotten record. Mr. Blaine, although a man who has traded with rascals and placed his official powers against their money, cannot but blush at the fragrant record he has made, which confronts him at every corner and on all occasions. With a conscience wrecked on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, with a body almost prostrated by Bright's disease, without hope in this or the next world, Mr. Blaine would be an object of sincere pity were he to seek retirement in the pine woods of Maine. But this physical and moral wreck must needs wave his soiled plume on a hippodroming tour through the United States, vainly begging for votes to secure his election to the most honored position in the world. In this capacity he is a proper subject for criticism.

He wants to make the tariff the issue of the campaign. The Democratic party would accept of it as a side issue if Blaine and his followers were to confine themselves to the truth in its discussion. They charge the Democratic party with being free traders, and then proceed to inform those who will listen that free trade is just what England wants in order to enable her people to flood this country with their articles manufactured by pauper labor and thus bring our working men to their level. This is a lie, but it does appear that this, on the part of Republicans, is a campaign conducted by liars from Blaine, the standard bearer down to his humblest follower.

The Pennsylvania Independent Republicans say:

> "With respect to the tariff we in no way recognize that protection is at stake in the present canvass in the sense which the Republican managers would have us believe.
>
> "The utterances of both parties in their respective platforms are so nearly identical that there can be found no definite contention between them. Besides, the power of the executive to determine the revenue legislation of the country is too remote to render this a controlling factor in a Presidential canvass. The decision rests with Congress, and the intelligent voter can have no difficulty in separating his Congressional from his Electoral ticket and in thus satisfying his convictions in both directions."

Although the utterances are very nearly alike yet there is a marked difference. Both parties favor a tariff for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the government. At this point there is a divergence. The Republican party wants a tariff so high that not only the necessary revenue will be raised, but also a surplus of one hundred millions annually. This surplus is raised by burdensome taxation. It is of no benefit to the producer nor to the consumer, but is taken out of the pockets of the laboring men of the country and stored away in the treasury of the United States. The effect of this is seen in the reduction of the currency, consequent scarcity and hard times. This is the cause of the suspension of so many of our industrial interests. This is the reason why there are more than three hundred thousand idle men in the country. If you want steady work and good wages vote for Cleveland and have the tariff reduced, and you will soon hear the busy flail of activity and enterprise all over the land.

LET WORKING MEN READ FOR THEMSELVES.

There is not a single Republican meeting from Maine to California at which Republican orators fail to speak of the prosperity of the country. They declare that work is plenty and wages good, owing to the high protective tariff policy so urgently and earnestly advocated by the leaders of their party.

Heavy taxation which comes to us all, under the high tariff, is crippling our industrial interests, throwing operatives out of employment and reducing men, women and children to the necessity of begging for bread, and if continued, by the election of Blaine, must result in financial ruin to the entire country. Men of brains think of this before you consent to vote for a man whose policy will take the bread away from your wives and children. Here are a few of the suspensions which have taken place within the last few weeks. These are reproduced to show how near the verge of financial ruin we have approached. The only way to escape is by voting for Cleveland and Hendricks.

HOW THE RECORD BELIES THE REPUBLICAN BOAST OF PROSPEROUS TIMES.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Republican orators and newspapers have rung the changes upon the prosperity of the country under Republican rule until I have grown disgusted. They talk by the hour to prove, that manufactures have been fostered and supported; that the workingmen are receiving good wages, and that through the wisdom of a Republican administration the horn of plenty has been emptied upon the land. Their show of prosperity is a sham; their love for the workingman a pretense. Fellow workmen read the following significant exhibit of business depression clipped from one issue of an industrial paper. Surely a change of parties could not make matters worse. It might improve them:

READING, Pa.—The Reading cotton factory, which, after six weeks of idleness, started operations last Monday week, will close again next Saturday.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—It is pretty certain that a general shut down will soon be ordered. The stock on hand is now nearly sixty thousand pieces, and, with no prospect of immediate improvement in the market, there seems to be no way out of the difficulty except to stop production.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Geddes iron works have gone into the hands of a receiver.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The strike of the employees of Oliver Brothers & Phillips' Southside iron mills against a 12½ per cent. reduction, was fairly begun to-day. The 3,000 men are idle. The two mills are the life of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, as $100,000 is distributed to the employees monthly.

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Allandale cotton mill in this city will close to-morrow night for a few weeks' suspension and will subsequently be operated only on half time. This movement is due to the dullness of the market.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Westinghouse Brake company is running its shops on half time. Nearly all the industrial establishments in this vicinity are doing the same. The green bottle houses of Thomas Wightman, D. H. Chambers and several others are still shut down, and if the present depression continues in window glass it is likely a number of window glass works will shut down. Prices are unremunerative and there is no demand.

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass.—The Chicopee Manufacturing company at the Falls begin running on three-quarters time Monday. They run 70,000 spindles and 1,850 looms.

WARWICK, R. I.—The Natic cotton mills (B. B. & R. Knight) will shut down for an indefinite period, probably several weeks. They have 80,000 spindles.

QUIDNICK, R. I.—The Quidnick Manufacturing company, cotton goods manufacturers, closed their mills last Saturday night for two or three weeks. Run 32,000 spindles and 750 looms.

SACO, Me.—The York Manufacturing company, employing 42,800 spindles, shut down last Saturday for two weeks.

LOWELL, Mass.—Beginning Monday the Appleton Manufacturing company will run on three-quarters time, running forty-five hours per week, shutting down entirely on Saturday.

LEWISTOWN, Me.—The Lewiston Corporation, which was shut down during the month of August, closed one mill last Saturday for an indefinite period.

WOONSOCKET MILLS, R. I.—The Ballou Mill, shirtings and print-cloths, which has been stopped for repairs the past three months, will not start up its machinery until after November 1. They run 12,000 spindles and 250 looms.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—It is reported, says the Springfield *Union*, that the Bel Air Mill Corporation is to shut down. The mill employs about 200 hands, and for them, at the near approach of winter, to be suddenly thrown out of employment would be indeed hard. There is no doubt among those who are familiar with the affairs of the corporation that it will continue running no longer than until it uses up the stock now on hand.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Everett mills, employing 35,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, will shut down to night for a week or longer.

The Atlantic mills will shut down for two weeks, commencing Oct. 13.

READING, Pa.—The Reading Cotton mills, employing 16,000 spindles and 372 looms, are to be closed for one month.

EXETER, N. H.—The Exeter Manufacturing company announces that they will run their mills eight hours a day.

HOUSATONIC, Mass.—The Monument mill No. 1 has shut down for a few weeks in order to make repairs.

WARREN, Mass.—Sayles, Owen & Co's woolen mills have shut down.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The woolen mills are arranging a shut down movement.

THE GENIUS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Professor Marsh of Lafayette College remarks: "Our government is a representative democracy. We call it a government of the people—it is really a government of the majority. In our day, tyranny of the majority is worse than the tyranny of one man or a few men, because it has no restraint." In theory in an elective government majorities rule. Ours is an elective government. But practically minorities rule. If majorities may become more odiously tyrannical than a despotism or an oligarchy, how much more hateful is the rule of a minority? When a minority dominates a majority, the true genius and interest of an elective government is overslaughed. The rule of a minority practically establishes a tyrany over the majority, and is, therefore, at war with the benefits due to the exercise of a popular franchise, or universal suffrage.

In the election of a Republican candidate for the Presidency, there is not when all the states voted with the exception of Grant's second term a single instance in which the incumbent, beginning with Lincoln, has received a majority of the votes of the American people. By the cumbersome, convoluted machinery of the electoral college, the people are not permitted to vote directly for a Presidential candidate, but they are compelled to vote for electors, who choose the President. This is the product of the old, scheming, aristocratic, monarchical Federal party, which was in the ascendant when the national constitution was framed. This arrangement makes it possible for the electoral college to make choice of a man for the Presidency who has only received a minority of the popular vote.

Thus the minority tyrannizes over the just rights of the people, and a man is installed as President in defiance of a majority of the votes.

The spirit and genius o[illegible]ism demanded that the choice of President should be removed as far as possible from the "common" people, and, as "His Excellency" was in the Federal eye a sort of royal personage, he must be chosen by a select oligarchical body of electors. This scheme not only allows the placing of a minority candidate in the Presidential chair, but it has in one instance enabled the minority to steal the Presidency itself.

This wretched old Federal machinery of the electoral college, which assumes that a Presidential candidate is of too sublime a character to come in direct contact with the "common people," by receiving their direct votes ought to be abolished, and instead of a royal Senate, or college of Nobles, called electors, being permitted to chose a a President, the people themselves, should be alllowed to choose their own National Executive.

The boasted Republican majority of ten or less thousand in the late Ohio election is no majority at all. The state ticket is elected by only a plural vote, and not by a majority. It may be safely stated that James G. Blaine can never receive a majority of the votes in Ohio, and if he carries the state at all, it will be through the plural machinery of the electoral college.

If the ghosts of the old Federalists could arise to-day, they would not think Jingo Blaine too sacred a character to be voted for directly by the people, and would declare in favor of abolishing their very dignified electoral college, and favor giving the choice of President directly to the people. "Major" Blaine can never receive a majority of the votes of Ohio or the nation for President, so badly is he stained with the tattoo embelishments of dishonesty, untruthfulness, and general unworthiness.

Congress ought at once, and especially a Democratic congress, to submit amendments to the constitution, abolishing the electoral college, and giving the people the privilege (and a just and sacred one it is) of casting their ballots directly, and by name, for the candidate of their choice for President.

Supplementary to the above is here appended the popular vote for presidential candidates, showing the working of the electoral college in placing minority candidates in the presidential chair.

Prior to 1824 under the old Federal system, which removed the august Presidential office far away from the people, there was no popular vote cast, even for electors, the college of electors being chosen by the legislatures of the several states.

In 1824 the choice of presidential electors was submitted to a popular vote for the first time, and in the "scrub race" for the presidency in that year, John Quincy Adams had 105,321; Jackson 155,872; Clay 46,587; Crawford 44,282. Jackson had a majority 50,551 over Adams, and the combined vote showed a majority against him of 141,420. There being no choice by the popular vote Adams was elected by the House of Representatives, an alleged coalition having been formed between him and Clay, by which Clay's friends were to give Adams the Presidency, which of right belonged to Jackson, by reason of his larger vote, and Adams in turn was to make Clay secretary of state. The compact was fulfilled. Adams became president and Clay secretary of state.

In 1828 Jackson had 647,231; Adams 509,097. Jackson's majority 138,134.

In 1832, Jackson had 687,502, Clay 530,189; and 33,108 for Floyd and Wirt combined—Jackson's majority over all 124,205.

In 1836, Van Buren had 761,549; the combined vote for Harrison, White, Webster and Maguire 736,656. Van Buren's majority over all 24,893.

In 1840 Harrison had 1,275,017, Van Buren 1,128,703. James G. Birney 7,059, Harrison's majority over all 139,256.

In 1844 Polk had 1,337,243; Clay 1,299,068 Birney 62,300; Polk over Clay 38,175. Polk less than the combined vote 24,125. Polk was a minority president.

In 1848 Taylor had 1,360,101; Cass 1,220,544; Van Buren (Free Soil) 291,263. Taylor over Cass 139,577. Taylor less than the combined vote of all others 151,706. Taylor was a minority president.

In 1852 Pierce had 1,601,147; Scott 1,386,578; Hale (Free Soil) 156,149, Pierce over all 58,747.

In 1856 Buchanan had 1,838,169; Fremont 1,341,264; Fillmore (Know Nothing) 874,534; Buchanan over Fremont 496,905; Buchanan less than combined vote of others 377,629. Buchanan was a minority President.

Lincoln in 1860 had 1,866,352; Douglas 1,375,157; Breckenridge 845,763; Bell 589,581. Lincoln less than Douglas and Breckenridge combined 354,568. Lincoln less than the combined vote of all others 944,149. Lincoln was a minority President.

Lincoln in 1864 had 2,216,067, McClellan 1,808,725; (the eleven Confederate states not voting) Lincoln's majority 408,342.

Grant in 1868 had 3,015,071; Seymour 2,709,613. (The eleven Confederate states not voting.) Grant's majority 305,458.

In 1872 Grant had 3,597,070; Greeley 2,834,079; O'Connor 29,408; Black 5,608. Grant's majotity 729,975.

In 1876 Hayes had 4,034,015; Tilden 4,284,885; Cooper 81,740; Smith 9,522; scattering 2,636. Tilden's majority over Hayes 250,935. Tilden's majority over the entire popular vote cast 157,037. Hayes less than the combined vote of others 344,833. Hayes was a minority President. Tilden who received the popular majority was cheated out of the Presidency, by the fraudulent combination under the electoral college system.

In 1880 Garfield had 4,449,053; Hancock 4,442,035; Weaver 307,306; scattering 12,576. Garfield over Hancock 7,018. Garfield less than the combined vote of others 313,864. Garfield was a minority President.

Of the Presidents, Adams, Federalist; Polk, Democrat; Taylor, Whig; Buchanan Democrat; Lincoln, Hayes and Garfield, Republicans, did not when elected receive a majority of the popular vote.

In Lincoln's last term and Grant's first term, the eleven Confederate states did not vote. Grant for his last term when all the states voted, received a majority of the popular vote.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

MR. ANDREW LANG, who has recently become the English editor of *Harper's Magazine* makes his first appearance in it as a prose contributor in a paper on Sydney Smith, to appear in the November number. As a Scotchman he resents pleasantly the Canon's assertion that it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head, and that Scotland is only the knuckle-bone of England; and he goes on to show that Sydney Smith was not simply "our most remarkable buffoon," but a man of great and courageous eloquence, and a strong influence in political progress.

PHILADELPHIA *Times:* Adam Forepaugh, the famous showman, was married last Tuesday to Miss Mary G. Tallman, of this city, by the Rev. George A. Latimer, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church. The marriage was not made public until yesterday, when a marriage notice was published in the newspapers. The bride is said to be very pretty and is only twenty years of age. She has for a number of years lived with her mother in one of Mr. Forepaugh's houses, on Brown street. The marriage was a surprise to all the friends of the showman. Mr. Forepaugh is now fifty-four years old.

COL. W. H. H. WATERS, of Portland, Oregon, one of the founders of the Republican party, a member of the convention that nominated Lincoln, an ex-member of the Republican National committee, ex-member of the Senate of Nebraska for four years, editor of the Oregon *Statesman, Post* and *Bulletin* and a Republican Federal office-holder, publishes a letter in the *Standard* to-day renouncing the Republican party and proclaiming for Cleveland, and there is great commotion in the Republican party thereat.

PRESIDENTS John Taylor and George Q. Cannon, leaders of the Mormon church, repudiate ths statements telegraphed from New York that the Mormon church has appropriated money to aid in the election of the Democratic Presidential ticket, for which certain considerations were to be given in return. They assert that the statements have no foundation whatever in fact. In fact the Mormons are for Blaine. He is their style of man.

MR. CURTIS, in the *Easy Chair* of the November *Harper's*, suggests pleasantly, by the return to old-time subjects, that the excitements and turmoil of a Presidential campaign come, after a while, to an end. He discourses delightfully of foreign travel and Italian opera, and other *dolce far niente* topics, in agreeable contrast with the political heat of "chill October" days.

CHARLES READ's posthumous manuscripts reveal that Dion Boucicault has stolen everything he could lay hands on, but Charles kindly adds that Shakespeere and Moliere did the same thing, and it is believed that this kind of kleptomania afflicts the entire dramatic family, excepting Elliott Barnes, who is only a boarder and hardly belongs to the family.

NEW YORK *World:* The *Tribune* is now in its glory. It has an Irishman whom it can abuse and blackguard without stint. Daniel McSweeny, the victim of English brutality and Blaine's neglect, affords the *Tribune* a fine opportunity for the display of its old-time anti-Irish vituperation.

NEW YORK *World:* If Mr. Roosevelt had not last winter sold out to Johnny O'Brien and betrayed the cause of reform, people might be more surprised than they are that he has now sold out to Blaine and betrayed the cause of honesty.

IT is not once in twenty cases that one of the police justices of New York city will let a prisoner say a word in his own defense. He is convicted on the officers testimony, and no attempt made to bring out the facts.

DETROIT *Free Press:* Mr. Blaine may be in the most robust of health, but as every one could see for himself yesterday, he conceals the fact from every observer of his pale, haggard face.

A FRENCH mother is credited with saying: "I could wish my daughters no worse luck than to wish for them to marry handsome men." This probably tickles all you homely fellows.

KING ALFONSO is in poor health, but he won't stand it to have a subject slap him on the back and call out: "Eh! old boy, you've got to go light on your toddy and keep better hours!"

THE number of Quakers in the United States is put down at 100,000, but not over half of them are square Quakers. The rest cheat in horse trades and water their cider.

MISS PERCIVAL, at whose villa in Cannes the Duke of Albany died, has been made, by Queen Victoria, a lady-in-waiting to the Douchess of Albany.

JOSH BILLINGS has returned to his New York residence from Saratoga driving his own nags, Tom and Jerry, and having a party of eight friends for coach ballast.

MARK TWAIN has had his bust reproduced in bronze, at a cost of nearly $1,200. His aim was to secure the sole possession of a work of art, and he's hit it.

ARMOUR, the Chicago pork man, has lately taken to art and is willing to pay any price for a painting with a red sky in it.

Democratic County Committee.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Will you please announce the following as the "Ramsey County Democratic committee" for the ensuing year, namely:

Edmund Rice, Jr., chairman, P. T. Kavanagh, C. S. Cumings, R. T. O'Connor, F.X. Gravel, Louis Fischer, Jacob Stadfeldt, Ansel Oppenheim, P.H. Thornton, William Hamm, W. H. Cook, Octave Savard, John C. McCarthy, Eugene A. Hendrickson and Paul Labord. And oblige, yours very truly,

J. B. OLIVIER,
Chairman late Dem. Co. Convention.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Interview with Oliver Gibbs, U. S. Commissioner for Minnesota.

The Exposition to Surpass in Size And Grandeur, Any One Heretofore Held.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr., U. S. commissioner for Minnesota for the New Orleans exhibition was in the city yesterday, and calling at the GLOBE office gave some interesting particulars of the work being done to insure this to be the greatest and most successful exhibition ever made in any country. Mr. Gibbs brought with him a block map of the city of New Orleans, showing the site of the exhibition and the facilities of reaching it by river and rail. He also had colored lithographs of all the buildings which, however, have been described in these columns before. The main building, it will be remembered, will be larger than any building ever erected for exhibition purposes even surpassing the famous Crysta Palace of London, and besides this there will be seven other immense structures one of the principal being that for the United States and states exhibits covering an area of over five hundred thousand feet. Mr. Gibbs says that with all the liberal provision made for exhibitors it is found that the buildings will not be large enough to accomodate all who have applied for space unless some additional provision is made.

To give some idea how much more colossal the New Orleans will be than the centennial at Philadelphia, it is sufficient to mention that while the latter required 2,200 horse power to work the machinery, the exhibition at New Orleans will require 6,000 horse power. Exhibits from Minnesota will be made collectively and individually, the former being arranged under about twenty classes and giving a complete illustration of the natural resources, the industries and the social condition of the state. Under the first head, agriculture, an elaborate and complete collection of all agricultural products of the state will be made and will form a magnificent display. The second division includes geology, mineralogy, flora and fauna. This will include rocks, building stone, specimen soils, clays of all kinds and articles manufactured from them, economical woods and ornamental trees. The horticultural display will contain wild and cultivated fruits grown in the state, the "Wealthy" apple taking the place of honor among the latter because it originated in the state; 100 bushels of this excellent fruit will be sent down.

One of the most attractive departments will be that of the state fish commission in which specimens of every variety of fish found in the state will be shown. Another department will contain specimens of birds and native quadrupeds put up by skilled naturalists, so as to give them as well as art can their natural surroundings. Fletcher Williams will be there in force with his relics and curiosities and historical collection. Another very attractive feature will be "exhibits of lake and summer resorts," prepared by Charles Hallock, of Minneapolis. It will contain a party of immigrants with the "Red river cart" life-like scenes among the Indians; the dog train. Indian camp, with real Indians dressed in their native, picturesque costumes, the warriors in their paint and feathers, and the squaws and children about their camp avocations. But, after all, the gem of the whole exhibition will be the woman's department. Mr. Bailey, who accompanied the commissioner, stated that already there were over 500 ladies, who had asked for space to exhibit, and he is in receipt of from eight to twelve letters daily in reference to this department. He says that the fine arts will be splendidly represented in this department; painting on China, rustic crockery, on wood, silk, velvet, as well as subjects from the easel, needle work of all kinds including tapestry, embroidery and fine lace, work from the convents, work from the cottage, work from the drawing room and work from the studio will all be represented. The latter will contain some very valuable paintings, etchings and sculpture. The ladies of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Mr. Bailey says, have responded most enthusiastically to the invitations to exhibit as have also ladies from other parts of the state.

Among the private exhibits from the state will be found the principal manufacturers, such is the St. Paul Terra Cotta Lumber company, McLaughlan, Sheldon & Co., Owatonna; Hubbard Hammock and Chair company, Sauk Centre; Goldberg & Campbell, Medicated Vapor Bath company, Minneapolis; North Star Woollen mills, Minneapolis; E. E. Luse (car couplers) Wadena; Minneapolis Furniture company; Mankato Cement company; Mankato Preserving company; Mankato Linseed Oil company; Mankato Carriage company, Northwestern Car and Manufacturing company, Stillwater; Brick company, Artificial Stone company, St. Paul; and many others. Of perishable articles sufficient will be taken down in refrigerators and kept in cold storage so as to change the exhibits as they become unfit for show. Mr. C. E. Marvin, superintenpent of dairy exhibits, has been offered all the refrigerator cars that may be needed, free of charge and mileage. In this connection it should also be stated that the Northern Pacific railroad has generously offered to carry all exhibits free from any point from Puget Sound to St. Paul, delivering them at New Orleans, and taking them back after the exhibition closes without charge. There are many features connected with the Minnesota exhibits of great interest, which have not been noticed, but for which there will be found an opportunity before the 1st of December, the day for opening what promises to be the greatest exhibition of industries the world ever saw.

HARD GLOVES TO A FINISH.

Barnes and McAlpine to Fight Within Fifty Miles of St. Paul on Nov. 2.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 17, 1884.—The following articles of agreement have been entered into by John S. Barnes, of St. Paul, Minn., and Thomas McAlpine, of New York:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to fight a fair stand-up fight, with small, hard gloves to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules to govern. Said match to be for two hundred (200) dollars per side, and all the gate receipts, together with the battle money, after deducting all necessary expenses, to be paid to the winner of the match. The battle grounds shall be located within fifty miles of St. Paul. The men to be in the ring between 3 and 4 p. m., on Nov. 2, 1884. Either man failing to put in an appearance in the ring, at the time herein stipulated, to forfeit claim to the battle money. The sum of $50 is now placed in the hands of the sporting editor of the Daily GLOBE, who is chosen temporary stake holder. The second deposite of $150 shall be placed in the hands of the final stake holder on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22 inst., between the hours of 8 and 10 p. m. At which time the said final stake holder shall be named. The final deposit of $200 shall be placed in the hands of the stake holder on Thursday, 30th October, 1884, between the hours of 8 p. m. and 12 m., either parties failing to make good their final deposit or comply with any of the conditions of the within agreement, to forfeit all claim to the stakes. In pursuance of the above we hereby attach our names,

JOHN S. BARNES.
TOM MCALPINE.

[illegible] MORRIS. } Witnesses.
W. G. CORLING. }

The St. Paul Musical Society.

The (old) St. Paul Musical society was established early in the '60s and for near a score of years gave annually its four season concerts, playing only the most classic instrumental music, interspersed with two or more vocal or instrumental solos. Several winters have now passed without the society doing any active work. Yesterday afternoon there was a full attendance of the members for the purpose of holding the annual election, which resulted in the re-election of all the old officers and committees. The members are about equally divided as to whether the society shall resume active operations, disband, or remain in *statu quo.*

RUSKIN's poetic soul is harrowed up by the clatter of a modern mowing machine, and out of considerations for his feelings one of his country house neighbors has his adjoining fields mown with the old-fashioned scythe.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice President,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Minnesota Electors.

At Large—J. F. Norrish, Dakota county; C. H. Lienau, Ramsey county.
First District—August Peterson, of Freeborn.
Second District—Thomas E. Bowen, of Brown.
Third District—George D. Du Toit, of Carver.
Fourth District—David Cochran, of Wright.
Fifth District—E. M. Wright, of Otter Tail.

For Congress.

First District—A. Bierman.
Second District—J. J. Thornton.
Third District—Ignatius Donnelly.
Fourth District—O. C. Merriman.
Fifth District—L. L. Baxter.

Ramsey County Ticket.

District Judge—WESCOTT WILKIN.
Probate Judge—W. B. McGRORTY.
Sheriff—GEO. J. MITSCH.
Auditor—JAMES O'BRIEN.
County Commissioner, City—JAMES KING.
County Commissioner, City—MARTIN BRUGGEMANN.
County Commissioner, Country — DANIEL O'CONNOR.
Superintendent of Schools — DANIEL MURPHY.
County Surveyor—HENRY S. POTTS.

LEGISLATIVE.

First Ward—GILBERT OLSON.
Second and Sixth Wards—C. H. LIENAU.
Third Ward—R. L. GORMAN.
Fourth Ward, First and Fourth Precincts—R A. SMITH.
Fourth Ward, Second, Third and Fifth Precincts—ANSEL OPPENHEIM.
Fifth Ward—J. J. LEMON.
Country—E. A. HENDRICKSON.

BIG JAW.

The Term Applies More to the Pargraphist than the Innocent Bovine.

For some time back the public press has been excited over the health and condition of our flocks and herds, and many months ago the GLOBE showed the necessity of the appointment of a competent inspector of meat right here in St. Paul. At the time alluded to it was plainly shown that our citizens had not so much to fear from the importation of diseased cattle as diseased meat. It was demonstrated that from the very surroundings of the stock yards that the sale of diseased cattle could hardly be carried on extensively, and that the butchers themselves were interested in purchasing healthy, well conditioned animals. It is true there are always some men who are willing to risk reputation and even liberty for more than honest legitimate gain and hence considerable quantities of meat were shipped here and sold from the districts which were known to be suffering from cattle disease. At the time when Texas fever and foot and mouth disease were driving whole herds of cattle to the slaughter houses in Kansas City and to the Chicago markets, to the former the diseased ones and to the latter those which could pass inspection but which might be stricken down at any moment. At this time it was proved that no disease existed in the northwest—in Montana, Dakota or Minnesota. But latterly the matter has come up again and more seriously so far as the northwest is concerned for now our own herds are more than suspected and actually charged with being afflicted. The charge comes from our neighbors across the border who have laid an embargo upon cattle from the states on account of disease. But the GLOBE does not and never did believe that disease exists to any extent in these northern regions among cattle. There will be an occasional instance of big jaw and "swelled head," and now and then an animal when slaughtered and dressed will disclose flesh tumors, hence the necessity of an inspector. But, infectious disease certainly does not exist in this district. The GLOBE has a member of its staff visit the stock yards daily, who is as good a judge of cattle as most people, and who would detect foot and mouth disease and most other epidemics in a moment, and if there had been any such he would have reported them after his inspection of the yards. On one occasion he thought he noticed signs of foot disease in an Iowa steer, but there was no dribbling from the mouth and on close inspection it was found that the tenderness of the foot arose from injury.

But to make surety doubly sure, yesterday a GLOBE reporter was detailed to make an investigation and interview all persons around the stock yards likely to be able to give any information on the subject. The result was confirmatory of the position taken by the GLOBE that no epidemic exists in the districts from which the cattle are shipped ordinarily into this market.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the stock yards, Messrs. Cunningham and Haas, Mr. Robins, Mr. Kent, Mr. Laley, and a number of others who certainly know, for they are daily at the yards and critically scrutinize the cattle there every day, and they are honorable reliable men, add to them Inspector Cole and they all confirm the opinion expressed months ago by the GLOBE. The facts gathered were these: Out of 50,000 Montana steers shipped into these yards not more than half a dozen, certainly not over ten were suffering from big jaw or any other disease. That superintendent Sullivan permits no diseased animal to be removed from the yards to the abattoirs. Animals with big jaw or any other disease shipped in have to be shipped out again as they came in, by the cars. Montana cattle sold in the yards have realized better prices than native stock, which shows that they were better animals and in better condition. As instances the following recent sales are given: 180 head Montana steers at $4.30; 100 head Montana cows and heifers, $4.12½; 60 cows and heifers, $4.12½; 38 at $3.75; 20 at $4.35. It will be seen that these prices are higher than native stock, Minnesota steers selling from $3.75 to $4.10; cows and heifers from $3 to $3.25. The only occassion in which diseased cattle were removed from the yard was the time when Saunders had the "big jaws" slaughtered, and these he removed surreptitiously from the yards.

There is no doubt that an unsound animal occasionally finds its way into the yards. For instance, only a short time since a certain scalper bought a fat hog suffering from measles and took it over to the abattoirs and asked to have it slaughtered and dressed, and Mr. Perkins refused to have anything to do with it. It was finally slaughtered and sent to the rendering works. Everybody at the stock yards think that the appointment of a good, honest and competent inspector of cattle and meat would be an excellent thing, but they are also unanimous in the opinion that any one except a practical butcher, veterinary surgeon of good standing, or experienced expert would be worse than useless.

An Inquest on Monday.

Dr. Hurst, who is acting as coroner, intended to hold an inquest yesterday over the remains of the man who was found dead on the track of the river division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road on Thursday night, but he found it impossible to do so for the reason that all the witnesses, who are railroad employes, have gone away on their trains and will not be back before Monday next. The hour for holding the inquest has not been determined upon, though it is probable that it will be held in the morning.

WHO WAS THE MAN?

The remains were not identified yesterday, although they were exposed to public view. A good many gazed upon them, but among the whole number not one could express an opinion as to who he was. The following is the letter referred to as having been found on the body of the deceased. It appears to have been written by someone at Morris:

MORRIS, July 29, 1884.—Wm. Harris, Esq., West St. Paul.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 28th received. Harvesting will probably commence in about a week or ten days, but I will not advise anybody to come up, or promise to give them, or secure work for them, nor cannot tell what wages will be. Yours respectfully, GEO. F. COGEL.

THE Boston *Herald* thinks that ex-Mayor Thompson's description of Blaine as "the most colossal liar of the nineteenth century" puts Thompson ahead of Beecher as a master of expression in calling him simply a "continental liar."