

EXCELSIOR.

The Democracy of New York City Solid for Cleveland and Hendricks.

None of the Factions to Do Any Trading with the Republicans.

Tammany Will Prove as True to the National Ticket as the Needle to the Pole.

Ex-Mayor Grace Nominated for Mayor of New York City by the Citizens' Convention.

The Immense Popularity of Gov. Hendricks in Indiana to Hold the State True to Democracy.

The People of Fort Wayne, Ind., Cheer for Cleveland and Hendricks While Blaine is Speaking.

Democratic Confidence in New York City.

New York, Oct. 20.—The political situation in New York City is of more importance to Democrats at this time than anything else. New York is a Democratic city from 40,000 to 60,000 on a square stand up and fight campaign and the state has never been carried by the Republicans when there was harmony in the Democratic ranks in the city. After six weeks of canvassing and political conferring and bulldozing between the warring factions, a result has finally been reached, and the situation can be intelligently discussed. The Tammany county ticket, headed by Hugh J. Grant for mayor, will stand. The county Democracy, Irving Hall and citizens' Democracy organizations have nominated ex-Mayor Grace for mayor. Now let us see the probable effect of these two Democratic tickets. Grant and Grace are both immensely wealthy, both men of the highest social position, business integrity and political honor. They are both personal friends of Gov. Cleveland, and will doubtless remain loyal to the presidential candidate. They will not submit to a deal that will lose Cleveland a vote. The two wings of the party will make a terrific fight and bring out every vote in the city. This will help Cleveland. There are 720 election precincts in New York City. Tammany will have fifty districts at each precinct and the other Democratic organizations ten. This will make eighteen Democratic workers at each precinct, or about 13,000 workers throughout the city. These men are paid from \$5 to \$10 for their services. Their first duty is to vote as soon as the polls are opened and to vote straight. Their next duty is to get in as many votes as they can for their ticket. This is an army of men. Mr. Grant and other candidates on the Tammany ticket will put up \$100,000 for campaign expenses. Nearly all this sum is already in the Tammany treasury. Ex-Mayor Grace and the candidates on the other Democratic ticket will also put up \$100,000 and increase it to \$500,000 if necessary. And in addition to this the Democratic state central committee has the Manning machine, will place an additional \$100,000 in the city where it will do the most good. Then the national Democratic committee propose to take a hand in the fight to the tune of another cool \$100,000. The Blainettes may manage to put up as large a sum, but it is extremely doubtful if they can do so. They must spend \$1,500,000 in Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and California. The local political situation is now in the best shape it could be for Cleveland. Had the county Democracy and Irving Hall endorsed the Tammany ticket it would have given grievous offense to the Independent Republicans, their press and a large number of regular Democrats, and might have cost Cleveland thousands of voters. As it is, nothing but treachery in Tammany hall can lose Cleveland any votes. Will Tammany hall endorse Hendricks for Cleveland at this time? I am firmly convinced that it will. A prominent and influential Indianan, a personal friend of Mr. Hendricks, called upon John Kelly yesterday afternoon.

In the course of the interview Mr. Kelly said: "When you return to Indiana I want you to say to Mr. Hendricks for me that Tammany Hall will prove as true to the national Democratic ticket as the needle to the pole. The charge that the hall proposes to sell out Cleveland by making a deal to elect our county ticket is infamously false. I have personally pledged my honor to Gov. Cleveland that he should have my earnest and cordial support, and he shall. Let them all say what they please, but I never violated my personal pledge in my life. There has been a wonderful movement developed in this city and state for Cleveland within the last two weeks. It is surprising. The Ohio election has only had the effect to stir up the Democrats and make them more determined. This state will go for Cleveland and Hendricks, and Tammany hall will contribute 50,000 votes to the next triumph. Say this to Mr. Hendricks for me, and tell him that he need have no fear of Tammany hall or the result in New York state."

Special Pension Agents' Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—By the middle of the week the army of pension agents who have done service in Ohio will have moved in Indiana. The tactics of these men, so advantageously employed in Ohio, are to be repeated. In each school district an agent is assigned, whose special duty is to hunt up Democratic applicants for pensions, and promise such if they vote the Republican ticket. Their application will be advanced out of its regular order and be speedily adjudicated. A full list of the Indiana applicants has already been prepared by the pension bureau in this city, and has been forwarded to the chief of the special examination division. This officer is now supposed to have moved from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, but this is a small part of the desperate programme to steal Indiana as was Ohio. All the cities in the state having over 20,000 inhabitants are to be overrun with deputy United States marshals to be imported from Kentucky. The men chosen for this duty will be desperadoes. They will be armed to the teeth with ball revolvers and razors and be specially drilled to use their weapons. It is now apparent that the Republican plan of campaign is to introduce the shotgun policy of the south into the northern states. The Republican managers fully realize the desperation of their cause if left to an honest verdict, and, fearful as they will be of a fair ballot and a free count, propose to steal the election, not by the machinery of an electoral commission, but rather by intimidation, violence and bloodshed. It is now generally believed by the Republican managers that Ohio is safely lodged in the Republican column, the calculation being that Blaine is 8,000 or 10,000 votes stronger in the state than was Robinson. The hope is that the Ohio Democrats will, under the discouraging influence of recent defeat, give up the state. This will enable the entire army of Republican henchmen and retainers to assault and debauch Indiana. This purpose of the enemy should be sufficient incentive to the Democrats to keep up the fight. In November next the army of the United States marshals can be used in Ohio. The Republicans realize full well that a contest in Ohio would result in the state being open to grave doubts as to the verdict. The recent so-called Republican victory is not inspiring enough to settle Ohio's vote two weeks hence.

Grace Nominated for Mayor by the Citizens' Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—At the citizens' meeting in the academy of music to-night Wm. R. Grace, predecessor of Mayor Edson, was nominated for mayor. The speakers included Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the State Zeitung, and Wm. A. Cole, of the Irish American.

Carl Schurz Converts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The lesson which Carl Schurz put into the Independent movement in this locality on Saturday night appears to be working with good effects already. The Independent Republicans are not numerically strong in Albany, but they wield a great influence. One of the leaders among them announced his conversion from the Blaine ranks only yesterday. This was Hon. Matthew Hale, who in 1853 ran as Republican candidate for supreme court justice in the Third judicial district. This district comprises about ten counties, including Albany county, and as the bulk of the vote is Democratic, Hale was beaten.

His objection to voting the Republican ticket is solely on account of Blaine's unfitness for the presidency. The independent movement in this region is evidently growing, and its proportions will be large by election day.

Reports from Butler's trip through this state shows that he is not meeting with the success that he expected. Curious crowds come to hear him and go away pleased with his plain talk and satisfied with having seen a man who is so noted, but when they come to gathering up the fruit even his followers have to confess he is not there. It would not be strange if he should hear of Butler pulling out of the campaign before election day.

There are a great many sore heads among the regular Republicans in Albany and New York, for the reason that they were led to believe the first horse of the state and national committees and to bet that Ohio had given 30,000 Republican majority. Of course they lost, and they are now bitterly denouncing their leaders. Some of those who were duped are among the best workers of the Republican party in the state.

Parsons' Certificate of Character.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—The exposure made by Gen. Wm. H. Parsons, of this city, of the collusion between Butler and Blaine, and the weak denial of that gentleman's charges by Butler, has created quite a stir in political circles here. Gen. Parsons is well known and highly esteemed in Baltimore. He is chairman of the Butler committee for Maryland. He was for some time a resident of Texas. He led a Texas brigade in the Confederate army, served from 1829 to 1871 as a member of the state senate, was appointed by Gen. Grant as commissioner of immigration from that state and was a Texas commissioner to the centennial exposition in Philadelphia. It is the impression of the Greenbackers in Baltimore that Gen. Parsons' exposure will lose Butler thousands of votes in New York and further evidences are hinted at. The feeling of indignation among the Baltimore laboring men at Butler's treachery is very intense. The scheme here has been largely backed by Republicans. The Day editorially says today:

"The story of the base deception and damning perjury of Benj. F. Butler is the most shocking feature of this already remarkable presidential canvass. Butler has denied that he was engaged in this nefarious scheme to deceive and sell out the laboring men of the United States, but his denial has not the manliness of a disclaimer and is largely devoted to abuse of the gentleman who has had the great courage to stand up and denounce the disgusting hypocrisie and demagoguery who has shamelessly entered into a compact to betray the workmen of the United States and to assist in putting into office a man whose dishonesty is notorious and whose position toward all men who live by the sweat of their brow entitles him to the burning contempt of laborers everywhere. This caps the climax of political rascality. A base conspiracy, and conspiracy it is, never existed. It is designed to elect Blaine by deceit and device, by fraud and false pretenses, and the scheme should receive denunciation at the hands of all honest and decent men."

Hendricks' Popularity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, the silver-tongued Democratic orator of that state, passed through Chicago this morning on his way to Wisconsin to spend two weeks in that state making speeches. He called at Democratic state headquarters, where he gave an account of the situation in Indiana. He said that Commissioner Dudley had been called there by the Republicans, and he would take all the machinery which Ohio was carried into that state. The local Republican managers would be superseded by men of wider experience, and a great amount of money was to be expended in making the state Republican. The bulk of this sum was to be used to buy up votes at the polls. A considerable sum also was to be utilized to give Democrats employment on the day of election and keep them from voting.

"Will these methods be successful in carrying Indiana for the Republicans?" Mr. Julian was asked.

"No, notwithstanding Dudley is second only to Dorsey as a corruptionist and purchaser of votes, the Democrats will carry Indiana, by a majority ranging from 8,000 to 15,000. The Democrats are fully alive to the Republican methods and are meeting them, but not after the manner of those who fight the devil with fire. Hendricks' popularity is immense. He carries with him a train of enthusiasm wherever he goes. He is the key to the situation in Indiana. There is no question at all as to Democratic success in the state."

Ohio Not Given Up.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] COLUMBUS, Oct. 20.—The Democratic state committee is hard at work on the presidential canvass. They are in no manner discouraged over the October result, and propose to wheel Ohio in line for November. They are getting the most enthusiastic and cheerful responses from all the counties of the state, who say "We are with you," "Keep up the fight," "Give it to them," "We will beat them next month," "Up and at 'em," "Sound the bugle blast," "We are falling in" and the like. The Republicans have no such victory as to give them an advantage two weeks from Tuesday next. They had straitened themselves, and were already suffering from the reaction. Dudley, Filler, Plumb and other will not be able to hold it. It was Felley who had the charge of the United States marshals and Dudley of pension and post office organizations. The grand array of officers will be scattered in November, and Chairman Ogilvie, with his committee, will be left to play a lone hand. The result shows that there is no such thing as coalition in Ohio. The Prohibitionists polled 9,500 votes for Morris last Tuesday and say that they will more than double it for St. John. The Greenbackers polled about 4,000 votes for Herald, and say they will make it a formidable vote for Butler. With this state of affairs, and the Republicans able to get only a plurality in October, there is a big fight ahead for Ohio in November.

Ohio Democrats Still Working.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Congressman Foran is here and shows a noble determination to keep a stiff upper lip. Being asked about Ohio a fortnight hence, he replied: "We may carry the state. As it stands now the Republicans are a minority party upon a very large vote. They have a plurality, and not a majority, and many Republicans will not vote for Blaine. The United States marshals will probably not be allowed to override the state again, and the Democrats have a good chance of carrying the November election. At all events the fight will be a hot one. There will be no let up on our part. If we don't carry the state we will give the Republicans the devil and he will give them the devil. Both parties are more or less exhausted on the desperate fight we have had. If we can get the requisite funds I think we have got them. And we may get the electoral vote of Ohio, even if we don't get the money we need."

to the name of your state, through four years of bloody war, can be used to call into the administration of the government the men who organized the great rebellion. In the senate of the United States the Democratic party has thirty-seven members, of which number thirty-two come from the south. Of the strength of the house of representatives, the majority comes from the south, and now the intention is, with an absolutely solidified vote from the south, added to the votes of the two states I have named, to seize the government of the Union. The means that as the south furnishes, three-fourths of the Democratic strength, it will be given the lead and control of the nation in the event of a Democratic triumph. It means that the past financial and industrial system of the country shall be placed under the direct control of the south; that our currency, our banks, our tariff, our internal revenue laws—in short that our whole system, upon which the country depends, shall be placed under the control of that section. It means that the constitutional guarantees which they have so bitterly opposed, shall be enforced only so far as they believe in them. That the national faith, as guaranteed in the fourteenth amendment, that the payment of pensions of the soldiers of the Union, as guaranteed in the same amendment, shall be under their control; and what that control might mean can be measured by the bitterness with which those amendments were resisted by the Democrats of the south. There is not one measure of banking, of tariff, of finance, of public credit, of pensions, not one line of administration upon which the government is conducted to-day, to which the Democrats of the south are not recorded as hostile, and to give them control would mean a change the like of which has not been known in modern times. It would be as if the dead Stuarts were recalled to the throne of England, as if the Bourbons should be invited to administer the government of the French republic, as though the Florentine republic should be asked to consent to govern the great kingdom of Italy. Such a triumph would be a fearful misfortune to the south itself. That section, under the wise administration of the government by the Republican party, has been steadily and rapidly gaining for the past ten years in all the elements of material prosperity. It has added enormously to its wealth since the close of the war and has shared fully in the general advance of the country. To call that section now to the control of the nation would disturb its own social and political economy, would rekindle the smoldering passions, and organize an administration of resentment, of reprisal, and of revenge.

It would come as a reaction against the progress of liberal psychology, and that section a progress so rapid that the Republicans are waging earnest contests in those states whose interests are most demonstrably identified with the policy of protection against the baneful spectacle of a solid south in control of the government. I believe that you will stand where you stood in the war: that you will stand for the principles and the policies which have made you a part of the American people, and which have made the American republic in manufacture and agriculture the trading nation of the world not merely in a material sense, but in a moral philanthropic sense. A country in which every man has as good a chance as every other man, and which among other things, bestows absolutely free suffrage. You enjoy that suffrage, and on the fourth day of November next you are to say for which party for which policy, you are to cast your votes. Not one personally. No, I'm not speaking for the Democrats. No, I'm not speaking for the Republicans. I'm speaking for a misfortune in being defeated for the presidency, while men have met great misfortunes in being elected. I am pleading no personal cause, I am pleading the cause of the American people, I am pleading the cause of the American farmer and the American manufacturer, and the American mechanic and the American laborer against the world. I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these multitudes of my countrymen, upon the ground that I am a lawyer, and that I am the only of the office for which I am named. I do not feel it to be so. There is not a courtier in Europe so proud but that he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereign. So I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereign I recognize, the people of this country. After Mr. Blaine Mr. McKinley was called for and made a brief speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Blaine was then driven to the residence of Hon. Jesse Williams. Here he will spend the night. After tea the clergyman of the city called upon him in a body. To-morrow he will go to Indianapolis, making several stops on the way.

Blaine in Milwaukee Saturday. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—The Republican state central committee this afternoon received positive assurance from Blaine's representative that he will visit Milwaukee Saturday next, which will be the only city he will visit in Wisconsin. Excursion trains will be run from all parts of the state.

Blaine Notified to Appear.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—In the United States court to-day the attorneys for the defense in the libel suit of Blaine vs. the Indianapolis Sentinel company had a writ of subpoena issued for Blaine to appear in person in court on December 23, next, and answer the interrogatories filed with the Sentinel's last bill of discovery in the case.

Butler at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Seven thousand persons heard Gen. Butler make his speech to-night. R. G. Holbrook, of the Vulcan Iron works, introduced the general. In speaking he was lawless and general. In the south the general excited thunders of applause. "Here," he said, "if you will elect me president I will either go into my seat or into my coffin, and I will either stop these murders, north and south, or I'll have lots of first class funerals to keep me busy." Of the Parsons story the general said: "He styles himself General Parsons. He may possibly have been a soldier in the Confederate army, but he is not like me, and he does not like me now. He could not beat me then, and now he is trying to get even with me by telling lies."

Logan at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 20.—Gen. John A. Logan arrived here from Chicago shortly after noon. The reception committee met him at Galena and escorted him to this city. His arrival was greeted with a roar of cannon, band music, marching clubs and a large concourse of people. The city is profusely decorated. Gen. Logan was escorted from the train to the Lorimer house, where he was followed by a large crowd, to whom he bowed his acknowledgements from the portico. Every one was anxious to shake hands with the distinguished visitor, and he, good humoredly, accommodated as many as possible. At 3 o'clock he was escorted to Washington park where a large crowd had already gathered. J. K. Graves introduced Gen. Logan, whose appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering, and lasted fully five minutes. Order being restored, Gen. Logan began his speech. He confirmed his remarks chiefly to the tariff. After thanking the citizens of the city for the reception tendered him, he entered into a discussion of the issues of the day. The records of the two parties were briefly reviewed. Gen. Logan gave several illustrations showing the practical effect of a free tariff. He claimed that under a free trade policy before American manufactures were established to compete with England, the American people were compelled to pay such prices for English goods as to put upon her goods, and it was only when a tariff was impos-

posed that prices were lowered by home competition. Gen. Logan dwelt upon what he called the magnificent record of James G. Blaine, and claimed that the country should select him as a man of honesty and patriotism, and of statesmanship.

At the conclusion of his speech he was given three cheers. At 4 o'clock the general was invited to the Lorimer house, and at 5 o'clock a delegation of 500 voters called upon him. The general addressed them briefly from the portico of the hotel, after which they filed through the hallway and shook him by the hand. In the evening a torch light procession, which numbered about 1,600, with several bands of music, paraded the principal streets in the city. The general leaves at 6 o'clock in the morning over the Illinois Central road for St. Paul. From there he goes to Marshalltown, thence to Oskaloosa and then to Ottumwa.

Judge Gifford's Tour.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] FARGO, D. T., Oct. 20.—The first Republican rally in north Dakota during this campaign was held in the court house here this evening. Judge Gifford, Republican candidate for delegate, was present and one of the speakers. Several local orators assisted in adding interest to the occasion. Judge Gifford goes west to-morrow morning, speaking at Steele in the afternoon, at Bismarck at 8 o'clock and Madison at 9, returning to Jamestown, where he speaks Wednesday.

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. Donnelly's Hutchinson Meeting.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.] HUTCHINSON, Oct. 17.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly filled another of his political appointments in this place this evening. The meeting was held in the Methodist church, every seat being filled and some standing around the sides of the building. Mr. Donnelly was introduced by the Hon. W. T. Bonnell with a few most excellent remarks. Mr. Donnelly was greeted with loud applause; he spoke for over two hours, his speech receiving repeated applause.

It had been talked on the street this afternoon that a certain party was going to have something to say to Mr. Donnelly during the evening, so, before the Hon. W. T. Bonnell introduced Mr. Donnelly he asked the audience if they wished a fair discussion between Mr. Donnelly and any one that wished to discuss with him. That good old gentleman, Asa Hutchinson, whom we had the pleasure of hearing sing to a large audience in southern Minnesota twenty years ago, arose to his feet and said, this is Mr. Donnelly's meeting and that he had come to hear him talk, and would like to hear him for an hour or two, whereupon Mr. Donnelly was introduced.

Farmers from all parts of the country, some coming fifteen miles, were present, and some were present who had attended Mr. Donnelly's meetings at Greenleaf, Kingston, and other places, still anxious to hear the truths told.

The village of Hutchinson is one of the strongest Republican towns in the district, and the village, but it is reliably stated by Mr. Donnelly that he will get a large majority in this township. Some of the business men in the village are vindictive and viperish in their extreme partisanship. Mr. Donnelly commenced his speech this evening as follows:

"Fellow citizens, I am glad to see so large an attendance here this evening; and yet, in some sense, I am sorry for it, for I understand that one of your prominent Republicans (Mr. Ives), said to-day that 'no honest man would come out to hear me speak.' I am forced, therefore, to conclude that you who are present represent the dishonest portion of this community (great laughter and applause), and, knowing the size of your town, I judge there can't be many honest men left in Hutchinson." (Great laughter.) Mr. Donnelly then took up Capt. Sencerbox's denial of his charge that he (Sencerbox), had, upon Straits' recommendation, taken charge of pension cases and mulcted the pensioner out of large amounts of money, in some cases as much as one-half of the whole claim. Does Sencerbox deny that Straits did refer applicants for pensions to him? Not a bit of it. He denies that he ever entered into a written contract to divide the amount received by a pensioner; but he does not deny that he ever entered into a verbal contract for that purpose. He denies that Straits has a bank in Shakopee—a fact known to the whole state. I am surprised that he did not go farther, when he was about it, and deny that there is or ever was such a man as Straits. And he denies that Straits' bank has a back room to it. What kind of a shaving shop is it that has no director's room? He denies that back pay is granted under special acts; but he forgets to say that special acts are passed to let a soldier file his claim after the expiration of the time fixed by law, and that the pension office then allows back pay. He does not deny that he has received one-half of the back pay so paid a pensioner under such acts, or gotten through the pension office by Straits' influence. He adroitly dodges that question. But he says that the draft for back pay is always sent directly to the pensioner and that it is impossible for any agent to get hold of it and rob him of one-half. I answer this statement by the following extract from the Pioneer Press of October 15, seventh page, third column:

"The jury in the United States district court yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty against Frank Toussley, charged with retaining \$500 as compensation for obtaining a pension of \$1,600. Motion in arrest of judgment will be heard on November 6th. Toussley was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000."

This proves conclusively that a pensioner can be bled of one-half his claim, and that in some cases the draft can get into the hands of the agent and that all Sencerbox's pretty talk about back pay is always sent directly to the pensioner and that it is impossible for any agent to get hold of it and rob him of one-half. I answer this statement by the following extract from the Pioneer Press of October 15, seventh page, third column:

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thought as I could not carry a car load of congressional reports around with me in this canvass, and therefore, that he could safely deny the facts. He did introduce just such a bill. Here is the record: Congressional Record, August 8, 1876, Vol. 4, part 6, page 5323.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS, ETC.

Mr. Straits, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill, (H. R. No. 4,083), to authorize the appointment of a commission to investigate and gather information relative to the Rocky mountain locust, (or grasshopper), and other injurious insects, which was read a first and second time, referred to the committee on the public land and ordered to be printed.

There can be no doubt that such a commission was subsequently appointed, that it visited Minnesota and all the west. I met and conversed with some of the commissioners. They did make a report full of illustrations, copies of which were distributed among our people. I think I have one at home. Whether this commission was appointed under Maj. Straits' bill or some other bill, or under a bill based on the major bill and prepared by the committee, I do not know.

But Maj. Straits says he never introduced such a bill, and here is conclusive proof that he did introduce it. And now, knowing that he did, he is base enough to go around denying it and appealing to the sympathy of the people against that bad man Donnelly; and the infamous Pioneer Press rings the changes day after day against me of "liar," "liar," "liar," adding coarseness and brutality to corruption and villainy. But a day of settlement is near at hand with that abominable journal, and I will teach them that they can not libel a man with impunity simply because he happens to be a candidate for office.

Waseca Democrats.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.] WASECA, Oct. 20.—The Democrats of Waseca are jubilant over the result of the Ohio election, and are possessed of the utmost confidence of the success of Cleveland and Hendricks in November. A meeting of the wheel horses of the party met at Thomas Blue's office on Saturday evening to arrange for the election of our county ticket—C. Langall for auditor and M. Sheeran for representative. Mr. Langall is too well known in this county to need a recommendation, as he has lived here for eighteen years and served as register of deeds four years. His political star shines brightly, and by November 4 will develop into a comet that will illuminate the political horizon of Waseca county. Mr. Sheeran is a gentleman well known throughout the county. He has by industry made farming a success, and if elected (which he will be) will carefully look after the interests of the county and especially his co-laborers, the tillers of the soil.

District court convenes here on the 23d inst. Judge Buchanan district judge.

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Newton Gotthold!

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GRAND FAIR!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE St. Francis Congregation OF ST. PAUL, AT PFEIFER'S HALL, October 20, 21, 22, and 23!

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MECHANICS, CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, PAINTERS!

And all mankind who work hard for the dollars they earn, and want to make every cent buy its value in WEAR RESISTING CLOTHING should consider their own interest by comparing the following schedule of prices.

Bang up WORKING COATS, flannel-lined \$3, lowest price elsewhere, \$3.50.

Genuine Kentucky JEAN PANTS, \$1, never sold less than \$1.25.

All-wool Webster Cassimere SUITS, worth \$12, for \$7.

The best heavy Scotch UNDERWEAR, 50c regular price 75c.

Serviceable Winter OVERCOATS, \$5, \$6 and \$8, worth and sells for one-third more at small stores.

All-wool SUITS, for Boys, \$4.50.

Good all-wool Cassimere PANTS, \$2, usual price \$3.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE and will prove by our actions that WE APPRECIATE IT. We make price not on shoddy and poorly made goods (as TRASH is not allowed inside our doors,) but on good well-made and substantial clothing that will hold together and give you entire satisfaction until it is worn out.

Five dollars will do more with us than eight dollars with half the houses in Minnesota.

TOILERS ON THE LAND and those who earn their money by the sweat of their brow, will do well not to waste it, but expend it where it will do the most good, and that place is the

BOSTON

"ONE-PRICE" CLOTHING HOUSE, Car. Third and Robert Sts., St. Paul.