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A FUNERAL ORATION.

The Defeated Shakes the Dust of the Grave From His Raiment,

Gives the South a Piece of His Mind for Electing Another Man,

And Says the African Population in the Territory Lately in Rebellion is All Republican,

Whereupon the Democratic Colored Club of Richmond, in Last Night's Ratification, Hurls the Lie in His Teeth.

Logan's Son Forced to Resign for Taking Liquor to West Point—Sawing a Cord of Wood to Pay a Bet.

Senator McPherson's Services to the Democratic Party—Hilarious Democrats Continue to Burn Powder.

Blaine Preaching His Own Funeral.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov, 18.—A large number of devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him this evening as an expression of personal good will and admiration of his conduct of the national campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshalship of Col. Frank Nye. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, of the Kennebec bar. Mr. Blaine responded as follows, his speech boing continually interrupted by applause:

Friends and neighbors: The national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations is one I am sure of confidence and of sanguine hope for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm, and ratified it by a supurb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the state, has come back in this campaigu to the old fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I huve lived for thirty years. and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine, indeed, along with Maine, my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalled majority of more than 80,000 votes? A popular endorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth. An affection which I inherited from my ancestors and which I shall transmit to my children. But I do not limit my thanks to the state of my residence and the state of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England, who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, striding aside from their regular avocations made my cause their cause, and to loyalty, to principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle. But the achievements for the Republican cause in the east are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the west. In that magnificent cordon of states that stretches from the foothills of the Allegheries to the golden gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single state failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire state who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed, a change of little more than 5,000 votes would have transferred New York and Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard and would have made the north as solid as the south. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests. The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The northern states, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from the count sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000, almost half a million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid south, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the national government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the south is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which can not insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality, equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power, that equality which says to every citizen, "your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the south has crushed out the political power of more than 6,000,000 of American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the south on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those states where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven states that comprized the rebellion federacy had in the census of 1880 seven and a half millions of white population, and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population almost to a man desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation, and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, but it dose not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population of the south to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the south. To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five states in the late confederacy and five loyal states of the north, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the south the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and South Carolina have an aggregate of forty-eight electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the north the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five southern states which I have named. These northern states practically have no colored population. It is, therefore, evident that the white men in those southern states by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the northern states. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the north. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if presidential electors are assigned to the south by reason of the negro population that that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in an election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a southern white man in the gulf states is entitled to double the political power of a northern white man in the lake states. It is to affirm that a confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation, it will harden into custom until the badge of inferiority will attach to the northern white man as easily as the Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl. The subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the north. With this southern Democracy triumphant in their states and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the white's may decree, wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash perhaps to thirty-five cents per day, if averaged over the entire south. The white laborer in the north will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the south must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the north ruinously lowered, and the party has steadily worked for the former result. The reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that position of affairs produced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the north will prove hostile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent states, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the south been already deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional and legal right as citizens of the United States, that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their re-enslavement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the north realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentious fact that the Democratic senators who come from the states of the late confederacy, all—and I mean all, without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in those states no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union, in the day of its trial and agony and is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war and elevates into practical command of the American government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the south as placed by the late election in possession of the government, and I mean all that my words imply. The south furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and then they will step to the command of the Democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among the artisans of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the south ruling a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of the men who inherit equality from the pilgrims, who first stood on Plymouth rock and from liberty loving patriots who came to the Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the private question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will at least establish the equality of white men under the national government, and will give to the northern man who fought to preserve the Union, as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the southern man who fought to destroy the Union. The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the presidency. Toward him personally I have no cause for the slightest illwill, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposed upon it from the hour of its birth."

At the conclusion of Blaine's speech he invited the large crowd into his house, and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held, the hundreds of people passing through the rooms. The greetings were especially friendly and cordial.

Cleveland's Callers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The callers on President-elect Cleveland to-day were very numerous. To-morrow afternoon the president will attend the wedding of Daniel Manning and Miss Fryer.

The state board of canvassers meets tomorrow. The official returns are in from fifty of the sixty counties. The board will probably adjourn at once to-morrow till Thursday, when it is expected all the returns will be in.

Hendricks Going to Brooklyn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—Gov. Hendricks will start east this evening to attend a Democratic jollification meeting at Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

And Poor Black Jack Too.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Cook county canvassing board to-day discovered that the figures for state senator in the Second precinct of the Eighth ward had been reversed, those belonging to Brand, Democrat, having been credited to Lemar, Republican, and vice versa. This elects Brand by ten majority, and gives the Democrats the legislature on joint ballot. The legislature is to choose a United States senator to succeed Logan.

Took Liquor to West Point.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The resignation of John A. Logan, Jr., from West Point, following close upon the father's defeat for the vice presidency, is widely commented upon. In some quarters it is said he was forced to resign when his father's election was no longer among the probabilities by those in authority who were desirous of getting him out of the academy. It is a well known fact among army officers that he, with his room mate of the first class, was court martialed for leaving the academy at night and returning with liquor in their possession. They both pleaded guilty and were sentenced to dismissal, but were allowed to resign. So far from being persecuted the fact that they were allowed to resign is regarded as an act of mercy. Young Logan's resignation was made with the consent of his father. The offense and the court martial both occurred before anything was known about the election.

Senator McPherson's Work.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the discharge of his trying duties as chief executive Mr. Cleveland is fortunate in having the support of several members of the United States senate who will advise him without the hope of gain for themselves. Prominent among this class is Senator John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, to whose active efforts and tireless industry the national Democracy is indebted for New Jersey's electoral vote. Mr. McPherson combines with statesmanship a practical knowledge of businese affairs having acquired an ample competence, due to his sagacity and business foresight. In the senate his advice was always sought on questions of statecraft and public policy, his judgment being valuable and always safe. From the very beginning of the campaign he entered zealously into the national canvass for Gov. Cleveland's success, and contributed materially, both in money and personal effort to his election. As a member of the senate he holds a leading position in its most important committee, that of finance. He has made a study of economic and fiscal questions, and in every sense is a public servant whom the people could ill afford to lose. It may be that he will grace an important position in President Cleveland's cabinet.

The South in the Cabinet.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The southern Democrats are particularly anxious to secure two places in the next cabinet. The other places they are comparatively indifferent to. They will be content if the postmaster general and the attorney general are southern men. It is true that the internal revenue agents are the federal officials most disliked in the south, but the commissioner of internal revenue is almost independent, and if they can get him they will be perfectly content to have the secretary of the treasury selected from New York, but the postmaster general and the attorney general they must have. Next to internal revenue agents the marshals and deputy marshals in the south are the most offensive federal officials, the more so because Republican legislation has enlarged the jurisdiction of the federal courts far beyond anything that a Democrat, and especially a southern Democrat, contemplates with equanimity. The south is not without grounds for its dislike to deputy marshals. The Republican party has repeatedly had to apologize for the character of its officials in the south, and it has not made all the apologies that were called for. There is a lack of good Republican material for officers. The Springer investigation has shown that in the south marshals and their deputies have not only been defrauding the government by wholesale, but annoying the people by arrests without other cause than a desire to roll up the fee bills. The south demands the department of justice in order to control the marshals.

If a postmaster general were to be taken from that section of country where the postal interests are greatest, the south is the last part of the country in which President Cleveland would look for a postmaster general, but this member of the cabinet controls more patronage than all the other members put together, and the south wants to name him because it doesn't like its present postmasters. To do the Republican administrations justice, a good many Democrats have been appointed postmasters in the south for want of suitable Republican candidates. In spite of this qualification, most of the southern gentlemen have to get their mails from negroes, illiterate and low grade whites or renegades, that is, ex-confederates who have joined the Republican party. They want no more of this.

There is a general expectation here that Randall will be secretary of the treasury, but this seems scarcely probable. Gov. Cleveland is quoted as saying that he should obseve the time-honored rule of taking his cabinet from Democratic states, and if he be really a revenue reformer he cannot take a decided protectionist into the cabinet. Besides, Mr. Randall would very likely prefer his place in the house.

The Civil Service Rules.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—If President Cleveland adheres rigidly to the civil service rules, the great majority of the rank and file of the Democracy who seek office will be doomed to disappointment. Under the rules of the civil service commission, all applicants for places in what is known as the classified service have to undergo an examination. This embraces clerks who receive less than $2,000 in the executive departments at Washington. The employes of the postoffices and custom houses of the United States, and all other officers whose appointment is not direct from the president In view of the declarations made that President Cleveland will inforce the civil service law, the army of clerks in this city, who felt they would have to go, now feel secure in the law which Senator Pendleton made for the seeming purpose of keeping worthy Democrats out of office.

He Manfully Paid His Bet.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Four policemen had all they could do in clearing a passage way through the crowd which stood before the Clark street door of the government building to-day. The cutting north winds did not diminish the hilarity of the onlookers. The occasion was the payment of a wager on the presidential election, made by Henry Krouse, of the custom house, with Dr. D. A. Still of the water office. The loser was to saw a cord of wood in front of the government building. Krause bore the jeers and good-humored remarks of the crowd with great composure and sawed with a blood red saw the scraggiest cord of wood ever seen outside of a museum. When they passed the children through the fire to Moloch the ancient Israelites used to start up the band in order to drown the shrieks of the victims. When Krause's saw would strike a splinter two pipers would take turns in rivaling the discordant screech of the sliver on the saw blade. Dr. Still stood by the sawyer with a ginger ale bottle full of oil, with which he liberally doped the saw. He paid for the wood and the pipers, furnishing everything but the labor. As each stick fell apart some one would yell: "Another vote for Cleveland." Some anti-civil service reform Democrats were loudly proclaiming that Krouse was just getting his hand in, for he would have to go to work for his living now. Liquid refreshments were served at intervals of a quarter of an hour and the occasion was one of great social enjoyment.

The West Virginia Elections.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 18.—The result of the state election in October, this state, will not be officially made known until the legislature meets in January. Gov. Jackson authorizes the statement that the majority for Wilson, Democrat, for governor, will not vary materially from 4,478, unless the vote in Fayette county, where a contest is pending, should be thrown out, when the majority will be 5,143. The plurality for Cleveland, with three counties to hear from, is estimated at 4,500.

The Latest From Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 18.—The official returns from seventy-eight counties in Texas give Cleveland 138,695, Blaine 53,522, Butler 2,304, St. John 2,468, Lockwood 10. The same counties gave Hancock 101,255, Garfield 33,193, Weaver 17,263. This shows a total increase of the above counties of 45,288 votes over the presidential vote of 1880, an increase of 30 per cent.

Alabama Official Count.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18.—The official count for president in this state show Cleveland 92,973, Blaine 59,444, Butler 763, St. John 610.

A Jollification at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—The city is crowded by thousands of strangers and Democratic clubs from the surrounding country, the occasion being a grand celebration over the election of Cleveland. Business is suspended, the city draped with flags and the air filled with booming cannon.

The procession occupied an hour and a half passing a given point. The principal streets were ablaze with fireworks, with which many houses were illuminated. Members of the Richmond press, clad in rich knightly armours and costumes, led the procession, then followed the various political organizations of this city, and other parts, and then all business interests and hundreds of mounted citizens. It is estimated 10,000 persons were in line. The sidewalks all along the route were packed with people, and every window and other available point was occupied with spectators. A striking feature of the procesalon was the presence in the line of a club of colored Democrats from Charlotte county numbering 120 men, and a number of colored men of this city and Lynchburg. When the procession reached the end of the route, the company united in singing an ode, the concluding verse of which was:

"That old acquaintance is renewed,
And no false border line
Divides the land our fathers won,
In the days of auld lang syne."

Speaking then began, and was continued until near midnight.

Honor to Chairman Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—A. P. Gorman, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, visited this city this morning for the first time since the close of the national campaign. Coming from his home in Howard county, he was met at the Camden station by several thousand citizens, consisting of members of ward and other Democratic clubs and business men, who formed a procession and escorted Gorman to the Democratic headquarters. Gorman, with Mayor Latrobe, was seated in a carriage at the head of the procession. Four or five bands of music were in the line, and from the station to Barnum's hotel the Democratic leader was received with cheers and every demonstration of joy.

MINNESOTA.

Montgomery's Joy.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 18.—The jollification over Cleveland's election Saturday night last was grand. A number of our business and dwelling houses were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, transparencies, etc., a magnificent torch light procession, with James McClannigan and John Sheehey as marshals, paraded the streets preceded by a martial band, the portraits of our candidates, the stars and stripes, emblems, mottoes, transparencies, etc., were borne in the procession. Some of the mottoes were as follows:

"Regards to Mrs. Fisher."
"219."
A ship conveying J. G. B. up Salt river.
"R. R. R."
"Union."
"Here lies J. G. B., and he always lied."

When the procession halted in front of T. W. Sheehey & Co.'s, Mr. S. tapped several boxes of cigars, and the following gentlemen delivered speeches: Messrs. J. B. O'Malley, Thos. Nagle, T. W. Sheehey and Thos. G. Havorka. A beautiful feature of the parade was the display of fireworks under the supervision of J. R. Stratton, consisting of rockets, Roman candles, etc. Early in the evening our gunner, George Paul, fired a salute of thirty-eight guns. Everything worked to perfection and passed off quietly, and an entire absence of drunkenness and rowdyism was noticeable.

Democrats Jubilant.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

DUNDAS, Nov. 17.—The Rooster GLOBE of this morning let loose the pent up feelings of the Democrats in this community. The city band of Northfield was procured and with one hundred torches the citizens formed a procession two blocks long who paraded the streets carrying at its head a monster rooster perched upon a throne of dazzling beauty and carried by four men. The rooster was a trophy of a Democrat who won on a bet. During the procession the boys kept up a lively battery with the anvils enlivened by the glare of a huge bonfire. Some of our citizens had their houses finely illuminated, in front of which the procession halted and gave three rousing cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The affair was quite creditable to the Democrats of Dundas, being impromtu, without time to organize, even to select a committee, but everyone lending a willing hand to celebrate an event seldom accorded to Democrats of this strong Rpblicastun ate.

They Enthuse at Montevideo.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 17.—The Democrats of Montevideo formed in procession and with torches—all that could be found—headed by the brass band, marched through the streets, cheering constantly and eclipsing all demonstrations of the Blaine and Logan club. The Donnelly cannon has been silent until now, but it boomed for Cleveland and Hendricks in good shape. The procession halted in front of the court house and listened to a few remarks from E. L. Wings and G. H. Claggett, followed by a discharge of cannon and deafening applause. The band struck up a lively time and all marched to Main street, when, with three cheers for the band and three more for Cleveland and Hendricks, the crowd dispersed.

Moorhead Joins the Chorus.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MOORHEAD, Nov. 17.—The Democrats here had an immense jolification on the 15th, consisting of music by the best brass bands in the valley, martial music, torchlight procession, fireworks and speeches. The city is alive with enthusiasm over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. The speakers were Robert W. Coleman, Bert Robertson ad Michael Leo. The news of Democratic success is hailed here with joy equal to the joy felt by the founders of this government when the downfall of British tyranny was echoed through the colonies.

Wabashaw Democrats Rejoice.

(Special Correspondence to Globe.)

WABASHAW, Nov. 18.—Last night the Democrats of this city and vicinity duly celebrated the election of Grover Cleveland to the highest position of honor attainable in American politics—that of president of the United States. The programme consisted of a torch light procession, decorations, speeches, etc. There were upwards of 500 torches, banners, transparencies, etc., in town, headed by the Red Wing and Wabashaw bands, which paraded our principal streets and thoroughfares. In the line of march were several carriages containing the orators and prominent men, one noticeable feature being the appearance in line of a wagon containing young ladies representing the different states, as well as a wagon containing jubilee singers. The procession was noteworthy for its order and was composed of prominent men and voters of the community with a small sprinkling of boys, but in the main was made up of young voters who had but recently cast their first ballot. In fact it was young Democracy's jollification, and by them managed throughout. Places of business and dwellings along the line of march and throughout the city, where the election of Grover Cleveland was accepted as a fitting finale of escape from twenty-four years of bondage and manipulation of political jobbers, scoundrels and shysters who have had the reins of our national affairs within their grasp during that time under the guise of statesmen, martyrs and saviors of their country, were decorated. One or two noticable decorations were the Sisters' academy, which was beautifully decorated, and demonstrated that they at least would rebuke the expression of that bigoted divine of New York who paraded rum, Romanism and rebellion as the war cry of the satellites such as he, who are now in mourning, because of the infirmaties of speech. The residence of Cypriam Brussim was also handsomely decorated by lanterns, etc., every window being draped in red, white and blue colors, with bright lights behind, which had a grand effect, and made it the most notable one along the line, though others were handsomely decorated as well. The procession came to a halt at Hirschy hall, after putting away their torches and banners, where a grand jollification meeting was to be held and hear the addresses of Hon. Thos. Wilson, of Winona, Hon. P. Brown, of Lake City, J. W. Steele, of this city, and others. The hall was literatly packed, a good sprinkling being composed of ladies.

The first speaker introduced by the chairman, Dr. F. H. Mulligan, was Mr. Brown, who gave a history of the Republican party, national as well as local, but during his remarks he said "this was not a nation but a confederation of states," and it was feared by many of his friends that he would so forget himself as to launch out into his own ideas and sentiments that the Democracy of to-day term dead issues, but happily he controlled himself and it was quite a relief when he sat down—the audience was restless to hear others. Mr. Steel made a few appropriate remarks, and timely ones that immediately put every one in good humor in his usual happy manner, and thanked the Republican friends who had helped them out on the national and local ticket at the recent election.

Judge Wilson made the speech of the evening from a logical standpoint as well as from an independent one. The judge said it was his first appearance in the past canvass, as he did not have time to spare, but upon receiving a telegram to address his old Wabashaw friends, he could not say no. He stood before that vast assemblage as a lover of the greatest man of the age—Abraham Lincoln—and with that independent and manly sentiment that denotes the feelings of an honest man, proceeded to state his views why the Democracy and country should be congratulated upon the victory attained at the polls, and give an eulogy upon those independent Republicans who aided in effecting such a grand result. He believed that the term of office of the coming party in power would be a long one, as he believed that the principles of that party were not to protect the rich and make them richer, but to protect the poor from the dominations of the millionaires who have gotten their wealth at the expense of the poor of the land, and illustrated that the tariff that protects iron and lumber manufactures come out of the pockets of the masses as consumers, and the tariff so paid goes into the hands of the manufacturers as clear profit. He believed that the Democratic party would henceforth be on its good behavior, and allow office to seek the man, and not man the office; and stated as long as the party followed that motto so long would the people recognize it as a principle and party that they could put their trust in. The speaker gave his Democratic friends some good advice and if followed up will receive the support of those who helped to put into office, to be president elect, Grover Cleveland. After three rousing cheers for the Democratic standard bearers the meeting adjourned, after which the Cleveland lads and lassies indulged in a social hop, the music being furnished by the Red Wing band whose fine renditions was one of the pleasant feature of the whole affair, and was a fitting finale of a grand achievement of a grand people of the greatest republic and nation, with a big "N," that the sun ever shone upon.

Olivia Celebrates.

[Special Correspondence to the Globe.]

OLIVIA, Nov. 17.—We had a grand celebration here Saturday evening in honor of Cleveland and Hendricks. We first fired 219 guns and then made a fire of barrels. It was the grandest time ever had in Renville county, and made all Democrats who were present happy. We had four or five black Republicans looking on with faces as long as a ramrod, and who were sticking up their noses at the affair, but the *boys* were not in any humor to make trouble, and let them alone. Though it would have served them right, some think, if they had been spanked and sent to bed. But it was better the way it was, and we are all happy. The next morning it was impossible to find a barrel in town, but there was lots of old hoops in the street.

A jug of Jamaica ginger was on the ground for all Republicans who had sour stomachs.

We had four majority here for Cleveland and Hendricks; but now it is almost impossible to find a man who voted for Blaine.

Rice County Jubilee.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

FARIBAULT, Nov. 18.—The Democrats of Rice county will celebrate the election of Cleveland and Hendricks at Faribault, Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, with a grand torchlight procession, music and fireworks. All citizens are cordially invited to participate and requested to illuminate their residences and places of business. Speeches will be made by several distinguished citizens of the state.

An Irishman's Congratulations.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Please publish the following as the sentiments of an Irish Democrat voter:

We congralulate his excellency Grover Cleveland upon the wonderful victory he has gained. He not only fought our government, but he has also fought England's gold in the hands of his opponents.

England has received a serious blow through the ascendancy of the Democracy, although she can console herself in the fact that she has succeeded in splitting the Irish vote in the United States, where she had far more to fear the united Irish than she ever had at home.

Great credit is undoubtedly due the Hon. James G. Blaine for having acted as her agent and having managed the campaign for her against the Irish American party.

When! oh when! will the Irish be without a Pitt or Castlereagh in their midst.

A NATIONALIST.

An Open Letter.

To the Editor of the Globe:

NORWOOD, Nov. 17.—Would you be so kind as to publish the following:

Patrick Ford, Editor *Irish World*, New York city—Dear Sir: You may let R. R. R., Radway's Ready Relief Blaine, subscribe for your paper now, as the subscriber does not think so much of a man that did shame himself by not attending his mother's funeral, as to keep a paper supporting him. I have enough of the Mulligan letters, Hocking valley, Madigan circular, railroad and other swindles, and am satisfied with the verdict of the people of these glorious United States. "Vox populi, vox Dei" in spite of all nasty things printed by you and consorts. In consequence you please erase my name from your subscription list.

Yours truly, MICHAEL ARCHIBALD.

The Democrats of Worcester, Mass., celebrated their victory by a big meeting at Merchants hall last night. Henry Bacon, a former Republican, presided.

United States Senator Lamar has commenced suit against the government to recover $100,000 for cotton taken from his plantation in 1865.

Fair! Fair! Fair!

The Fair for the Benefit of the
CATHOLIC
Orphan Asylum
OPENS
THIS EVENING!
AT
Market Hall!
All are Cordially Invited.

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The greatest of all Melodramas,
The Romany Rye!
Under the management of Messrs.
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New and beautiful Scenery and Effects; superb cast.
Grand Souvenir Night!
Thursday, Nov, 20!
On which occasion, a beautiful and expensive
SILVER PLACQUE,
Representing the first scene of the play, will be presented to every lady holding a reserved seat coupon.

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Commencing Monday, Nov. 24. Thanksgiving and Saturday Matinee.
SALE OPENS FRIDAY, NOV. 21.
Engagement of the Emma
ABBOTT
GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Abbott, Bellini, Annandale, Fabrini, Castle, Tagliapietra, Campobello, Broderick, Allen, Tomasi. Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

Monday, Nov 24.	Balfe's Melodious Opera "BOHEMIAN GIRL."
Tuesday, Nov. 25.	Abbot's "Last Rose of Summer," "MARTHA."
Wednesday Night.	Grand Revival of "LA TRAVIATA."
Thursday Afternoon.	Thanksgiving Matinee, "IL TROVATORE"
Thursday Night.	Adam's Oriental Opera, "KING FOR A DAY."
Friday Special Cast.	Three Prima Donnas in the Cast, "MIGNON."
Sat. Afternoon Matinee.	The Brilliant Comic Opera, "HEART AND HAND."
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Reserved Seats $1.25, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

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Only appearance of the world renowned Pianist,
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ASSISTED BY
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New and Attractive Programme.
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But the child in the illustration will have to experience some pretty hard knocks before he develops MANLY character. His mother introduced him to
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And a new suit made a great change IN HIS APPEARANCE. A backward season usually brings with it dull trade for the retailer; but, with us trade is better this season than a year ago at this time, which can only be accounted for on the basis that the quality of our goods and the small margin of profit at which they are retailed has become known throughout every quarter of the West. The foundation of a successful business is dealing only in goods of STERLING WORTH, selling them at a SMALL PROFIT, and endeavoring to please our customers in every particular.

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