

TWO HAPPY DROMIOS.

Hon. William H. Campbell of Litchfield and Dr. Heenan of Morris the Victors.

The Former Appointed United States Marshal and the Latter Consul to Odessa.

Mr. Vilas' Annual Report Will Quiet Carping Criticism on His Policy.

Principal Office-Seekers Advertising for Place—Gen. Hazen's Report.

Fruits of the Sackmen's Mission. Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—William M. Campbell of Litchfield was appointed United States marshal to-day. This selection gives general pleasure to Minnesotans here. There were two leading antagonists, one from Minneapolis.

The secretary of state told Messrs. Kelly and Doran that if Dr. Heenan of Morris, Minn., would accept the consulate at Odessa he could have it. A telegram sent Heenan was answered in the affirmative to-night, and the appointment will be made to-morrow.

Few men in Minnesota are better known than Mr. Campbell. He is about 48 years of age, and for more than twenty years has been a resident of Minnesota. During that time he has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and has by his level head, his general address, business-like methods and ability, won a degree of popularity such as few men in any party can boast. He has held numerous and responsible positions in the state. In 1875 he was elected to the house of representatives, and served there two sessions, at the end of which time he was elected to the senate. He also served two terms, retiring at the close of the second session. When he was succeeded by Senator Greenleaf, while in both branches of the legislature he was one of the most prominent members of the floor, and his opinions were generally respected. He has at times served on the state central committee, and his name has been mentioned as a candidate for the position of governor. Last spring he was one of the strongest backed of all the candidates for a position on the railroad commission. He is a member of the state bar, and has been a practicing lawyer at times he has been engaged in business, he is at present a farmer and is a lover of the stock.

Dr. Heenan is a comparatively recent comer to Minnesota. He came to Morris from Philadelphia some five years ago. He is a man of fine talents, and is thoroughly educated. By profession he is a physician, and is well known in the state. He has held several official positions, having been county auditor for a term, among others. He was first mentioned prominently in politics at the state convention which nominated electors in the last presidential election. He was one of the delegates at the Chicago convention, and was elected to the presidential election. He has been mentioned in connection with a foreign mission, and his preference was said to be for the consulate at Sweden. He is recognized as a good physician and a man of sound character and judgment.

INDORSED BY CAPT. WOOD.

"I am glad for Campbell," said Capt. J. D. Wood of St. Paul last night when a GLOBE reporter told him of the appointment of that gentleman. "There is not a man in Minnesota that is more competent to fill the position than he. He has a stronger backing. I think every member of the contract committee indorsed his credentials, and since it has been known that Mr. Campbell wanted the position, he would go as minister to Sweden. A more active and thoroughly reliable man could not be picked from Minnesota. He will suit all the Democrats. He is very popular in his senatorial district. When he first came before the people as a candidate for the senate, he had a hard fight for his election, for the Republicans were strong in the district, but it only took one term before his ability and general tact were so apparent that his reelection to the house and afterward to the senate was a foregone conclusion. He is so recently that he has come prominently before the people that I am little acquainted with him. He has a good reputation and his papers have been strongly indorsed, I think."

Expediting Ocean Mails.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—If the American steamship pool thinks it is going to have a great deal of business this winter attending to the postmaster general in accordance with his action in regard to payment for ocean mail service, it is going to be wonderfully mistaken. The postmaster general did not take the action he did without very carefully examining the whole matter, and his annual report, sent to the congress, shows an array of facts that the congressional advocates of steamship pools will find it very difficult to make even a show of attack. Two mails a week to Cuba are all that have ever been furnished the business men of New York. The steamer company furnishes six mails a week from New York to Tampa and three mails a week from Tampa to Havana. A steamer is now being completed which will be added to the Tampa and Havana line, and four mails a week, and the service will be increased to six times a week before long. The time will be reduced when arrangements now in progress are completed from four days to six days, eight hours. To Nassau there has been one mail a week for some time. Arrangements are now being made which will give a weekly mail to Nassau. In some respects there has been more difficulty in arranging the mails for Northern South America than for any other region, but the steamer company has been able to furnish four and five times a month to Venezuela instead of three times as was the former practice. When congress meets it will have before it detailed statement of foreign mail service before Aug. 1 last and since then the number of mails of all kinds for each port, and the length of the trips, and the Pacific Mail and the New York Tribune will have their hands full if they undertake to break the force of the showing that will be made. At the same time the postmaster general is ready at any time to pay any American steamer very handsomely for carrying the mails when his owner will be compensated to bear some ratio to the amount of service rendered.

Our Gold Cash.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Dr. James P. Kimball, director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his annual report of the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was \$26,748,702. The gold deposited, nearly \$22,000,000 consisted of domestic bullion. The value of the silver deposited for bars and purchased for coinage was \$38,083,222. Of the silver deposited and purchased over \$2,000,000 was classified at the mints as domestic production. The total exchange value of the gold and silver deposited and purchased at the mints was \$64,831,924, against \$97,955,154 in the previous year. The total imports of gold bullion into the United States were \$8,849,247. The number of ounces of gold distributed by mints during the year was \$30,373,625, the number in circulation increased from \$39,794,913 on July 1, 1884, to \$45,275,710 on Oct. 1, 1885. The amount in the treasury increased during the same period from \$135,579,916 to \$165,483,721. The director

GEN. MC'LELLAN DEAD.

The Ex-Commander of the Army of the United States Dies at His Mountain Home.

His Demise Entirely Unexpected and Preceded by Four Hours of Excruciating Pain.

President Cleveland and Gov. Abbott Promptly Telegraph Their Sincere Condolence.

Flags in Washington Ordered at Half Mast Until After the Funeral.

Another Great Man Gone.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29.—Gen. George B. McClellan, ex-commander of the army of the United States, died at 3 o'clock this morning at ten minutes past 3 o'clock from exhaustion, produced by repeated shocks of neuralgia of the heart, at his home on Orange mountain. Though he had nearly completed his fifty-ninth year, he had preserved an excellent health, but, unfortunately, youthful vigor. Therefore when he began about three weeks ago to feel pains of the heart, neither he nor his medical man, Dr. Seward of Orange, nor any of his family, regarded the matter as serious. He and every one else believed yesterday that the malady was either gone for good, or at least for a long time. It is believed the general ordered his carriage yesterday morning, drove to Orange, accompanied by his only daughter, saw several gentlemen on his way, and at an appointment with one of them for 11 o'clock to-day. He returned home in good spirits, ate heartily at his meal and retired to rest. About 11 o'clock the pains returned, and a messenger on horseback was dispatched to the mill for the doctor, who came back with the least possible delay. When he entered the bedroom of the general he found his patient in extreme agony. The paroxysms returned with artificial frequency that was alarming, and the general's collapse was so rapid that the skill of the doctor suggested were no more efficient than those which had been supplied by the intelligent affection of Gen. McClellan's wife and daughter, who had administered to him ineffectually from the first alarm. The name and fame of the distinguished ex-commander of the army of the United States was a charge. The eyes of the patient began to grow brighter and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recover its ruddy hue. "I feel better," he said faintly and said, "I feel easy now, thank God, I have pulled through." Then he sank back upon the pillows as if exhausted, closing his eyes. The doctor, who was watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw the signs of an arterial collapse. He called to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true, Gen. McClellan raised himself upon one hand, half opened his eyes and fell dead. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral. The funeral will be held at the residence of Mrs. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The president sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McClellan to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1885.—To Mrs. George B. McClellan, formerly major general commanding the armies of the United States, which occurred at Orange, N. J., this morning. The name and fame of the distinguished soldier and citizen are known and honored throughout the republic. As the organizer of the army of the Potomac, he made it capable of the greatest deeds, and his services gave it that which were never forgotten, and the spirit with which he animated it continued through all its civil history. Subsequently, as its leader, he rendered great services to his country in his pure and noble character, his unselfish devotion and the duty he performed in the service of his country. His memory ever to be cherished with pride by the people of the United States. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

It is definitely learned to-day that Gen. McClellan was a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, and that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined because of business engagements, and that within the past twenty-four hours the president had concluded to appoint him to the command of the army of the Potomac.

GOV. ABBETT'S TELEGRAM.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Gov. Abbott has sent the following telegram to Mrs. McClellan:

State of New Jersey, Executive Department. To Mrs. George B. McClellan. I have just learned with profound sorrow of the death of your distinguished husband. I speak not only for myself, but for all the people of this state, in expressing my universal mourning for the loss of a pure and upright citizen and a great soldier. I wish most earnestly to take such proper official action as will do honor to his memory. I have directed Adjutant General William S. Striker to ascertain your wishes so that the action of the executive will be in sympathy with your own feelings. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, LEON ABBETT.

To Mrs. G. B. McClellan, West Orange, N. J.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Adj. Gen. McClellan's office in this city only the mere news of his demise had been received. He had been failing for months past, and had not visited the office in two weeks, though he was not expected that his illness would result fatal. He leaves a son and daughter, the former just completing his education. As soon as the news spread throughout the city great sorrow was expressed at the general's death. The flags on the public buildings were placed at half mast. The grand army post has called a meeting to express their sorrow and offer a body guard for the remains.

Though no definite arrangement in regard to the funeral has been made, it is probable that the service will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian church on Monday and that the interment will be at Trenton. The family has been deluged with messages of condolence from all parts of this country and from Europe. Fitz John Porter says that though Gen. McClellan's personal recollections were burned he succeeded in reproducing most of them, that they will be published soon and that they will create a stir equal to that caused by the publication of Mr. Depeew's letter on the Grant-Johnson matter.

SORROW IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The death of Gen. McClellan caused a profound impression in this city, where he was quite well known. He was chief engineer and afterwards vice president of the Illinois Central railroad, just prior to the breaking out of the war, and acquired a wide social acquaintance in Chicago. At the beginning of the war and when he was promoted to the command of the army of the Potomac, a cavalry company known as McClellan's dragoons was organized here to serve as his body guard, and remained with him to the close of his

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Spain Makes Fresh Demands.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Prince Bismarck having refused priority of possession of the island of Yap, Spain, has prepared another note containing a severe argument against the logical deduction of the German chancellor and insisting on the acceptance of the claim of Spanish priority.

Shot at M. De Freycinet.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Considerable excitement was created here to-day by an attempt to assassinate M. De Freycinet, the French minister of foreign affairs. After attending a cabinet meeting M. De Freycinet took a drive, and while returning to the building occupied by the ministry of foreign affairs a man stepped out into the roadway and fired a pistol directly at the carriage, in which was seated M. De Freycinet. Fortunately the shot was harmless, and before the culprit could fire again he was arrested by a police officer. When the police station he confessed that he did not know M. De Freycinet personally, and refused to give his name or occupation. The assailant is a Corsican. He declares that his motive was revenge and was not of a political nature. He says he will make an attempt to-morrow of his attempt to take the life of M. De Freycinet. He claims the services of a lawyer. A doctor will examine into his mental condition. The culprit stated that M. De Freycinet had injured him in reputation, honor and fortune. He also knew M. De Freycinet only by his photograph.

Quieting Down Again.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The war fever has abated considerably during the past few days. The Philippopolis schools have been reopened and affairs are assuming a normal aspect. The Serbian premier has sent a note to the powers, in which he expresses a desire for peace on the basis of the Berlin treaty. He also says that he hopes to see the sultan's authority restored in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

Another Little Crisis.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Two French men-of-war have been ordered to proceed at once to Guinea to protect French interests in that country. The dispute growing out of the rival claims of France and Portugal to certain sections of Guinea has reached a crisis and serious events are feared.

En Route for America.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college in Rome, will sail on Saturday on the steamer Aurora for New York. He takes with him the acts and decrees of the council held in Baltimore in 1862, and which have been revised by the pope. The decrees are substantially unaltered, but some minor details have been modified. Dr. O'Connell hopes to reach Baltimore by Nov. 4, in time to attend the conference in that city. He expects to return to Rome early in January.

German's Election.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The election to-day for delegates to choose members of the Prussian diet went strongly in favor of the new German Liberal party. Of the 4,000 delegates chosen 960 are Conservatives, 170 National Liberals and the remainder New German Liberals.

Foreign Flashes.

William Joseph Andrew Jockboet, the Dutch author, is dead.

Mr. Whitefoot, editor of the Sportsman, died suddenly at Scheffeld, where he was visiting friends.

The Cologne Gazette calls the latest Spanish note on the Caroline affair a piece of impudent effrontery.

M. Ferry, in an interview yesterday, said he believed that Premier Brisson was the only man who could succeed in uniting the Republican groups in the chamber of deputies into a single party.

The Cork Operative Tailors' society, consisting of ninety-two members, has joined the Irish National league. The tenants on the estate of the league have resolved to deposit their rents in the bank to form a fund for their own defense.

The German missionary conference has resolved to appeal to the people and to give to the state of liquor to natives in German colonies.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The races to-day were run in a steady downpour of rain at Jerome park, and gloomy and depressing as the outlook was, it was rendered still more so by an accident in the first race. Maggie B fell, and one after another Brookwood, Sam Brown and Stone Buck followed, and with the jockey's mare decidedly miscellaneous nature. Brookwood, Jockey and Jockey Potter dangerously, probably fatally, hurt.

First Race—Free handicap, three-quarters of a mile. Florence won by a length, Richmond second, Choctaw third. Time, 1:18 3/4.

Second Race—Free handicap for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Bordeaux won by a length, Anarchy second, Binnacle third. Time, 1:18 3/4.

Third Race—Free handicap, one and one-eighth miles. Flower won by two lengths, Greenfield second, Farewell third. Time, 2:01.

Fourth Race—For three-year-olds and upward, selling race, one mile. Error won by two lengths, Umberto second, Mary Hamilton third. Time, 1:48 3/4.

Fifth Race—For three-year-olds and upward, selling race, one mile and three-furths, over six hurdles. Sandoval won by four lengths, Bally second, Quebec third. Time, 2:42.

Boomers Again in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 29.—"Boomers" have again made a move on Oklahoma. For several days past numbers have been going with teams and provisions. Such as had reached the Oklahoma district up to the date of the latest advice from a number of cattlemen with their herds in peaceful possession, but all seemed harmonious as between the herders and the "boomers," with no prospect of trouble. From fifty to sixty wagon-loads of "boomers" were daily arriving upon the grounds.

Woman's Foreign Mission.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The general executive committee of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church resumed its session at Evanston to-day. The report of the treasurer showed that \$137,000 had been collected by the branch societies during the year. The appointment of Miss Annie Lawson of Ottumwa, Ia., Miss Annie Glass, Miss Julia Wisner and Miss Sarah Locke of Cincinnati was approved as missionaries to China and Japan.

Switchmen Go On a Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—At 5 o'clock to-day the switchmen employed by the Illinois Central railroad at their city yards went out on a strike. The men declare that they are allowed only \$70 a month, and their helpers \$65 a month, and no pay for extra or Sunday work, while all the other roads in the city pay their night gangs \$75 and \$70, and are credited for all overtime.

Daring Robbery.

CARLISLE, Eng., Oct. 29.—One of the most daring robberies on record occurred last night in this vicinity. Netherly hall, the residence of Sir Frederick Ulrich Gra-

VETERANS IN THE VAN.

Gov. Hill of New York Favors Old Soldiers for Appointments to Federal Place.

Sherman Makes a Speech in Virginia and Denies Bloody-Shirt Proclivities.

The Center of Political Interest Now Centering in Virginia and New York.

Rustling for Votes in Iowa—A Big Democratic Jollification in Brooklyn.

Gov. Hill and the Veterans.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Gov. Hill, the Democratic candidate for governor, sends the following letter to the Veterans' Rights union, giving his views upon the civil service rules:

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 17.—To Ira M. Hedges, Esq.: I have received from your committee a communication containing a series of questions to which an answer is desired. I cheerfully comply with your request and will endeavor to frankly state my sentiments. Pardon me for stating that some of the questions would seem to be more properly addressed to candidates for the legislature than to a gubernatorial candidate, but appreciating your worthy motives and not hesitating to be asked, I shall not hesitate to answer them. Without answering categorically each separate question, I may say that in the main, I answer your questions affirmatively. Possibly I ought to state that I am not very familiar with the details of the system of civil service examinations, "marking" and certification, referred to in any of your questions. Hence an unable very accurately to express an opinion upon those points. Nevertheless, I can state generally that if the present laws of the state are so framed as to give honestly-discharged soldiers or sailors a preference over civilians in giving preference to soldiers and sailors as clearly defined positions in the civil service, I believe in the spirit which dictated the enactment of the laws giving preference to soldiers and sailors over civilians in the civil service of the states, and I believe that such laws should be honestly and in good faith enforced. It is not necessary to me that the public officials should be fooled. I think that when such veterans are shown to possess the qualifications essential to a satisfactory performance of the duties of the position, they should be entitled and receive a substantial preference, even though there may be civilians who possess superior qualifications, and if the present laws or rules do not permit of the state to do so, I believe that the laws should be amended accordingly. I believe I may safely refer you to my recent official utterances upon this same subject as fully expressing my views. Very respectfully, DAVID B. HILL.

The Following is Mr. Davenport's reply:

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Thomas Hill: In reply to your question asking my position in regard to the veterans, I beg to say that my appreciation of the veterans' service to this state and the nation has never been absent from my mind. I have no objection to the Union having in my opinion a first claim to positions of honor and emolument which they may be competent to fill. Our platform demands that the veterans be given the preference over all comers. He went to the front during the war, and I for one am heartily glad to give him the position now when he seeks honorable retirement in the civil service. I am very respectfully, IRA DAVENPORT.

Sherman's Speech.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 29.—Senator Sherman, in his speech here to-night, protested that he had not waved the bloody shirt in Ohio, and claimed that he had only insisted that the fruits of the war should be preserved. He said that he contended against the war on the purity of the ballot box and not against the war of the Rebellion. It was of the present and not of the past he would talk. He appealed to men of all parties to insist upon a fair election on this occasion in Virginia. He then reviewed the lifework of John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson, holding that the one laid down and maintained the principle of unity, while the latter insisted upon the false and pernicious doctrine of state rights. These men, he said, were the great statesmen of the principles upon the governmental system for the first half of the century, but Marshall won. But when the question of slavery obtruded itself under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, the Jeffersonian idea in a more contracted form found ground. Sherman then reviewed the resources of Virginia, and said they exceeded those of Pennsylvania or any Western state, and argued that national unity was necessary for their development. Then following the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head of the greatest ship-building house on the continent and the largest of the usual Republican protection dogma, always advanced in manufacturing states, he argued that it is alike conducive to the best interests of both capital and labor. As to appointments Sherman said only the offensive partisans had been put out and rebels had been put in their places. A new party in the treasury he denied that any had been paid out, as Mr. Hendricks and others had pledged should be done. He insisted that the Democracy could not contest with the Republicans any question of the past or of the present. He argued that the only achievement of the reform administration was the bankruptcy of John Roach, the head