THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

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DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

From the National Democratic Platform of 1876.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

[From the National Democratic Platform of 1880.]

A tariff for revenue only.

[From the National Democratic Platform, 1884.]

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. * * * The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation, from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

From President Cleveland's Annual Message, Dec. 6.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them all and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1 a. m.—For Iowa: Light to fresh southerly winds; warmer, fair weather. For Michigan and Wisconsin: Light to fresh southerly winds; warmer, fair weather. For Dakota, Minnesota and Kansas: fresh to brisk southerly winds; warmer, fair weather, followed by rain.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, June 3.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul....	29.92	64	Ft. Totten.	29.66	68
Duluth.....	29.86	68	Fort Garry	29.64	64
La Crosse.	30.00	64	Ft. Sully..	29.58	66
Huron.....	29.70	70	Minnedosa	29.54	66
Moorhead.	29.72	68	Edmonton.	.....	...
Bismarck.	29.60	68	Calgary...	29.58	56
Ft. Buford	29.50	7	Medic'e H.	29.40	68
Ft. Custer.	29.58	6	Qu' Ap'lle.	....	...
Helena....	29.54	6	Ft Cur'n	29.4	62

GOV. GRAY has not yet indorsed the THURMAN boom.

AT ANY rate, THURMAN'S weakness does not extend to his brain.

THE base ball, as well as the presidential situation, deepens in interest.

THE St. Louis directory man should begin to get in his work this morning.

THE sultan of Morocco having apologized, the navy of the United States can quit trembling.

THE Minnesota delegation will arrive in St. Louis this morning, and then the fun will fairly begin.

IT IS to be hoped that the wires which will be pulled in St. Louis this week will be well insulated.

EDITOR WATTERSON'S star-eyed goddess will be the honored guest of the St. Louis convention.

CHARLES DICKENS is going to read in St. Paul again. Then some of the American dollars succeeded in escaping at his last visit?

WHEN that tariff reform plank is reached in the Democratic platform, listen for the shout that will go up from the Minnesota delegation.

OF COURSE you want to read the best possible accounts of the doings at St. Louis, and equally of course you can only do so by reading the GLOBE.

THE Minnesota delegates should invite their confreres to come up and see what an excellent place St. Paul would be for holding the next convention.

THE ice has not yet broken in Lake Winnipeg. Perhaps the Winnipegers are attempting to work a summer resort advertisement upon the press of the country.

ST. PAUL has extended an invitation to the German Lutherans to locate their new seminary here. Where could a more appropriate place for a church seminary be found?

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOLS.

The approach of the time for the closing of the schools for the summer holiday and the preparations which are making for commencement call attention to the fact that this has been an exceedingly successful year in Northwestern schools. Not only has a larger number of students been enrolled during the past year than ever before, but the standard of instruction and scholarship has been raised to a point never before reached.

In keeping with the progress which has marked every other department of Northwestern life, the schools have steadily increased their efficiency and now deservedly rank with any in the country. In both public and private schools, in primary and advanced institutions, has the same degree of excellence and consistent progress been maintained. This is, of course, due to the harmonious co-operation of teachers and taught, for in the West as in no other section of the country, save perhaps New England, do the youth of the land realize the practical value and necessity of a thorough education. It is because of these good results, and of their promise for the future, that the present commencement season in the Northwest is especially noteworthy.

The Northwest has many things to be proud of, but in nothing can she justly take more pride than in her schools.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

To-day the Democratic clans will have gathered at St. Louis, and all the preliminary work for the convention will be completed. There has never been a national convention the assembling of which produced less excitement than the one that will open in St. Louis to-morrow. With the possible exception of the convention which nominated Gen. GRANT for the second term, there has never been a convention whose results were so definitely settled in advance as this one. Both the candidate and the platform were fixed in the public mind even before the call for the convention was issued. Some little interest attaches to filling the second place on the ticket, but even this will not arouse public curiosity to a very high pitch. It is a matter of but little consequence who is nominated for vice president. Let it be THURMAN or GRAY or STEVENSON or BLACK whose name may grace the ticket, the main point will have been carried when GROVER CLEVELAND is renominated for president, and tariff reform is made the chief plank in the platform.

The St. Louis convention will differ materially from the Democratic convention at Chicago four years ago in one respect. In glancing over the list of delegates to the St. Louis convention it is observable that comparatively few of the names of the old-time leaders appear on the rolls. The list is principally made up of new men, or at least men who have never had national prominence. The convention at Chicago four years ago was a congregation of intellectual giants who had gained national fame as party leaders. It was a convention without precedent in American politics, so far as the ability and prominence of its members were concerned. The causes which called forth this outpouring of great party leaders at Chicago four years ago do not exist at St. Louis to-day. Democracy has triumphed, and the old warriors feel that their mission is accomplished. The management of the party has been turned over to the younger soldiers, many of whom will win their first laurels at St. Louis.

It is an encouraging indication of the progressive condition of the national Democracy to observe this infusion of young blood. It bodes well for the future success of the party, and is additional assurance that President CLEVELAND intends to surround himself with advisers who are in thorough sympathy with the progress of the age.

ILLINOIS.

It is worthy of comment that in the election figuring that is being done this year Illinois is being classed as one of the doubtful states, something that hasn't been done for nearly thirty years. Heretofore the Republicans have counted on Illinois in a presidential contest as reliably as they have on Pennsylvania or Kansas, and the Democrats never questioned their claim. This year it is different, and there are good reasons for it.

Naturally Illinois belongs in the Democratic column. Her vast agricultural interests make her so, and the only reason she has not taken her proper place in line with the anti-monopoly and anti-protective forces long ago was because of JOHN A. LOGAN'S influence in Illinois politics. The Republican leaders realize that the death of Gen. LOGAN sundered the strongest cord that held Illinois to the Republican party. They likewise realize that by natural gravitation the state will go Democratic this year unless the Republican party can make a change of base and occupy Democratic ground. Hence the vigorous effort that is being made by the Illinois politicians to push GRESHAM for the presidency. The fact is that Judge GRESHAM is more of a Democrat to-day than a Republican. He is in accord with President CLEVELAND'S low tariff and anti-monopoly views, and it is asserted by those most intimately acquainted with him that if he is nominated at Chicago on a protection platform, such as Mr. BLAINE advocates, he will promptly decline the nomination. If GRESHAM is nominated on a platform of his own construction the Republicans may save Illinois, but in doing so they will lose the manufacturing states of the East. Unless GRESHAM is nominated Illinois is just about as safe for the Democrats as Kentucky or Texas.

"STATESMAN" SHERMAN.

If some one would only force upon Candidate SHERMAN the conclusion that the war is over, and that this is a government not for the South but for the entire Union, he would be doing the country a service. It seems to be the special province of the peculiar school of "statesmanship" of which SHERMAN is the most shining light to keep alive in every way possible the fires of sectional feeling.

Belonging to a by-gone political era, SHERMAN has never been able to realize that a new generation has grown up and is taking a part in the administration of national affairs—a generation which, unlike SHERMAN, is willing to let the dead past bury its dead, and which is content to busy itself with the affairs of the present.

SHERMAN, in short, in his proper person illustrates the politician as distinguished from the statesman. A notable instance of his predominating trait was given in the senate a few days ago, when, after the most approved style of SHERMAN statesmanship, he denounced the president for vetoing an extravagant appropriation for a public building in a small Pennsylvania town, and declared that, had the appropriation been for a Southern town, the president would not have dared oppose it.

There now comes to hand, very appropriately given, the lie to SHERMAN'S assertion—a veto from the president disapproving of a bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Columbus, Ga. But perhaps SHERMAN will declare that this is not a Southern town. As yet he has discreetly kept silent upon the subject, but his sophistry has in the past gone to even more absurd lengths.

In some respects Candidate SHERMAN makes us very tired.

RED TAPE FOLLY.

There is a good deal of red tape foolishness, but nowhere is it more conspicuously ridiculous than in the postoffice department. During the big blizzard in the East last March a mail carrier in a New Hampshire city who had a beat on the outskirts of the town was caught in the storm and lost his way. After crawling through snowdrifts on his hands and knees for several hours, and nearly perishing from the cold, he finally struck a habitation, where he found refuge from the storm. The Washington authorities fined him $1.40 for the delay in delivering the mails.

A GROWING BOOM.

The THURMAN boom has got such an impetus the managers of the St. Louis convention may have hard work to keep it from getting away from them and landing the old Roman at the head of the ticket. THURMAN is a tolerably big man in the estimation of the average American citizen, and the older he gets the bigger he seems to grow. Ever since the railroad and Standard oil influences combined to drive him out of the senate the great body of the people have been longing for an opportunity to square the old man.

SHERIDAN NO BETTER.

And His Physicians Fear He May Be Forced to Succumb.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—After a day during which he showed quite an improvement in health, Gen. Sheridan's condition this morning this morning is again not favorable, and grave apprehensions are felt lest he should have another alarming attack of heart and lung trouble. There has yet been no recurrence of the head troubles, but there have been changes in his pulse, respiration and temperature since 8 p. m. such as have been on one or two occasions premonitory symptoms of dangerous attacks. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of the trouble, and it is hoped they may be warded off. The tendency of the trouble to recur is discouraging to the physicians and a constant source of alarm to the family, and shows that although a considerable period may elapse between attacks, yet their return is always to be dreaded. The general is very weak and no stronger, if indeed quite as strong as before the last attack. Each attack heretofore has been worse than the preceding one, and it is feared the general may finally become so weak as to be forced to succumb.

At 2:30 Gen. Sheridan is reported resting comfortably, with little or no change in his condition since midnight. Doctor Pepper, of Philadelphia, has been sent for again. He left Philadelphia at midnight, and will have a consultation with the general's physicians early in the morning.

WASHINGTON, June 4—4 a. m.—Gen. Sheridan does not seem to rest well and has had a couple attacks of coughing since the last bulletin.

GOULD VERY ILL.

The Railway Magnate Not Expected to Live Two Months.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—Jay Gould is undoubtedly a very sick man. Every effort is being made to keep his true condition from the public and the result is that very conflicting reports are being sent out. The result of a careful investigation justifies the assertion that Mr. Gould is dangerously ill. The Gould party returned to this city from Omaha last Friday morning with the express intention of returning at once to New York. At the union depot he was seen by several who are familiar with his face, and all agreed that he is very worn and haggard-looking. When the train arrived, Dr. Munn went to a drug store and got a prescription filled. He stated that Mr. Gould was suffering from brain and stomach troubles and was afflicted with insomnia, which had been growing worse ever since he left New York on Thursday night. He could not sleep at all until about 4 o'clock, when he fell into a fitful doze. A consultation was held by Drs. Munn and Outten, and it was decided that it was best to go to Colorado instead of returning home, in the hope that several days of the mountain air would be beneficial to the patient. The train arrived at Council Grove, Kan., at sundown, and was side tracked in order that Mr. Gould's night's rest might not be broken. The party left late in the morning and spent Saturday night at Greeley, on the western border of Kansas. This morning they started for Pueblo, reaching there late this evening. Advices from all points along the line show that there has been no improvement and that there has been an accession of nervousness. An old acquaintance, who had seen Mr. Gould while at the union depot, said that it was his belief that he could not live two months, as he had never seen such a breaking down as was shown on every feature of Mr. Gould.

A BAD ONE CAPTURED.

An Early Arrival at St. Louis Taken In.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Peter F. Quinn, alias Frank Gilmore, was arrested here yesterday by Detective Erskine, who has been following him for several months. Quinn is alleged to have embezzled $12,000 from C. G. Dickson, a prominent contractor of Pittsburg, Pa., while employed as confidential clerk. The fugitive had been traced to California, where the detective lost him and abandoned the search. On Friday, Quinn was recognized among the early convention arrivals, and was shadowed until Mr. Dickson appeared in reply to a telegram, and identified his late clerk, who was arrested and sent back to Pittsburg without the formality of a requisition.

Hon. D. T. Bramble Dying.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., June 3.—Hon. D. T. Bramble, receiver of the land office here, is very seriously ill from the effects of a second stroke of paralysis he had a few weeks since. The host of friends Mr. Bramble has made during a residence of many years in the Territory will be pained to learn of his sad condition. The latest report is that he is just alive.

THE MAN IN THE CASE.

Since woman was created there has been an awful stir
About the part she plays on earth—all blame is laid on her.
Let any wickedness be done, at any time or place,
And saints and sinners do declare, "A woman in the case!"

Some fool to suicide inclined blows out his little brain,
"Now, mark my word—a woman!" every prophet will exclaim.
Or if some fool another fool dispatches from this life,
It's significantly mentioned, "He has a pretty wife."

If a man, a thief by nature, steals his employer blind,
And goes alone to Canada, the girl was "left behind."
Or if he's seen a-talking with the woman on the way,
"The woman in the case goes, too," the daily papers say.

Now this thing makes us women all too miserably feel,
But for our dire existence, men would never kill nor steal;
In fact, if Eve to Adam the Lord had never given,
This earth had so continued a suburban sort of heaven.

It occurs to me, however, from another point of view,
Had we ne'er been given Adam, we could have a heaven, too.
If the world were only women, we could keep it free from crime,
For doesn't the "old Adam" work the mischief every time?

It was Eve who gave the apple that has brought us all our woe;
But with no one there to take it, she could never have done so.
Though men will kill and steal for us, because we are so dear,
You should mind they fix our value by their own existence here.

When you come to think it over, one conclusion's very sure,
Had they never been created we would ne'er have sought to lure
Their poor souls from paths of virtue; they from blame are not exempt—
Do we lead them to temptation, they have tempted us to tempt.

With this new light on the subject, rather singular it seems;
But instead it's plainly plural; in reality it means,
When the blame for any action to its fountain head you trace,
You will ever find a woman and a man are in the case.

—Flora McDonald.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Young Griffin, of St. Paul, Killed in a Railway Accident at Anoka.

Four Men Imprisoned in the St. Lawrence Mine at Butte, Mont.

The Call Newspaper Office Completely Burned Out at Winnipeg.

Two Persons Drowned at Duluth--A Big Storm in Arkansas.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., June 3.—The quiet Sabbath was disturbed by a bad accident, in which John Griffin, son of Michael Griffin, of St. Paul, was instantly killed by being thrown from a work train on the Manitoba road at noon, his head striking a tie on the Northern Pacific track with sufficient force to break off the end of the tie. He was aged about twenty and unmarried. James Veitullo, an Italian, had his collar bone and leg broken; John Burke and Ole Forest, serious wounds on the head; Peter Naughton and Emil Thorn had their ankles sprained; Walter Cone and Charles Locke were injured about the knees. It seems they are replacing the rails on the Manitoba track, and last night every other spike was removed. When the work train, coming along at a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, struck this portion of the track the rails spread and the wheels ran off on the ties and several of the men were thrown off with the above result. There were about seventy men on board the engine, flat car and caboose. The injured were cared for by Drs. Giddings, Aldrich and Marquis. A special train with Supt. Rice and Dr. Murphy came up from St. Paul this afternoon to visit the scene of the accident and take the wounded men down to the hospital at St. Paul. Coroner Sherman will hold an inquest to-morrow forenoon over the body of Griffin, and, if possible, develop the facts in the case.

FOUR UNACCOUNTED FOR.

A Cave-in at the St. Lawrence Mine, Butte.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., June 3.—To-day at a few minutes to 12 o'clock, noon, a large cave-in occurred in the St. Lawrence mine, commencing at the 500-foot level on the hanging wall and letting in the mountain clean up to the 200-foot level. Thirty men had come out at 10 o'clock on account of the squeeze and the balance of the men came out a few minutes before the cave. It was found when the roll was called that four men were missing, viz: Pat Harrington, Con Murphy and two men who had commenced to work. Men are now at work from the Anaconda mine and going to the relief of the entombed miners. The latest from the mine is that two of the men have given signals with hammers on the walls, which are heard by those who are digging through the cave-in. Whether they can rescue them in the next twenty-four hours is hard to say. The St. Lawrence is one of the largest copper mines in the city and employs 600 men.

A Newspaper Burned Out.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, June 3.—The Call building was completely destroyed by fire this morning and a $25,000 newspaper and job printing plant totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. Before the brigade was notified the building was a mass of flames, and no effort was made to save it. The loss on the building will be $15,000. The newspaper plant is insured for $21,000 and the building for $5,000. The paper will be published in the Sun office till other arrangements are made.

DROWNED AT DULUTH.

Two of a Boating Party of Four Drowned at Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., June 3.—Duluth's first drowning of the season occurred here at 7:30 this evening. Frank Maynell, who came here about two weeks ago to take a position in the pool room of George Langdon, and J. W. Tonguey, a sporting character of the town, were out sailing with Minnie Schoemaker and Frankie Haven, two women of the town, when their boat was overturned while Maynell and Minnie were changing positions, and both the latter were drowned. Maynell came from Chicago, was about thirty years of age, and leaves a father, mother and several brothers there. His body has not yet been recovered. The girl also came from Chicago a short time ago, but no one here was able to give any of her former history. Her body was recovered after it had been in the water but a short time, but life was extinct.

The Mapleton Fire.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., June 3.—Twenty firemen responded to the call for assistance from Mapleton last night. As evidence of the promptness with which the call was answered, it is stated that word was received from Mapleton at 12:05. An alarm was immediately sounded, and the train bearing the firemen with the apparatus left the yard at once, and arrived at Mapleton at 12:50, forty-five minutes from the time call was made the fire department was at work, and on arrival the depot was in flames with the telegraph poles between the same and the burning elevator. Connection was made to a pump on the engine of the "special." The depot and two warehouses of the Northern Pacific were saved, together with a number of tons of coal belonging to the company. In the elevator burned was a large quantity of grain, which was saved, but in a condition good only for feed.

Seven Reported Killed.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—A Times special says that a furious storm swept over Washington county, Arkansas, yesterday, causing much loss of life and property. In one hamlet twelve houses were destroyed. Seven or eight persons were badly injured, while it is rumored that in the interior seven persons were killed. The last assertion has not been confirmed.

Lived in Michigan.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., June 3.—The men burned to death in the livery stable fire yesterday proved to be Charles Payne, formerly of Charlotte, Mich. He was 24 years old and leaves a young wife in Michigan. His wife was telegraphed of the accident, and the body will probably be shipped east for burial.

Big Blaze in Panama.

Special to the Globe.

PANAMA, June 3, via Galveston—A fire, which broke out in the Hotel Roma at 2 o'clock this morning, entirely gutted ten large houses. It is estimated that $300,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Shot Him Dead.

Special to the Globe.

HYANNES, Neb., June 3.—News has just reached here that on Monday last Fred Robinson, a desperado of local disrepute at Cottonwood, thirty miles northeast of here, went to the house of A. M. Sheldon and shot him dead. The next morning he returned, and, with the assistance of a man named Steve Carver, took the body away and buried it. The killing was done in a sparsely settled neighborhood on the frontier and was not discovered until yesterday. The sheriff of Cherry county is now in pursuit. The murdered man had a wife and seven children.

A Thousand Houses Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The steamer Oceanic arrived from China and Japan to-day. Advices from Japan state 230 houses were destroyed by a conflagration on the 8th of May at Tourugeka; and at Kameka, the next day, 710 houses, one temple and a number of huts were burned. No loss given

ONE WAY TO DO IT.

How Families Can Be Supported on a Small Sum.

Boston Journal.

The possibility of the support of a man with a wife and two children upon $7.50 per week has met with much questioning since the statement was made that the problem had been solved, but an interesting experiment in New York has demonstrated the utmost achievement of economy within the prescribed limit. For a family of four the rent was $1 per week, fuel 50 cents and lighting 12 cents. The food expenses were compressed to $2.48 per week by the most careful management. A bill of fare contained two stews for four square meals, each made of 10 cents' worth of meat and bones, a handful of rice and flour worth 1 cent and a little salt and pepper. Each stew eaten with bread served for the next meal in a warmed-over condition. Four more of the principal meals were provided from fried salt pork at a cost of 14; boiled beans furnished two meals for 11½ cents; a pot roast of beef, three pounds, 36 cents, and five cents 'worth of potatoes made a royal dinner. Bread and molasses formed the luncheon in the middle of the day at a cost of 35 cents, making the total expenses for food during the week, $2.48. Comfortable clothing was provided at $2.50 per week, and it is said that even with the addition of a few luxuries of food the family were able to deposit $78 in the savings bank during the year. Whether the story adequately fulfills the conditions for a wholesome living may be perhaps questioned, since nothing is provided for the "wear and and tear" in every household, but it is useful as an illustration of economy. Scientists have decided that the average workingman requires daily in his food not less than four ounces of proteins, two ounces of fat and eighteen ounces of carbohydrates. Bread, oatmeal, milk, sugar, potatoes, beans and lard at a cost 12¾ cents will supply all the food absolutely required by one person for living. At the increased expense of 19.36 cents, more elaborate diet can be made with 26 ounces bread, 2 ounces codfish, 2 ounces lard, 16 ounces potatoes, 1 pint milk, 1 ounce sugar and 3 cups tea. As food is the most expensive factor of living, it is capable of the most intelligent selection and depends more upon individual taste and judgment than on other conditions of life, since rent and clothes are fixed more for extraneous circumstances and less yielding to choice. The intelligent workingman gains by a careful study of a bill of fare. It is useful for him to know that among vegetable foods in common use, oatmeal, beans and potatoes are the cheapest, that one of the greatest dietary needs of the workingman is a sufficient supply of an inexpensive, wholesome fat, and that cheap meats may be as nutritious as costly cuts. The prevention of waste by judicious cooking is an important matter for the consideration of the workingman in which he can be helped by his wife's carefulness. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of waste io American kitchens caused by ignorance of the true value of food, but it is known to be necessarily large. The average workman is not ready to be convinced that a dinner of roast pork is more extravagant than a meal of simpler and more digestible food, and that by a diet of cake and pie he will require more food to supply the needs of the system than by a meal of soup and bread. One of the missionary aims of the public cooking school is the simplifying of the taste so that the living of the workingman will be less extravagant and more wholesome.

OBITUARY.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., June 3.—Aunt Catherine M. Smith died last night. She was the earliest white woman settler in in this city, coming in the early fifties.

Special to the Globe.

PRESTON, Minn., June 3.—William Kruppenbacher, for twenty years a prominent citizen of this place, died at 6 o'clock this evening. His death was unexpected, as he was attending to his business at a late hour last night. He leaves a wife and four children in fair circumstances.

Was It Intentional?

Special to the Globe.

PRESTON, Minn., June 3.—John Englebretze, of Carimona township, this county, arose at an early hour this morning to go out shooting gophers and his father came down stairs soon after and found the young man lying dead on the kitchen floor, with a bullet hole through his heart, his shirt on fire and a 32-caliber revolver lying on the floor by his side. Whether the shooting was done with suicidal intent, or by accident, is not known. The coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

Into the River.

Special to the Globe.

DUBUQUE, June 3.—Mrs. Willi, aged fifty-two years, committed suicide by drowning. She left home at 6 o'clock this morning and wandered about the city until 10 o'clock, when she went out on the Sixth street extension and jumped from a bridge into the river. Assistance came too late to save her. She was addicted to the strong drink habit, and in a fit of delirium sought death. She leaves a husband and two sons.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, June 3.—At the meeting of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, which is to be held in this city June 5 and 6, about 136 lodges will be represented and upwards of 300 delegates are expected to be present. The city is making quite extensive preparations for their reception, as also for the G. A. R. park region encampment to be held here June 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Workingmen for Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—A monster demonstration was held here to-day in favor of the re-election of President Diaz. Twenty thousand workingmen marched through the principal streets and called upon the president at the national palace.

Three of a Kind.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Among the passengers on board the European steamers arriving to-day were: James Gordon Bennett, Prince Roland Bonaparte, of Washington, and M. Blondin, who became famous in 1859 by crossing Niagara falls on a tight rope.

MARINE MATTERS.

PORT OF ASHLAND.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 3.—Arrived: Steamer Joseph L. Hurd and schooner Egyptian.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 3.—Arrived: Steamers Swain and St. Joseph; schooners Horner and Helvetia. Cleared: Steamers Roumania and Empire State and schooner George.

PORT OF WASHBURN.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis., June 3.—Barge Donaldson, schooners Donaldson, Brightie, 1,106 tons of coal, and J. C. King, 1,025 tons of coal, arrived from Cleveland. The Donaldson and Donaldson cleared for Duluth. Propeller Empire State arrived from Duluth and cleared for Buffalo. Cloudy and calm.

AT DUBUQUE.

Special to the Globe.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 3.—Rafters up, C. Lamb, Moline, Lyons, M. Bell, C. W. Cowles, C. Boeckeler; down, L. Gardner, Daisy, Denckman, D. Thayer, Nina, Stillwater. Water on a stand, 16 feet 5 inches.

BY ACCLAMATION.

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The platform was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

The first ballot for a presidential candidate stood: Cleveland, 392; Bayard, 170; McDonald, 56; Randall, 78; Thurman, 88; Carlisle, 27; Hoadly, 3; Hendricks, 1; Tilden, 1; Flower, 4. On the fourth and last day of the convention the second ballot resulted: Cleveland, 683; Bayard, 81½; Hendricks, 45½; Thurman, 4; Randall, 4; McDonald, 2. The nomination of Cleveland was made unanimous on motion of Thomas A. Hendricks, who was subsequently nominated for vice president. The popular vote cast for the presidential electors was as follows: Cleveland, 4,911,017; Blaine, 4,848,334; Butler, 133,825; St. John, 151,809. The total vote cast in all the states was 10,048,061.

GEN. BLACK'S CAREER.

A Soldier, Patriot and Statesman Favored for the Second Place.

It was not always thought necessary for a vice-presidential candidate to have "strong points." As late as 1880 he was chosen to placate the faction defeated in its choice for first place on the ticket. But the fact that the vice president has twice in less than three decades been required to fill the executive chair is very properly remembered now as a reason why due care should be exercised in filling the second, as well as the first place on a national ticket. As soon as it became evident that Mr. Cleveland must succeed himself at the head of the ticket Gen. Black's boom for second place began to reverberate over the prairies of Illinois, held now to be a doubtful state, and to echo even as far east as Washington, where statesmen who fought, and still fight, for the Union with their mouths took immediate delight in ridiculing the "total wreck" which they averred Mr. Cleveland had foisted on the pension bureau.

John Charles Black was born Jan. 29, 1839, in Pennsylvania, where his family were among the earliest settlers. He was a preacher's son, and succeeded early in life to a heritage of hard work and educational struggle. Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Black went West and made a new home in Danville, Ill. After the various preparatory stages, John C. Black entered Wabasha college at Crawfordsville Ind., undertaking the regular collegiate course. It was here the first call to arms reached young Black, and on the same day that cannon balls began battering the walls of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, the student turned his back upon Alma Mater and enlisted in the Montgomery Guards as a private. This company was afterwards regularly mustered into the service as Company I, Eleventh Indiana infantry, Col. Lew Wallace (afterwards major-general) commanding. After the expiration of the three months' term for which the regiment had enlisted, Black returned to Danville, Ill., and recruited a company for three years' service. This company became Company K of the Thirty-seventh Illinois infantry, of which regiment young Black was commissioned major. From that position he was rapidly promoted until he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant service on the field. Until the last battle of the civil war was fought Gen. Black remained at the front, commanding a brigade with marked ability.

As Gen. Black's wounds left him a "total wreck," and he has been deemed worthy of the highest pension paid by the government, it may be worth while to describe them accurately. At the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., Major Black was shot in the right forearm, the bullet passing between the bones about two inches below the ulna and injuring the elbow joint. After he was promoted he again was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., in December, 1862. This time he was shot in the left upper arm. The bone being shattered, resection became necessary, and from that time the arm has been permanently disabled. The wound inflicted at Pea Ridge apparently healed, but in December following reopened and caused great suffering. From this time on until the close of the war Gen. Black was a cripple and unfit for active duty. But such service as he could render he cheerfully gave. Having enlisted in the reserve corps he was, in November, 1864, placed in command of the Fourth Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and in March, 1865, while in active service, was made brigadier general by brevet for gallant and meritorious service in the field and mustered out of service in August, 1865. He was less than twenty-four years old when he was mustered out. He enlisted as a private at nineteen years of age and left the army at the close of the war with two gaping wounds and a brigadier-general's commission, and he less than twenty-four years! It was a great record. Had Gen. Black been other than a Democrat in politics the political preferment he might have reached in a Republican state like Illinois might have equaled that of the great unhurt Logan, or even the glory of the unarmed and ununiformed Ingalls himself.

The war ended, Gen. Black, undaunted, sought a livelihood. He settled in Champaign county, studied, or rather perfected himself in law, and began practice. His success has generally been commensurate with his freedom from pain and suffering. For several years his right arm seemed to have recovered its functions. But his left arm was always a total wreck. It is useless, and ought really to have been amputated at the time the resection took place. A few years ago the wound in the right arm broke out afresh, blood poisoning came, and but for a strong and youthful constitution the man would have died. Senator Voorhees was right when he said in the senate: "His shattered and splintered bones leave him not one-moment's freedom from pain; he can sleep but in one position in his bed at night, and had he not been upheld by a spirit possessed by few men on this earth he would have sunk and died long ago from excessive and constant suffering. He is made of the material that constitutes heroes. Since his wounds broke out afresh he has had no more ability to earn a livelihood by his own exertions than a child. And even though his constitution has survived the shock, yet his hair has whitened, and, for a young man of forty-five, he is prematurely aged."

As a lawyer and as a political orator he ranks deservedly high. As a government officer he has given general satisfaction. He has repeatedly been nominated by the Democracy of his district for congress, and his party in the state at large would often have delighted to honor him had it not so long remained in a decisive minority.

GRAY'S DEMOCRACY.

The Man Whom Indiana Calls a Favorite Son.

The mantle of Hendricks, so long "the favorite son" of Democratic Hoosierdom, is said to have fallen on the shoulders of Isaac P. Gray, the Pennsylvania Quaker who has managed to crowd to the top of Indiana politics over the shoulders of such men as Voorhees and McDonald. If Indiana is to be permitted to fill the second place on the national Democratic ticket, Gov. Gray's friends think he is the man for the place, and until the dissensions in his party ranks, which developed the late bitter letter of ex-Senator McDonald, Mr. Gray was looked on for the honor with much favor all over the country. The fact that he was once a Republican has lent piquancy to his candidacy, which was formally started as long ago as the 11th of January, when he captured the Democratic conference at Indianapolis and secured from its committee on resolutions a straight-out indorsement. In the early part of April the Democratic state convention repeated the indorsement.

Isaac P. Gray was born in Chester county, Pa. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, his great-grandfather having come over with William Penn and having been a member of the general assembly from 1684 to 1692, when Penn was governor of the province of Pennsylvania. Gov. Gray's parents moved to Ohio in 1836. Gov. Gray moved to Union City, Ind., in 1855, where he resided until he established his residence in Indianapolis, in 1885, to assume the duties of the office of governor of the state. By profession he is a lawyer. He was appointed by Gov. Morton in 1862 colonel of the Fourth Indiana cavalry. He also raised and organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana infantry in 1864; was the candidate of the anti-Julian party in 1866 for congress; was elected state senator in 1868, and in July, 1870, was appointed by President Grant consul to St. Thomas, and confirmed by the senate, but declined the appointment. He was a delegate-at-large to the Liberal Republican national convention of 1872 at Cincinnati, and was appointed by the convention a member for Indiana of the national committee. His name was placed before the Democratic state convention of 1872 for congressman-at-large, but was withdrawn by his orders. His name was again placed before the Democratic state convention of 1874 for attorney general, and again it was withdrawn by him.

The convention of 1876 nominated him for lieutenant governor on the ticket with James D. Williams for governor, and upon the death of Gov. Williams he served out the remainder of his official term. The state convention of 1880 nominated him again by acclamation for lieutenant governor.

The Democratic legislative caucus of 1881 nominated him again for United States senator. The party being in the minority, the nomination was simply a compliment. The state convention of 1884 nominated him for governor, he receiving on the first ballot two-thirds of the votes of the convention. His canvass of the state was a very brilliant and able one, resulting in his election by nearly 1,000 majority more than received by the electoral ticket.

On his Republican record, W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, writes this:

"Gov. Gray was an active and staunch Republican up to Feb. 22, 1872, at which time he was a candidate before the Republican state convention for the office of lieutenant governor. Gen. Thomas M. Browne, now a prominent member of congress, and Gov. Gray were both residents of Randolph county, and the former was nominated for governor, which fact prevented the nomination of Gray for lieutenant governor. In May, 1872, three months after his defeat in a Republican convention, he attended and became one of the managers of the Greeley convention at Cincinnati. No well-informed man will pretend that Gov. Gray was not as bitter a Republican as he has since been a Democrat. He was a Republican member of the state senate during the pending of proceedings to ratify the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and was its presiding officer. Just before the vote was to be taken it became evident that the Democratic members were preparing to bolt, and thus leave the senate without a quorum. Gov. Gray left the chair, went to the door of the senate chamber, took the key from the doorkeeper, locked the door and returned to his seat as presiding officer of the senate. When the Democrats protested he told them that he had the key to the door in his pocket, and if any member desired to retire before the vote was taken he had better come and try to get it. He then ordered the vote taken, and while the Democr