THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—For Wisconsin: Fair, preceded by local rains on the lakes; slightly cooler; generally northerly winds. For Minnesota and Dakota: Local rains, followed Monday night by fair, cooler, generally northerly winds. For Iowa and Missouri: Fair, followed Monday night by local rains; generally northerly winds; cooler.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, July 22.—The following observations were made at 6:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer....	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul....	30.02	76	Ft. Custer.	29.98	84
Ft. Sully..	29.98	72	Helena....	29.94	82
Duluth....	30.06	72	Ft. Totten.	.....	....
La Crosse.	30.04	78	Fort Garry	.....	....
Huron.....	30.04	78	Minnedosa	.....	....
Moorhead.	30.12	68	Qu' Ap'lle.	.....	....
St. Vincent	30.12	68	Edmonton	.....	....
Bismarck.	30.10	64	Calgary....	.....	....
Ft. Buford.	30.10	70	Medic'e H.	.....	....

WHY THEY FIGHT FOR IT.

New York Herald.

A tariff duty is a tax; and it is a tax so laid as to enable the home manufacturer to charge more for his product than he could if he had to compete with a foreign producer of the same article. If the duty did not have this effect the "protected" capitalist would not so strenuously insist on it. If the high tariff did not put money—and a great deal of money—into the pockets of the protected capitalists, they would not fight for it and resist lower duties. Mr. CARNEGIE, who advises everybody to go coaching in his holiday, and who spends his money in England very freely, pocketed $1,500,000, in one year as his personal profits on steel rails and beams, which are highly protected. Mr. CARNEGIE is one of the most earnest protectionists in the country, and means to vote for HARRISON and MORTON.

KNUTE NELSON'S HEROISM.

"I vote upon principle; some others vote under the party lash," was the remark made by Hon. KNUTE NELSON to the GLOBE'S Washington correspondent immediately after his vote in favor of the MILLS tariff bill. Mr. NELSON'S course in this matter was a sublime exhibition of moral courage. His opinions on the tariff were known to everybody, because he had made one of the most forcible arguments in favor of tariff reform and tax reduction that had been made during the memorable discussion of the MILLS bill. Consequently a great pressure was brought to bear upon him by his Republican colleagues in the house to win his vote in opposition to his convictions. Prominent Republican politicians here in Minnesota took it upon themselves to go all the way down to Washington to put stiffening into Mr. NELSON'S backbone. The Republican leaders in congress stuck to him like leeches. For the last two or three weeks they have shadowed him on his outgoings and on his incomings, lest, peradventure, in a moment of weakness he should commit himself to the support of the tariff reform measure the Democratic majority in the lower house had formulated. When the vote was being taken MCKINLEY and BUTTERWORTH and other high tariff leaders left their seats and gathered around the representative from the Fifth Minnesota district, as if they expected by their distinguished presence to awe him into subjection. Yet, when the roll was called, and KNUTE NELSON'S name was pronounced by the clerk, there came in response a ringing "aye," which was heard in every part of the hall. The bulldozing tactics of his party leaders had failed, while Mr. NELSON and his conscience were at peace.

Mr. NELSON'S courageous conduct in this instance was fairly illustrative of the independent spirit of the nationality to which he belongs. Heroic devotion to principle has always been a striking trait of the hardy Norseman, and an intelligent comprehension of the direction in which the path of duty lies is common to the Scandinavian people. There are a great many of Mr. NELSON'S countrymen in this section who think just as he thinks upon this tariff question, and they find in him a model leader.

It doesn't necessarily follow that because of his vote on the tariff bill Mr. NELSON will sever his connection with the Republican party. We shall be agreeably surprised if he does. And yet he will be the subject of a good deal of anathematizing from his Republican associates. It will not be long until some excited Republican will be referring to him on the floor of congress as the Minnesota Judas. He will meet scowling faces among the leaders of the party in this state when he returns home. Already the Pioneer Press speaks of him as "a deluded Republican;" and that, too, in face of the fact that Mr. NELSON voted as the Pioneer Press has always preached—which goes to confirm the truthfulness of Mr. NELSON'S remark that some people are easily influenced by the party lash. But Mr. NELSON is not one of them. The crack of the party lash can have no terror for a manly man who is pursuing the path which honest conviction has marked out for him.

And yet, in all honesty, the Republican leaders who will be disposed to read KNUTE NELSON out of the party on account of his independence must admit that in voting for the MILLS tariff bill he reflected popular sentiment in Minnesota. There can be no question of the feeling in Mr. NELSON'S own district being favorable to tariff reform. If the Republican leaders doubt our statement, we challenge them to the test by putting in their state and congressional platforms a straight-out high tariff plank, such as the Chicago platform contains, and let the result in November determine whether Mr. NELSON is deluded or not.

THE RETIRED LIST.

No one is going to quarrel with congress for placing Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT on the retired list of army officers, and yet there was probably more sentiment than righteousness in the act. Gen. FREMONT has done the country some military service, but it was done in such a desultory and ineffective way as to raise the question whether the standard prestige of the army may not be lowered by singling him out for this distinction. His age and his necessities probably afford excuse enough. The discussion of his case, however, had the good effect of suggesting to congress the necessity for obtaining some information about this retired list business and how much it is costing the government. Accordingly, the United States senate passed a resolution asking the war and navy departments for estimates regarding the cost of the retired list. The reports of these departments disclose some interesting facts relative to the various amounts paid to retired military and naval officers. The highest amount which has been paid to any retired officer now living is $104,000, received by Gen. J. C. ROBINSON since he left the army. Gen. SHERMAN, who was retired about four years ago, has received since then $60,000 in pay and allowances. According to the report of the navy department, Rear Admiral SELFRIDGE has received more than any living retired naval officer, the amount received by him since 1886, the date of his retirement, exceeding $100,000. Thus it will be seen that the government makes liberal provision for both its naval and military veterans, and while the cost is considerable, there is no one disposed to grumble over it.

THE ECLIPSE.

"Fair Luna is coquetting with the Earth, and in coy modesty veils her face awhile," is what the thousands of sentimental young people on the streets had to say of the eclipse last night. Others remarked that the moon had a red eye, as the result of being out at night so often. But the astronomers are the ones who derived the most comfort from last night's observations. The copper-hued disk last night confirms the theory quoted from the Scientific American in our yesterday's issue that the variations of coloring are due to the conditions of the earth's atmosphere, and the reason assigned by scientists for the observation of the eclipse of 1884 are now demonstrated to be correct.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"There is one feature favorable to CLEVELAND'S campaign that is beyond our skill to offset," remarked a prominent Republican politician yesterday. "I refer to his wife's popularity. Talk about your old bandana on the one side and the reminiscences of 1840 on the other—they are nothing to compare with the sentiment that woman's name arouses. With every man, woman and child in this country in love with FRANCES CLEVELAND, and all anxious to see her remain mistress of the White house, what kind of political artifice can prevail against such deep-seated partiality? In a single scull race I believe HARRISON could beat CLEVELAND. But with tariff reform at one oar and FRANKIE at the other, it looks to me that GROVER'S second term is already written in the book of destiny."

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A grumbling sinner wants to know of the GLOBE if it is right for the Young Men's Christian association to appropriate Rice park every Sunday afternoon for religious services. We fail to detect any wrong in it. The groves were God's first temples, and we see no impropriety in utilizing them now for His worship. This is a free country, and if a man doesn't want religion he is not compelled to get it. If our irritated correspondent doesn't like these Sunday afternoon meetings he has the privilege of staying away.

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"Some of these Republican organs take a very unfair position in discussing the lumber tariff," says Mr. WAYMAN in a communication to the GLOBE. "It is not fair to make comparisons between this country and Canada—look at the difference in size and population. Do these Republican organs mean to say that, everything else being equal, our lumber dealers would not stand an equal chance with Canadian lumbermen in supplying our own market? These high protective tariff organs seem to think the American people are a set of poor, ignorant beings, not able to take care of themselves, and that it becomes the duty of the privileged classes to protect the masses. I venture to say, if the tariff on lumber were removed, our American dealers would have the bulk of the business, and I am sure none of them would retire from business."

PARAGRAPHED POLITICS.

The previous experiences of public men have much to do in shaping the course they take in the discharge of official duties. This is aptly illustrated by the different paths chosen by KNUTE NELSON and JOHN LIND in congress.

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LIND'S life has been a narrow, restricted one. The denials forced upon him by an early struggle for existence warped his reasoning faculties and added, to a mind naturally inclined to a near perspective, more narrowness. His course in congress has illustrated the tendencies of his nature. He even did not have the courage to speak against the measure. He took the unjust position that he was representing the Republicans of his district, and not the people.

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NELSON, who has been long enough in public life to broaden his natural tendency to liberalism, chose to vote for the people of his district rather than his party. The gulf that lies between him and LIND is big enough to be observed.

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The campaign of Hon. D. S. HALL against Judge MACDONALD will be a "still hunt." This on the authority of a friend of "DAN," as the "boys" lovingly refer to the nominee. On the spur of the moment it would seem that this method of campaigning ought to be unprofitable in Minnesota. It is a year when the people will demand strong and plain speech from candidates for office.

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Mr. HALL has not favored them with anything of this sort. His position on the tariff is as ambiguous as the platform he was nominated upon. The praise that "he is a nice, inoffensive gentleman" has been bestowed upon him, and with justice. But no one can vouch for his political beliefs, nor how he would represent the people if elected.

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On the face of it a "still hunt" on the part of Mr. HALL would mean that he will insidiously attack the Democratic majorities in Rice, Dakota, Scott and Carver counties, and thus seek an election. Without some such effort he cannot be elected. An open campaign of argument and honest debate would defeat him beyond question.

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Mr. HALL, like Mr. DUNNELL, may be relying on the presidential vote to save his skin. But Minnesota Republicans confess that even that is on the wane. The Mankato Free Press estimates HARRISON'S majority here at 30,000—11,000 less than BLAINE'S—and TAMS BIXBY, secretary of the Republican leagues of the state, places it at 20,000. There is not very much consolation in this for HALL and DUNNELL, unless each proposes to trade off the state ticket for votes for himself.

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Mr. HALL is in frequent consultation with Maj. STRAIT, and the amount of attention the old warrior receives must flatter his soul. The major is an object upon which the Republican machine of the Third district has a big eye focused, and if he but wiggles an inch "flash" goes the orb.

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ALVAH EASTMAN, of the Anoka Herald, and a staunch Republican, has the coueage to say that he considers the questions addressed to ALBERT SCHEFFER by the Pioneer Press as insulting. He adds that those who are trying to force Mr. SCHEFFER into a false position had better let him alone.

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A poll of the soldier boys at Lake City last week was taken on the gubernatorial question. In all sixty-two votes were cast, sixteen of them being Democratic. Of the Republican votes five were cast for MCGILL and the balance for SCHEFFER. The Democrats all voted for AMES.

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The question repeatedly asked at present is: "Is Mr. DORAN out of state politics?" It can be answered in the negative. His establishment of a political organ of his own, his position as chairman of the state central committee, his active support of EUGENE WILSON for governor, all indicate that he will be a lively factor in the coming state convention. Mr. DORAN still lives and kicks. Is not that enough?

STATE PRESS.

No, He Won't.

Herman Enterprise.

James G. Blaine will speak on the tariff question at the Minnesota state fair this fall.

Good News.

Blue Earth City Register.

John Lind will retire at the end of the present term at the advice of a majority of the voters of this district.

Of Course It Does.

Martin County Sentinel.

The scurrilous warfare the St. Paul GLOBE is making upon William R. Merriam points unmistakably to the latter's nomination for governor.

How Now?

Globe of July 16.

W. N. Severance, who stumped for him with Farmer Gilman in 1886, says Nelson will vote against the bill. He says Nelson was elected upon the Brainerd platform, and that he is at heart as good a protectionist as any man in the house.

The Bosses' Friends.

Mankato Free Press.

The GLOBE sees the hand of the Merriam forces in the decision for a late date for the convention. That will be good news for the many friends of the ex-speaker all through the state. But there is doubtless no truth in the story that any candidate's preferences decided the matter.

A Versatile Dodger.

St. Peter Herald.

McGill has the happy faculty of accommodating himself to any circumstance. At a Presbyterian meeting, he is a Presbyterian. When at a Methodist meeting, why his parents were of that faith. If a Catholic gathering is honored by his presence, then a good old uncle taught him in the tenets of that denomination. Most versatile is the representative of St. Peter's brains now at the capitol, and if he is not successful it will not be because he did not try.

Need a Microscope.

Wadena Tribune.

The Fergus Falls Journal publishes a table showing the relative majority, by counties, of the prospective vote for congress next fall. Wadena is placed in the Republican column with 200 majority. Wadena county never gave that majority for any Republican candidate, except Knute Nelson, in 1884. That year his majority was 242. On president, the vote showed a majority of only 100 for Blaine. In 1886, the Republican plurality, not majority, was only 37. This year the Republican plurality will have dwindled down to such an extent that it will require a microscope and search-warrant to find it.

A Just Comparison.

Standard.

In the following list the wages paid in several of the most representative highly protected industries are compared with the wages paid in representative industries of the other two classes. In computing the average wages, the total amount paid in wages is divided by the average number of hands employed:

HIGHLY PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

	Number of hands.	Average wages
Machine making	145,351	$455
Iron and steel	140,978	393
Agricultural implements	39,580	288
Silk goods, etc	31,337	292
Men's clothing	160,813	286
Cotton goods	185,472	245
Saw mills	147,956	215
Average wages		$321

UNPROTECTED, OR SLIGHTLY PROTECTED.

	Number of hands.	Average wages
Printing and publishing	58,478	$522
Marble and stonework	21,471	477
Carpenters	54,138	454
Bakers	22,488	419
Carriages and wagons	45,394	418
Slaughtering and meat packing	27,297	385
Blacksmithing	34,526	322
Average wages		$428

The highly protected men who saw the highly protected lumber with highly protected sawing machinery, it will be seen, get $215 a year for so doing. The statistics for this sawed lumber industry are interesting in other respects. Thus, the total amount paid in wages was $31,845,000; the cost of material was $146,155,000; together these two items make $178,000,000. The total product was $233,268,000. Substracting cost of wages and material from the value of product we find that $55,268,000 went to the employers or mill owners, or $24,000,000 more than the amount paid in wages.

Legal Robbery.

Congressman MacDonald.

Anticipating the inquiry, I will state that I would, if I could, place coal, iron, sugar, hemp, jute and sisal grass and other necessaries on the free list, and restore some of the taxes which capital and wealth had to pay before the Republican party reduced the annual internal revenue from $309,266,000 to $116,000,000 (during the last twenty years it was in power), as stated by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Browne]. This reduction that the honorable gentleman boasts of was made by relieving wealth of its share of the burdens of the government which protected it, and transferring it to the poorer to pay. Under the law taxing incomes there were but 460,170 persons out of about 45,000,000 taxed, paying upon an aggregate income of $707,000,000, and that had to be abolished, at the behest of "protection," as an odious "war tax." The tariff taxes on the necessaries of life were retained, although as far back as 1866 they were denounced upon this floor by Hon. John A. Kasson, then a member, in more vigorous language than we now use. He said:

What you call "protection" amounts, therefore, to a system of legal robbery. In order to make the United States rich you must diminish the cost of your manufactures.

Literary Note.

The Minnesota Publishing company of St. Paul, has issued in attractive form an able compendium of both sides of the questions of tariff. It is designed to be a political handbook for the campaign, and will prove valuable to all sides of the house. It presents the opinions of Henry Clay, Carey, Webster, Greeley, Wilson, Frye, Smith and a host of other authorities on protection, free trade and revenue reform. The work is well edited and comes to hand at a time when it is needed.

RING OUT THE OLD.

Elkins, Reid and Smith Are Eating Humble Pie This Year.

Col. Dudley Will Dispense Republican Cash to the Needy Applicants,

Which He Finds More Successful Than His Cable Road Efforts.

Blaine Is Playing for a Big Stake With a Bluff Hand.

New York Letter.

With the election of Col. W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, as secretary of the national Republican committee, the power of the new control is complete. Col. Dudley managed the campaign in the West for Mr. Blaine in 1884, and is presumably in his confidence. It is an open secret that John C. New, of Indianapolis, desired some recognition of an official character on the national committee, but he is obliged to be content with an humble place, while the most active and subtle man in Indiana politics opposed to him is made treasurer, or in other words, given the power to use the funds for the coming campaign, with all that implies in the hands of a brave man.

It is well known, and often spoken of here, that Mr. Morton, the aspiring vice-presidential candidate, who had some experience with Mr. New in the Garfield campaign in 1880, set his foot arbitrarily against New's having anything to do with the expenditure of the funds contributed to the coming campaign, not, perhaps, from any want of confidence, but because he did not approve of his methods.

Col. Dudley is a one-leg soldier, a man of intellect, power and courage. He is one of those men like "Matt" Quay, the chairman of the committee, who is silent but observing. His election completes the list and emphasizes the wiping out of the old crowd that controlled the destinies of the Republican party during the last canvass. Outside of Clarkson, of Iowa, none of the old men remain. Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, is brought back into the scheme of management, and he will make his power felt. In other words, there has been a complete restoration of the

OLD POLITICAL MANAGERS,

and the wild Western crowd who undertook to manage the last campaign are body and breeches relegated to the rear. If you may judge by appearances, this course meets the approbation of those who mean something in the fight. Even Charles Emory Smith, Whitelaw Reid and Steve Elkins eat their humble pie without growling, and try to applaud the new deal. William Walter Phelps is entirely in sympathy with the new condition, and what few growlers there are have no chance to be heard. It is well understood that Col. Quay dictated the nomination and election of Col. Dudley as treasurer, as he has dominated every other phase of the contest. The amusing feature of the comments on his election is that he is setting up a great scheme for himself in the future in opposition to the Camerons. The fact is that his relations with both father and son were never warmer than at present, and they will give him a most hearty support in his management of the coming campaign. No element of the party would be more fruitful in advice and resource than they, and no one knows it better than Senator Quay, who now takes his first inning as a national boss.

It is not a subject for controversy that Mr. Depew, who was simply the stalking horse for Mr. Blaine in the recent convention, was, and is, one the closest friends of the Camerons, and has been from the start. He was only a candidate to iand the winner, and at th last moment he selected Harrison. His visit to Europe immediately after his by-play as a politicion, for the distinct purpose of visiting Mr. Blaine, only illustrates the powers through which Gen. Harrison was nominated for the presidency.

In London, little more than a year ago to-day, many of the arrangements which have now become facts were talked over and decided upon between

MR. BLAINE AND MR. DEPEW.

Gen. Cameron and Murat Halstead were in the game, and the issue of those conversations has not gone very far wrong. Mr. Halstead was, of course, for Mr. Sherman, with little or no idea that he could be nominated, as he was very well aware of the conclusions that had been reached on the other side of the water long before Mr. Blaine declined and Mr. Sherman concluded to be a candidate. The president of the New York Central railroad has been a far greater factor in determining the presidential nomination, and finally determining the hands into which the Republican campaign is to be placed, than any one not thoroughly familiar with the facts can imagine. He was a candidate for the presidency long enough to prevent the nomination of any one but the man he finally designated. His wire was at the ear of his chief in Scotland, and he obeyed his directions to the letter. Before he left for Europe he mapped out the path to be pursued, suggested the chairmanship of the national committee, and then went to Europe to arrange the details for the reception of Mr. Blaine on his return to this country.

It is a good wager of two to one that Mr. Depew returns with the plumed knight to witness the completion of his work as the most successful political byplayer in this country. Having great influence with the railroads of the land, cunning figures have been given to all Republican clubs who desire to visit New York on or about the 27th of July, when Mr. Blaine will return to this country. Such clubs as desire to participate in that hilarious occasion will travel upon cheaper rates than have been given in a long time, and the whole railroad system of the country is to be joined in giving cheap fares to all those who desire to visit the metropolis for that occasion. Preparations are being made by the local organizations here to receive the different delegations, and it is expected by the managers that

THE OVATION TO MR. BLAINE

will be equal, if not greater, than the reception to Gen. Grant in San Francisco on his return to this country after his trip around the world.

Naturally, this is but a part of the general programme. The reception is simply to demonstrate the hold Mr. Blaine still has upon the people, and the necessity for his work in the approaching presidential campaign. After his arrival and a short rest, Mr. Quay is to address him a letter, asking his co-operation in the canvass, and early in August he is to open the contest in Portland, which is to be made the occasion of a great demonstration on the part of his native state. This introduction is, however, only a part of the compensation to settle for his part of the campaign, and fix his power for the future should Harrison be successful.

Never since Gen. Grant was elected president have the best judgment, courage and financial resources of the Republican party been so enlisted and harmonized as they are to-day. No amount of money and no amount of effort will be lacking to win this fight. With all the elements of the Republican party united on Warner Miller for governor of New York, with all the resources and efforts that the old-time machine can command, and every element guaranteed its full share not only in control of the party, but in the fruits of success, there is to be one grand final effort to recover lost power. The fight is naturally here in this state. Mr. Blaine contributes his share in the pyrotechnics of a reception, and in his efforts to be made secretary of state should Gen. Harrison be elected president. These are the terms and conditions under which the Indiana man was nominated, and the end will be fought for with these objects in view. In the great game the candidates will play a small figure and economic questions will be discussed as the basis and conclusion of the great political campaign.

WAS NOT A PROHIBITIONIST.

And So the New Jersey Rattler Wasted Its Poison on Him.

Philadelphia Record.

Joseph Lemon, tough and used to hard knocks, rushed into his house at Retreat, Burlington county, N. J., on the Fourth and gulped down a pint of applejack without flinching. His astonished family gazed at him blankly, and his oldest child, when able to recover breath, exclaimed:

"What do you mean by drinking so, pop?"

"I's bin bit by a rattler," he gasped in the vernacular of the Jersey pines, "and I's goin' to drowned out the pizen ef I kin."

Rattleshakes have been very numerous of late in the vicinity of Retreat, and the residents of that section are becoming somewhat alarmed, although as a general thing a rattlesnake has no terrors for them, and they will kill them with no other weapon than a club. An event, however, happened Wednesday that has caused them to be more fearful of these reptiles. On that day Lemon, who is forty years old, as tough as a pine knot, and who has lived in the pines ever since he was born, had an experience that almost turned his yellow hair white. He was walking down to a little spring in the woods near the headwaters of the Rancocas, when his attention was attracted by a peculiar noise in the bushes ahead of him. He stopped a moment, and, hearing nothing, advanced on the path to the spring. Just then he heard the peculiar rattle of a snake close beside him. Jumping back from the path he picked up a broken branch of a pine and awaited developments. Again he heard the reptile's note of warning, and just then saw it coiling for a spring. Quick as a flash he brought down his club, striking the snake on the head and stretching it out lifeless. As he stepped forward to examine it its mate made a dash at Mr. Lemon and fastened its fang in his leg just below the knee. The pain was severe, but there was no time for lamentation, and he started off on a run for home. On reaching there he called for whisky, and a pint of new applejack was given.

After finishing the lightning and a quart of grape wine he went out and walked up an down for half an hour. Then he went in the house and drank a tin cupful more of applejack without any water. This put him in a stupor, and he slept soundly until Thursday morning. He is now considered out of danger. In telling the story in Medford yesterday he remarked: "If I had been one of them Prohibitionists that rattler'd 'bout finished me."

PERSECUTRD BY BISMARCK.

German Officers Treat the Statesman's Enemy With Courtesy.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

One of the best-known houses in Germany—perhaps in Europe—is the villa —— in Berlin belonging to —— von B——, himself at the time a personal friend of the crown prince, a conspicuous leader in many public-spirited and philanthropic movements, a member of the imperial parliament, but in opposition to Bismarck's fiscal measures. This gentleman was the son of one of Germany's greatest diplomats, had married an English lady, and found pleasure in travel and the society of the leading men of all nations. As a natural consequence few people of merit passed Berlin without bringing away agreeable recollections of this hospitable and talented household. So long as Bismarck's policy affected only the great task of uniting Germany and creating for her a place among the great powers, this gentleman was a very welcome addition to all court and official functions. The moment, however, that Bismarck introduced measures for taxing imports in a manner calculated to favor some industries at the expense of others, he found this gentleman in opposition to him on that one point. From this time on commenced a system of petty persecution against him that would have much vexed a dependent man. The climax was supposed to have been reached when the officers of the various regiments stationed in Berlin were requested to keep away from his house, and, of course, they obeyed. He felt keenly the blow aimed at him by Bismarck, not so much, however, on his own account as on that of his family. To show how little the individual officers sympathized with this cruel order from headquarters the following will show:

This gentleman and his family were in Switzerland the summer following the "boycotting" edict and one evening arrived at an inn, from which they were about to be turned away because there was no room. Suddenly three gentlemen, whom they recognized as German officers, who formerly frequented their house, rushed out and protested that they should not go to any other place; that they would make room at any cost. These three men hustled about and by dint of persuasion and energetic management succeeded in getting comfortable quarters for them. During their stay at this inn the officers were indefatigable in making it a pleasant one. They organized excursions and picnics, and showed by their manner a most ardent desire to produce a pleasant impression. Naturally our gentleman was at first somewhat surprised that officers could be rude in Berlin and civil in the Alps—putting off and putting on at will. The day before they separated, however, one of them explained for the rest why it was that they had abruptly ceased calling at the villa. They had been ordered from headquarters—and, of course, an officer must be an officer before he can think of being a gentleman.

Adipose and Temper.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Thin women are dangerous. A fat woman has got to be good-tempered and easy-going. I think temper is all in the bones, anyway, and when a woman is fat the temper becomes absorbed before it gets to the surface. But when a woman's thin the temper is right there on the surface. If ever a fat woman has a high temper it is awful. She never cools. A thin woman cools quickly, but she heats up again just as quickly. A thin woman with a good temper comes just as near being an angel as anybody can on this earth—if she isn't too thin. A thin woman can dress in a white robe, and if you put a harp into her hand she'll look exactly like an angel. Could a fat woman ever look like an angel in any dress? No. As for a man, the idea that they ever make men angels is absurd. They might make statuary out of some of them, but not many, after all: and—well—how does the best-looking man in the world look when he gets out of bed to see where a fire is or to light the gas? But a thin woman is insidious. When a woman has a stout, full figure, there's no expression to her. She's a series of curves that don't change. No. There's something about a thin woman you can't describe that is dangerous to the peace of man. Still people do love fat women often. But, I suppose, after all, its mainly a question of you, and not the woman.

L'EAU DORMANTE.

Curled up and sitting on her feet.
Within the window's deep embrasure
Is Lydia, and across the street
A lad with eyes of roguish azure
Watches her buried in her book.
In vain he tries to win a look,
And from the trellis over there
Blows sundry kisses through the air,
Which miss the mark and fall unseen—
Uncared for. Lydia is thirteen.

My lad, if you without abuse
Will take advice from one who's wiser,
And put his wisdom to more use
Than ever yet did your adviser;
If you will let, as none will do,
Another's heart-break serve for two.,
You'll have a care, some four years hence,
How you lounge there by yonder fence
And blow those kisses through that screen,
For Lydia will be seventeen.

—Atlantic Monthly.

Are you out of employment? Advertise in the Daily and Sunday GLOBE.

WAGES AND TARIFF.

An Attempt Being Made to Delude Workingmen Into False Beliefs.

The Cry of "Pauper Labor" False to the Facts in the Case.

If Tariff Reduction Will Lower Wages Why Don't Manufacturers Vote for It?

But a High Tariff Does Not Make High Wages in America.

The defenders of our 47 per cent war tariff are making desperate efforts to delude workingmen into the belief that any reduction of taxes on imports would reduce them to the level of the "pauper labor" of Europe. Indeed, the efforts of these peculiar philanthropists are directed almost extensively to that end.

They get themselves badly tangled in stating their position with respect to wages and the tariff. One moment they say that high tariff makes high wages; therefore every man who works for wages should insist upon having high tariff. The next moment they forget themselves and say that because wages are higher here than elsewhere we must have high tariff here or the makers of goods abroad who pay low wages will undersell our makers in our own market and force them to close their shops and turn their workmen out on the commons to starve. And the third moment, when they come to consider the case of the consumer, they forget all about the man who works for wages, and assure us that the tariff gives us home competition and brings down prices as low as they are anywhere, or lower, forgetting that if such is the case the tariff must, according to what they have just been saying, make wages as low here as anywhere, or lower. Having thus covered the three sides of their argumentative triangle they start out to traverse the first side again, and so on in endless round.

Now, put the three propositions side by side and see how they look:

One—High tariff makes high wages.

Two—We have high wages, therefore we must have high tariff to keep out foreign cheap goods and make our own goods dear.

Three—High tariff reduces competition and makes our own goods cheap.

If proposition three is true it obviously follows that so much of proposition two as assumes that high tariff makes goods dear is false. It obviously follows also that the whole of proposition one is false; that high tariff does not make high wages.

Is there a workingman in all America so dull as not to see that there must be something wrong about such chop logic as that? If there is he is to be pitied. The men who dish up this very chop logic day after day in the high-tariff press assume that there are thousands of American voters who are stupid enough to take it all in and never see that it must necessarily be fallacious.

Our dealers in chop logic try to make workmen believe that high tariff makes high wages by telling them that in this country, which has a high tariff for protection, wages are twice as high as in England, which has no tariff for protection. It is not true that wages are twice as high here as in England. There is undoubtedly some difference—possibly 20 per cent—in favor of the American workman. But how do our acrobatic logicians know that our high tariff is the cause of it? That they never tell. They never attempt to show that there is any relation of cause and effect.

Their reasoning is precisely like this: Wages are higher here than in England; we produce Indian corn and England does not; therefore Indian corn makes our wages higher. Or, we produce petroleum and Europe does not; therefore petroleum makes our wages higher. Or, we produce tobacco and England does not; therefore tobacco makes our wages higher. Or, we have Colorado beetles and cyclones and England has not; therefore Colorado beetles and cyclones make our wages higher. There is just as much sense in any one of these propositions as there is in the proposition that our high tariff makes our wages higher.

If high tariff makes high wages in this country it ought to do the same in other countries. Mexico has a higher tariff than this country has. Therefore, according to our thimble-rig logicians, wages should be higher in Mexico than here. But the fact is that wages are not half as high in Mexico as here. Germany has a tariff for protection and England has not. Therefore, according to these logicians, wages should be higher in Germany than in England. But what is the fact? Let us learn from a high-tariff authority. The commissioner of labor statistics for the state of Maine, which is the state of Blaine, is a zealous defender of the 47-per cent war tariff. In his last report this official gives the following tabulated statement of wages in certain trades in England and Germany:

WAGES PER WEEK.

	England.	Germany
Bricklayers	$7 56	$4 21
Masons	7 68	4 07
Plasterers	7 80	4 43
Carpenters	7 66	4 11
Blacksmiths	7 37	4 00
Cabinetmakers	7 68	4 25
Cigarmakers	6 07	3 68
Coopers	7 50	3 97
Laborers	4 70	3 11
Saddle and harness makers	6 63	3 96
Tinsmiths	6 56	3 55

According to the idea that high tariff makes high wages, workingmen should get a good deal more in Germany than in England. But according to this table they get almost exactly 77 per cent more in England than they do in Germany. The Times does not vouch for the accuracy of the table, but since it comes from a good high-tariff source the defenders of the spoliation system cannot consistently reject the lesson which it teaches, that high tariff, or tariff for protection, does not make high wages. And yet, in the face of these figures from Maine, we will soon see Mr. Blaine, of Maine, roaming up and down the land telling workmen that it is our miraculous system of high-tariff taxation, and that alone, which enables them to get higher wages than are paid in Europe.

The truth is that high tariff does not make high wages, and those who try to make an American workman believe that it is are deliberately attempting to deceive him. They are deliberately attempting to induce him to vote monstrous taxes on himself, in common with nine-tenths of the American people, to the end that the other one-tenth may roll in wealth and lord it over the mass of their countrymen.

Make Commerce Free.

Henry Ward Beecher.

I have said that the liberty of commerce is just now the battle, and one of that series by which the victories of civilization have been achieved, and that we are the soldiers that are fighting that battle, and we have not the slightest doubt as to what the issue shall be. We will make commerce free as thought. I am opposed to the overloading of government over a free people with functions which it is not fit to perform. If there be anything in this world that government is not fit to perform, it is running the business of all the various industries of these United States. And yet substantially that is just what the government does—that is, it forms a judgment upon them, and on that judgment forms a tariff, undertaking to tell what is best for this, and what is best for the other, and it all comes through the necessity of the devil's own juggle—protection.

CHANGES OF HEART.

A Globe Announcement Confirmed by Good Authority.

Rush City Post.

We noticed it announced a few days since in the GLOBE that Hon. F. S. Christensen has experienced a complete change in his political views and has come out boldly in favor of Cleveland and reform. This has been known to a few people in Chisago county for a long time, but for certain reasons the glad tidings were withheld from the public. Mr. Christensen has always been an ardent Republican and was during one term assistant secretary of state. During the administration of President Cleveland he has seen that the principles of Democracy are principles of reform, and his acts and messages to congress have been all in the interest of the general public, and for their good, and against the monopolists and trusts. He is particularly pleased with his demands for a reduction of the tariff tax, and when the Republicans placed in nomination a man who has voted in congress to citizenship Chinese and allow them to ruin the country with their coolie labor, to say nothing of the Republican platform of high taxes and free whisky, he with many others, deserted their ranks. We welcome Mr. Christensen with open arms, and assure him he will not have cause to regret it. John C. Carlson, cashier of the Bank of Rush City, and hitherto a prominent young Republican, has come over to the Democratic ranks. We are glad to meet you Johnny. Several other prominent Republicans of this place, and elsewhere in Chisago county, have recently come out for Cleveland, among whom we might mention Casper Scheele, a strong German Republican, of Nessel, J. F. Star, a prominent Scandinavian of Fish Lake, and many others. The woods will be full of them in November.

ON GETTYSBURG FIELD.

The Strange Wide-Awake Dream That an Old Veteran Had There.

New York Mail and Express.

"I had a strange experience at Gettysburg last summer," said a veteran recently. "I was wounded there in 1863, but had not seen the place for nearly a quarter of a century. I had lost this arm before that, though I kept in active service. After my first wound all my fear was for this poor arm. I believe I dreaded death less than that I should be hit again on that part. All the sensitiveness of my nervous system seemed centered just there. And sure enough, at Gettysburg, I caught it once more, and four inches more were contributed. As you may imagine, the sensitory nerves were not lessened in force, nor have they been since then. Last year I visited the old battlefield as I said. The railroad ride was long and warm and wearisome. Reaching the hotel on the field late at night, I retired to rest, but throughout the long hours I rode in sorry nightmare because of fatigue and excitement, and, of course, associations—when at daybreak I was roused by sharp musketry firing, heavy, continuous skirmishing. Leaping to my feet and throwing aside the curtains, there in the broad sunlight was the never forgotten Gettysburg, as I once so vividly knew it, and yonder coming through the woods was a long line of blue. Holding tenderly my poor stump in nervous excitement, it seemed as if it was Gettysburg again as in '63, and all the intervening years as naught. I could not, and certainly no one else can, describe the realism of it all. True, the troops were Pennsylvania militia holding an early morning drill; true, the war and its horrors long since overpast, but all the same it seemed as though the rush of memory was almost real."

This Is a Free Country.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

We have heretofore expressed strong disapproval of "trusts," meaning by that term actual "trusts," and not mere combinations. We have now a very clear illustration of the one central objection to the genuine trust in the action of the sugar trust. The following circular has been issued, in which the term union should be interpreted "trust." Doubtless the well-deserved opprobrium attaching to the other name leads to the substitution:

"On and after July 1, 1888, New York refiners will not sell their sugars through any broker who sells sugar for refiners not in the union, or who corresponds with a broker who does. Please inform us at once if this will affect our relations with you. Do you sell direct, or through a correspondent, sugars for any refiner not in the union?"

This means that to protect itself the sugar trust must do everything in its power to destroy the business of those refiners who are doing an independent business. The first and readiest way to bring about this is to intimidate the brokers, and so the above circular is issued.

We wonder if the sugar refiners fully realize the intent and the tendency of such arrogant and intolerant action. It is totally opposed to the live-and-let-live doctrine; it proposes rather that the independent refiner shall join with them, if they will let him, or go out of the honest business of his choice. It means, if carried to the logical extreme resorted to by the Standard Oil Trust, the attempted destruction or ruin of independent factories by any effectual means. As we have before pointed out, the composition of a genuine trust makes it necessary to destroy; there is something inherently wrong in the morals of a trust. It is un-Christian, un-American, and the people will not long tolerate it. Any man, or set of men, in the United States, has the right now and ever to go into the business of sugar refining, and no man, nor set of men, has the right to hinder in the least other than by fair competition. Such bulldozing as that indicated in the above circular should be punishable in some way. Who knows but that the newcomer will make sugar in a cheaper and better way. Whether he does or not he has rights as an American citizen which must be maintained. The sugar trust is taking such action as will tend to kindle a storm of such tremendous disapproval as may cost them dearly, for such things must not and cannot be. This is a free country.

A Railroad in Ireland Stolen.

An extraordinary performance is reported from Ireland. A whole railroad, more than ten miles long, with a neat station house, a corrugated iron freight house, several iron shelter sheds for cars, all the iron rails and everything portable, has been torn up and carried away piecemeal by the "Irish farmers" between Portumna and Parsonstown. A veracious correspondent wries: "A few days ago I was driving from Portumna to Parsonstown, and when we came to where the station stood I exclaimed to the driver: 'Hullo! what's become of the station and building?' 'Oh, your honor, they're all stolen, and every iron rail from this to Birr'—the local name for Parsonstown. 'And did not the police interfere?' said I. 'Oh, yes, the police took up three or four fellows, but then the magistrate asked where's the prosecutor, and nobody answered, he ordered them to be discharged, and there was great plunder, and some of the rails, I hear, went off by the Shannon on the steamer. 'What on earth could the farmers do with the rails?' 'Oh, bedad, they make the finest of rafting for lean-to outhouses, and the corrugated iron the best roofs.' And as we went along he pointed out one or two new iron-covered outhouses, which, he said, no doubt came from the railway. I asked a gentleman in the train about it, and he said he believed everybody was afraid to claim ownership lest he might be liable for the debts of the company! Now, sir, this may be a traveler's story, for I know nothing of this railway, except that old Sir Thomas Burke told me that Lord Clanricarde had lost $125,000 by it, but I can vouch that the railway station, etc., and rails are all gone!" Perhaps similar stories will soon come from Iowa.

More answers received from an ad in Sunday's GLOBE than from all other Sunday papers.

JUDGE REID'S BOLT.

Henry George Chronicles the Revolt of a Leader From Republicanism.

He Could Not Accept the High Tax Ideas of His Party.

The Prohibitionists Preaching the Cause of Tariff Reform.

Contracts Being Made for Foreign Labor by High Tariff Barons.

Judge Frank T. Reid, the leading Republican of Tennessee, publicly announces his determination to support Cleveland and Thurman in this election, and gives his reasons for it.

Judge Reid is a man of clean character, of high standing in his profession, and of great popularity, especially, the local papers say, among the ex-Confederate soldiers; and he is, moreover, a powerful speaker. He is the only man in the state whom the Democrats of Tennessee have had any reason to fear since their coming into power after the war. Four years ago, when he was the Republican nominee for governor against Bate, he ran far ahead of his ticket, both national and state, and, to use the words of the Memphis Appeal, "came nearer than a Georgetown grazier to breaking our bank," falling short of election by only some 3,000 votes—a marvelous result in Tennessee. That such a man, who, four years ago, was an out and out protectionist, should now declare for Cleveland because Cleveland represents the attack on protection, is a notable and significant event. But still more notable and significant is the position he takes and the reasons he assigns. He has not ceased to be a high protectionist to become a low protectionist, or to become that illogical nondescript, the advocate of a tariff for revenue only. In ceasing to be a protectionist he has become a free trader in the full and true sense of the term. He wants not merely to abolish protective duties, but to abolish revenue duties as well.

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The coming out of Judge Reid for the Democratic national ticket has produced a great political sensation in Tennessee. The comments of the Democratic press are interesting. The Nashville Democrat welcomes him with much rejoicing, declaring that—

"The defection of a man of Judge Reid's character and ability, a man who polled the largest vote any candidate of his party ever received for governor in this state, and who made for it the ablest canvass ever made for his party in Tennessee, against a trained, skillful, able and eloquent disputant, is no small matter."

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The Prohibitionists, though engaged in a vigorous propaganda of their own—the Voice, through the liberal contributions to its recruiting funds, having run up to a circulation of some 150,000—are now ignoring the tariff question, and their papers and speakers seem to be incidentally doing a good deal in the line of Gov. St. John's recent speech, to break down the protectionist superstition. This is, of course, not pleasing to protectionists, and the Tribune strives to persuade them to desist by telling them that—

"Republican victory this year would put an end to Democratic hopes of carrying the country on the tariff issue. It would intrust to friends of protection the work of adjusting the tariff to the needs of the coutry. It would settle for a generation at least the policy of the government in that respect, and thus leave voters and parties free to act with regard to other questions. If civil service reform or temperance reform is to have any chance whatever, for years to come, it can only be through the defeat of the Democratic party and the settlement of the tariff question. Gen. Fisk and Mr. Curtis are in duty bound to tell their supporters this truth."

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The master mechanic of a well known railroad forwards the following circular: Legal Counsel, S. D. Sewards, 280 Broadway.

LABOR.

F. D. PRESCO & CO.,

Office 131 Mulberry street, New York city.

Skilled and unskilled laborers furnished for Contractors.

Special guarantee against strikes and labor disturbances.

First-class references given on application.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1888.

Dear Sir: We beg to inform you that we are prepared to furnish to contractors, builders, railroad, mining and other companies, first-class laborers (either skilled or unskilled, as may be required), in any number wanted, at short notice.

By special arrangement, which we make with the men furnished by us, we are enabled to guarantee our customers against any detention by strikes or other labor disturbance.

We have had long and varied experience in the handling of foreign labor in this country, and can assure our customers good, efficient and industrious men, as we take particular care in selecting them.

To any one desiring references as to our responsibility in any particular branch, we will, upon application, refer to those who have employed our services in similar work.

If you should require anything in our line, we solicit the favor of a call from you, and we believe we can fill your requirements satisfactorily. Yours respectfully, F. D. PRESCO & CO.,
131 Mulberry street, New York.

With the circular comes this letter:

Dear Sir: Inclosed find a circular letter received by me some weeks ago. It explains itself.

"How long is it going to take to convince all workingmen that protection does not protect the laborer, but that when it protects anybody it merely protects the employer and the monopolist? It does seem as though every man could see such a plain truth as this. I was raised a protectionist, but got my eyes open a few years ago, as soon as I began to investigate. HENRY GEORGE."

Tender and True.

Boston Journal.

How easily bitterness may be produced by too much sweetness was illustrated the other day by a car incident. One little girl about five years old leaned over the back of the seat in front and whispered in the ear of a small boy, "I love you." Having no reply, she again said, "I love you." "Yes," said the boy, "but don't say that again." "I will," was the determined answer of girl. "You won't," replied the boy with equal determination, and thereupon began a fast and furious quarrel, which lasted until the girl was borne away by her nurse, her voice sounding shrilly down the car aisle, "I love you, I love you, I love you," over and over again.

A Four-Dollar Stroke Needed.

New York Evening Sun.

It is reported that the father of Carter, the starboard stroke of the winning Yale boat last Friday, offered his boy $100 for every boat length Yale beat Harvard. The result was the payment of $2,450. By a reasonably accurate calculation that was about $3.70 a stroke. This is a good tip for Harvard next year. If they can only work up a stroke to the even value of $4 they will beat the Yale crew as badly as they themselves were beaten this year. But a radically different system of coaching must be adopted before the $4 stroke can be acquired. It may come high, but they ought to have it.