In our "Wanted" columns read
What a multitude do need;
Young men want "a chance to work;"
Merchants say they want "a clerk;"
Maids and Matrons want to hire;
Many folks "a girl" require;
Couples want "a pleasant suite,"
Lodgers wanted every street.
Myriads of "Wants" in fine,
Published at a few cents a line.
Seek your "Help" or seek your wage—
Ponder well each teeming page.

ST. PAUL Daily Globe.

That man is truly the most wise
Who most and well doth advertise;
He knows unless he vaunts him wide
None else will sound his ophicloide.
An "ofiklide's" a kind of horn;
You see the point---the hint you scorn.
In our "Want Ads" hang out your sign;
E'en sound your horn---a few cents a line.

VOL. X. SAINT PAUL, MINN. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 210.

A TROUBLED SEA.

Political Circles Shaken to Their Base by Ramsey's Row.

Doran and Kelly Mean to Fight From the Word Go.

Hon. Edmund Rice Consents to Run for Congress This Year.

An Important Ramsey County Democratic Meeting to Be Held To-Night.

A Bolters' Convention Called for This Morning to Help Doran.

A Scheme by Which the State Convention Is to Be Ruled.

Knute Nelson Signally Endorsed by Friends in His District.

A Significant Poll of Votes Was Held at Elbow Lake.

Eugene Wilson Says He Is Not a Candidate for Governor.

The Ramsey County Democrats Indorse the Farmers' Alliance Platform.

The Issue They Make Is the People Against the Machine.

To state that political circles in St. Paul were agitated yesterday is putting it mild.

Messrs. Doran and Kelly were agitated.

So was Albert Scheffer — in your mind.

Several thousand Republicans and Democrats gaped and gawked.

Mr. Lowenstein, in his perturbation, called a pair of sixes, trays.

C. D. Baker left town between meals.

P. H. Rahilly came to town. Eugene Wilson called at the state headquarters.

Mr. Kelly didn't look glum. He said to the GLOBE:

"If Albert Scheffer had said that he wanted the Democratic indorsement I would never have opposed him. Let him declare his intentions."

Mr. Doran was as cheerful as a meadow lark. He said:

"I'm all right. But those fellows mustn't think that I am going to keep quiet any longer."

In this connection let us return to Mr. Kelly.

GLOBE, April 1, 1888.	GLOBE, July 27, 1888.
—"I will say most emphatically and without any mental reservation whatever that I am surfeited with politics, and am sincere and honest in my determination to withdraw from them permanently."	But the surprise of the day was in the Second ward, where Hon. P. H. Kelly was foremost in leading the opposition to the county committee. He was everywhere conspicuous and urging his adherents to renewed exertions, but when the count was completed his own ward disowned him by a vote of 797 to 572.

It is well to note that Mr. Kelly withdrew from politics on All Fools' day.

Said Eugene Hendrickson:

"Did you hear the lion roar? Scheffer has had nothing to do with this personally. He can stand aside and laugh."

Mr. Scheffer himself remarked:

"All I can say now is that I consider this action of the Ramsey county Democrats as highly complimentary."

Mr. Wilkinson, who two years ago sought the Democratic nomination for congress in the Fifth district, said:

"I would rather vote for Albert Scheffer any time than to accept a candidate whose nomination was distated by Kelly and Doran. The Democratic party haa got to get rid of bossism."

EUGENE WILSON.

He Is Not a Candidate for Governor, He Says.

The GLOBE has seen Hon. Eugene Wilson.

He talked very frankly of the political situation. He said, emphatically:

"I am not a candidate for governor, and have not made an effort to secure the nomination, not even to the solicitation of aid from personal friends.

"Under certain circumstances only might I accept the nomination if it were tendered me.

"If a harmonious majority of the Democracy desired it, I might accept.

"A united party can win this year.

"If there is a factional fight in the state convention I shall not allow my name to be used.

"Neither am I a candidate for congress. I believe Mr. Rice will run again.

"I have never recognized any of the factions of the party.

"At the time Doran and Kelly issued their patronage circular I wrote a letter ridiculing it.

"This aroused their hostility, but they had the good sense to get over it.

"My friends will make no effort to carry Hennepin county, so far as I know."

EDMUND RICE.

He Will Accept the Congressional Nomination Again.

The following letter, received by Col. William Crooks, is self-explanatory, Mr. Rice will again be the Democratic standard-bearer in the Fourth district:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1888.
Hon. William Crooks, St. Paul, Minn.

My Dear Colonel: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st inst., with an enclosure of the 19th, signed by many eminent citizens, members of the Democratic party, for whose friendship, opinions and wishes I have a profound respect; asking me to withdraw my letter to P. T. Kavanagh, Esq., chairman of the Democratic congressional committee of the Fourth Minnesota district, of April 24, declining to be a candidate for renomination for congress. I have to say in reply that while my preference is to wholly retire from the public service, for the reasons stated in that letter I have not the power to resist the appeals thus made by the gentlemen above named, as well as similar ones made by many others, personally and by letter; if, in the judgment of the nominating convention, it is deemed for the best interests of the people of the district that I shall be selected as its candidate; but unless such contingency arises, as I trust it may not, I shall hope that the convention will select another candidate. Yours very truly, EDMUND RICE.

NELSON INDORSED.

Citizens of Detroit Compliment Knute Highly.

The following has been transmitted to the GLOBE as an expression of good will toward Knute Nelson:

DETROIT CITY, Minn., July 27.—Hon. Knute Nelson—Dear Sir: A few of your constituents of the Fifth congressional district, being duly impressed with your manly and self-respecting conduct in voting for the Mills tariff reform bill, as a mark of the appreciation, esteem and regard in which they hold you, address this letter to you, hoping you will always keep the polar star of right before you, regardless of party and politics; and be assured that we shall always hold you in the same friendly esteem which we have always held you in, regardless of party or policy. [Signed] S. N. Horneck, M. V. B. Davis, Joseph E. Furber, H. A. Bowman, W. W. Rogsman, J. H. Smith, E. H. McGunn, John Eckman, D. S. Brown, I. K. Grimsgaard, George C. Bush, J. W. Bonnell, C. Currey, L. M. Stevens, Ed A. Hyer, W. J. Clyde, E. W. Davis, Thomas Rule, Andrew Dietlein.

GET READY.

Active Preparations Being Made for the Red Wing Trip.

John W. Willis has issued the following call:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAMSEY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB, ST. PAUL, Minn., July 26, 1888.

A special meeting of members of the Ramsey County club and of all other Democrats interested in the proposed demonstration at Red Wing on August 1st, in connection with the Democratic congressional convention for the Third congressional district, will be held for the purpose of considering the subject, at 8 p. m. on Saturday next, the 28th inst., at the club rooms in the Grand opera house block, on Wabasha street.

It is hoped that the attendance will be large and that the proposed excursion will be made a great success. As the weather is warm the proceedings will be expedited as much as possible so as to detain those in attendance only for a few moments.

The meeting will open promptly at the hour designated.

JOHN W. WILLIS,
President Ramsey County Democratic Club.
Attest: J. J. AHERN, Secretary.

THE BOLTERS.

Messrs. Doran and Kelly Hold a Convention of Their Own To-day.

Messrs. Doran and Kelly are not satisfied.

Neither are some of the members of the Ramsey County Democratic clubs.

They have been discussing the proposition of holding an independent county convention, which shall send a contesting delegation to the state convention.

This independent county convention will be held this morning at 11 o'clock.

A circular call was issued yesterday for the convention. At the same time the delegates defeated at Thursday night's caucuses were crying "fraud."

They had forgotten that the caucuses were held in the same manner as Messrs. Kelly and Doran had conducted them two years ago.

The advantage the bolters claim to have is that the temporary organization of the state convention will be in the control of Messrs. Doran and Kelly.

They will be able to name the committee on credentials and permanent organization.

The committee on credentials, made up to suit the taste of Messrs. Kelly and Doran, will seal the contesting delegations.

Then the rooster of victory will perch on the brows of Messrs. Kelly and Doran.

In this convention read the following from the GLOBE of July 2d, 1886:

Hon. C. H. Lienau then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we protest against the practice which has lately grown up permitting the chairman of the state central committee to name the temporary officers of the Democratic state convention and thus perpetuate indefinitely ring rule. We demand for the next state convention the right to select all its officers, temporary and permanent, and we will submit to nothing else.

A QUESTION.

Does the Tariff Protect Alike the Laborer and the Consumer?

To the Editor of the Globe.

ST. PAUL, July 25, 1888.—For a number of years I have been in the employ of a large manufacturing concern. The raw material of all its product (or nearly so) is subject to tariff duties. My position a few years past was such as to give me some knowledge of the workings of a protective tariff, so-called. It was back in '80 or '81, a certain commodity (in the raw) which formed the large bulk of material used (and is handled by the ton) by certain enactments in the way of tariffs had a duty of $3 per ton placed upon it. So soon as it became a law the cry went forth from the managers raw material is costing so much more we cannot afford to pay the present standard of wages, and the edict went forth, and as the tariff went up the wages were scaled 5 and 10 per cent. Now how did it fare with the manufactured goods? Were the prices scaled? No, but they were advanced 5 and 10 per cent in line of discounts. When reading the newspaper articles about and in advocacy of protection, I have wondered how the mechanic, artisan and laborer, to say nothing of the consumer, felt. From ten years' connection with a house employing from 1,000 to 1,300 hands, I know that so far as a tariff duty protecting (advancing wages) labor goes, it is the most arrant nonsense. Let raw material advance, and at once labor receives a blow, while manufactured products go up in proportion as tariffs advance. I know enough of the manufacturing industries to-day to know every institution would gladly hail high tariff measures (with a high tariff) because their profits would be just so much greater, with no greater, but probably decrease in the labor expense. Protect the rich at the expense of the poor. That is why capitalists, moneyed men, manufacturers, etc., are crying for protection. The East with its wealth in mills, factories, etc., cries protection, and the great West with its army of consumers blinded to their own interests goes on paying protection prices, while the Eastern manufacturer imports cheap labor and swells his coffers with unjust earnings from a more unjust protection tax so called. Will the West continue to feed the East, reaping only the reward, "toil," while the Eastern capitalists lolls away his time in European countries clipping coupons from bonds earned through protection duties? WHIPPLE.

A STRONG POLL.

Valuable Political News From Elbow Lake.

To the Editor of the Globe.

ELBOW LAKE, July 27.—On Saturday the editor of the Grant County Herald polled 117 votes of the county on their choice for president and governor. A regular ballot box was used and each voter was required to register his name. The list includes eighty-two voters of Scandinavian nationality and thirty-five of all others. Those who voted comprise all the county and village officers, the full board of county commissioners and representative men from fourteen of the eighteen townships of the county. Over 100 of the total voted for Blaine four years ago. The vote was taken and counted in the presence of several representatives of each of the parties. The following is the result on president:

Cleveland	57	Blank	2
Harrison	36		
Fiske	20	Total	117
Streetor	2		

GOVERNOR.

Scheffer	57	Merriam	1
McGill	11	Gilman	1
Ames	8	E. Rice	1
E. M. Wilson	6	A. E. Rice	1
Hugh Harrison	3	Nelson	1
Donnelly	2	Blank	23
Windom	2		

The total vote of the county this year will be about eleven times the number polled on this straw ballot. This would indicate the strength of the presidential candidates in this county to be as follows:

Cleveland	627	Fiske	220
Harrison	396	Maj. for Cleve'd.	231

There are many conservative Republicans who are inclined to believe that Cleveland will carry the county, and all admit the result of this straw ballot to be an eye opener. Four years ago Cleveland secured only one vote in this town and 138 in the whole county.

NO BOSSES.

A Voice From Wisconsin for Minnesota.

To the Editor of the Globe.

GLEN HAVEN, Wis., July 27, 1888.—You have the best paper published in the Northwest. The only objection I have to your paper is that you stick to that old ring leader, Mike Doran. He is like Boss Keyes, of our state, who was with the Republicans a few years ago. But Keyes is on the shelf now, and Mike Doran will be after the election. He has made a great many enemies in regard to the part he has taken against Doctor Ames. I have always been a Democrat, but I am not in favor of any bosses like Kelly and Doran. DEMOCRAT.

ONE SINGLE DISSENTER.

Put in an Appearance at the County Convention.

A BIG SCHEFFER BOOM.

Two Hours Sufficed to Make a Fighting Finale of the Primaries.

The Ramsey county Democratic convention to name delegates to the state convention assembled at Market hall yesterday ot 10 a. m., and was called to order by Chairman Olivier. City Attorney W. P. Murray was made temporary chairman and George H. Allen temporary secretary. A committee of credentials, composed of one from each ward and one from the country, was appointed, as follows:

First Ward—M. Mullane, John Norman, Q. Tankenoff, E. Turgeon, E. J. Kirkland, A. G. Olson.

Second Ward—W. Hamm, Coleman Flaherty, Matt Egan, James Claffey, Henry Schorn, P. L. Dawson, W. Linn, Henry Brand.

Third Ward—William Barrett, John Heber, P. Conley, August Nilsson, D. J. O'Connor, T. Kenney, Sever Robinson.

Fourth Ward—P. T. Kavanagh, H. H. Fuller, George J. Mitsch, R. L. Gorman, John S. Grode, William Delaney, Fred Schroeder, C. E. Christian, Andrew Oschwald, D. E. Foley, George Mitchelson, Theodore Jans.

Fifth Ward—P. Egan, Nic Hardy, John Thill, John H. Ives, C. D. O'Brien, William Banholzer, Con Wurm.

Sixth Ward—E. L. Volk, J. E. Brady, Adam Hein, E. R. Greenwood, C. H. Lienau, P. R. McDonnell, Frank A. Barbeau, James A. Devlin, L. M. Wilhelmy.

Seventh Ward—W. P. Murray, O. A. Carter, George C. Futvoye, John F. Smith.

Eighth Ward—John H. Bayer, Nicholas Pothen, M. O'Toole, W. H. Athey, M. Lux, William Esch, James Dowlan, George H. Allen, Emil Walthers, August Dahms.

Ninth Ward—W. F. Bremer, David Fitzgerald, Phil J. Klein, Ed Murphy, William Platte, Frederick Nelson, John Sauerwein, Antoine Peltier, Joseph Unten.

Tenth Ward—Joseph Meyers, Alexander Adams.

Eleventh Ward—Dan Baker, Pat Gleason.

White Bear Village—Leo Ange.

White Bear Town—J. Melrose.

The chair then appointed a committee of seven on resolutions, as follows: Charles H. Lienau, C. D. O'Brien, William Hamm, George C. Futvoye, Frederick Nelson, R. S. Gorman, J. H. Ives.

The following nominating committee was appointed: H. H. Fuller, William Hamm, Charles H. Lienau, P. T. Kavanagh, Pat Conley, J. F. Smith, Pat Egan.

This committee after a short consultation presented the following list of twenty-eight names as delegates to the state convention:

Robert A. Smith, Lewis Baker, W. P. Murray, C. D. O'Brien, C. H. Lienau, William Barrett, P. T. Kavanagh, H. H. Fuller, William Hamm, R. W. Johnson, R. T. O'Connor, R. L. Gorman, John B. Oliver, Thomas Brennan, E. A. Hendrickson, George J. Mitsch, Pat Conley, E. C. Starkey, John F. Smith, George H. Allen, Joseph Minea, M. Mullane, P. Egan, Nick Hardy, Lorenzo Hoyt, Dan Baker, August Nilsson, J. E. Brady.

The same were accepted. At this time P. T. Kavanagh introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Ramsey county delegation is hereby instructed to vote as a unit in the state convention on all questions affecting the organization of said convention; also on the nomination for governor, and that no proxy shall be recognized except by consent of the majority of the delegation.

When the committee on resolutions returned the following report was offered:

The Democracy of Ramsey county, in convention assembled, expresses its hearty approval of the national Democratic platform and its confidence in the national standard bearers of the party; it gives voice to the firm belief that Minnesota will cast her electoral vote for Cleveland and Thurman if a standard bearer for this state can be selected who has the confidence of the people, and in whose hands the high and important public trusts reposed in the executive will be administered equitably and intelligently for the benefit of all the people of our state. The Democracy of Ramsey county believe that Hon. Albert Scheffer is a man whose record for honesty, integrity, independence and high-mindedness is so well established that even the overcautious representatives of the great farming element of this state, with whose demands for relief we heartily sympathize, find in him the true champion of their special interests; a man whose views on the all-absorbing question of tariff reform, on railroad and other monopolies, as well as on the question of securing to labor its just dues, are so much in accord with the true principles of Democracy, would lead our party to victory in the coming contest.

This being true, we believe that the nomination of Hon. Albert Scheffer by our party would result in the triumph of Democratic principles in this state and give us assured victory in the nation.

We, therefore, recommend him to our state convention for its nomination as governor, and herewith instruct our delegation to that convention to use all honorable means to secure that result.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Lienau said that the committee had deemed it wise, in the matter of selecting a candidate for governor, to join hands with the Farmers' alliance, who had already indorsed the

CANDIDACY OF ALBERT SCHEFFER.

He believed that with Mr. Scheffer's name on the ticket the Democracy could be successful in the county election.

C. D. O'Brien was of the opinion that the welfare of the county could best be attained by a support of the resolutions. Mr. Scheffer's name was a household word in every home in the state. What was wanted was a man of character, and one who would represent the Democracy. He thought Mr. Scheffer would prove an efficient and faithful servant, and also that if nominated he would be elected.

John H. Ives said that notwithstanding Mr. Scheffer had been mentioned as a candidate for governor by the Republican party, he believed the convention did well in presenting his name for the consideration of the Democracy. Gresham failed to receive the nomination for the presidency at Chicago. Why? Because he was too good a man. For the same reason Mr. Scheffer would fail to receive the Republican nomination for governor. He was heartily in sympathy with the action of the convention.

Everything went along swimmingly up to this time, and it looked as if the proceedings of the convention were not going to be marred by a single dissenting voice. No sooner had Mr. Ives seated himself when Delegate David Fitzgerald arose and said "It's a strange thing if we cannot find an honest man in the Democratic party without going to the Republican party to find one." Mr. Fitzgerald was alone in his sentiments, and the remainder of the delegates looked at him as if he was

A SPIRIT FROM ANOTHER WORLD.

When the motion by which the resolutions were adopted was put Mr. Fitzgerald dissented in a firm and loud "No."

CONVENTION NOTES.

Pat Conley, when not engaged in pulling the wires, was telling the story of his trip to the Pacific.

Pat Egan, who has been attending conventions ever since the time of the flood, had a front seat, and was ready and willing to orate on the slightest provocation.

Dick O'Connor was conspicuous by his absence, but Dan was there and held up his end.

Some of the relics of the late Prohibition convention were conspicuous on the walls of the convention hall.

P. T. Kavanagh and Johnny Pewters were observed to shake hands under the motto: "Let Us Have Peace."

C. D. O'Brien was on deck and paid a glorious tribute to the genial Albert.

H. H. Fuller was all smiles. Kelly and Doran had been downed and his revenge was complete.

William Pitt Murray, who began attending conventions long before Anson ever thought of playing base ball, never said a word.

Somebody remarked that if the Republicans were sharp they would turn around and nominate Edmund Rice.

Said a disgruntled onlooker, as he filed out of the hall: "That man Fitzgerald had as much show in that convention as a snow ball would in hades."

HIS WIFE WAS LIVING.

A Wedding Ceremony That Has Been Indefinitely Postponed.

LYNGSBORO, N. H., July 27.—Miss Jennie Gould is a school teacher and farmer of this town. She is forty years of age, plump, fair and highly educated. She teaches three terms of school a year, and between whiles carries on a farm, which she owns and which is said to be worth $10,000 in cold cash. All of this she has accumulated by hard work. Last May Joseph Homblett came to town to put an engine into the factory of S. D. Chandler & Co. After work he met Miss Gould. He was well-to-do, a widower, he said, forty-five and very handsome. He looked at her cows and her barns full of hay and grain, and then he proposed. To the surprise of all Miss Gould accepted. The wedding was fixed for Wednesday night. The clergyman came, so did the guests and a band of music. The ceremony was to take place at 7 o'clock, but the bridegroom did not appear. The supper was getting cold and the guests were growing tired, when at 9 o'clock Engineer Homblett came in his working clothes. He and Miss Gould adjourned to a private room. The guests heard them talking and heard her crying. At midnight all the company left for home. The engineer, it is announced, had a wife still living, whom he supposed to be dead. He could not marry.

Tears and regrets were of no avail. Miss Gould has engaged her school for another term and will carry on the farm as usual. Homblett has gone to New York with his wife. The village gossip has let her tongue loose, and everybody is talking about the wedding that did not come off.

FOR PERJURY.

Heavy Sentence Passed Upon a Well-Known Negro Politician.

NEW YORK, July 27.—J. P. Johnson Howard, a negro, whose reputed wealth gained for him the title of "the black prince," and who has for many years past been active in Brooklyn politics, was to-day sentenced by Recorder Smyth in the general sessions court to imprisonment for seven years and six months. The man was convicted of perjury in swearing falsely that he owned certain property in Kings county when examined in the supreme court as to his qualification as a bondsman.

He Swindled Them.

Special to the Globe.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—George F. Wilson, who formed valuable business connections here on the strength of the representations of financial strength in the East, has disappeared, being sought for by Mr. Morton, who indorsed his paper for $40,000, and by Mr. Mix, of the Albany hotel, who is interested to the extent of about $20,000. Wilson claimed to have a wealthy brother in New York, and to be heir to an estate in Boston producing $40,000 a year.

LO IS IN NO HURRY.

The Indians Still in Council at Standing Rock Agency.

Siiting Bnll Is Wanted Very Much by Both Parties.

The Whereabouts of the Wily Old Savage Still a Mystery.

Interviews With the Leading Chiefs Upon the Question at Issue.

Special to the Globe.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak., July 27.—The people throughout the county who have been looking forward to the opening of the great Sioux reservation with the hope of securing farming lands at 50 cents per acre, would be somewhat discouraged were they here to bear the sentiments of the Indians, whose consent is necessary. Sitting Bull is still absent, and not until he arrives will a

Sitting Bull

large number of the tribe have anything to do with the papers which they are to sign. It was reported last night that he had come into camp, and all was excitement among his followers. A number visited the camp to see the stubborn old chief, but were disappointed to find that the report of his arrival was false.

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE

says he thinks Sitting Bull has gone many miles farther than estimated by the whites, and that they will find it a difficult task to bring him in. So far as the success of the treaty is concerned, it would be well to induce him to remain away instead of bringing him back. It is quite evident to-day that a change has taken place in the minds of some of the Indians with regard to the treaty, and that a portion are willing to sign. Among those who

HAVE BEEN CONVERTED

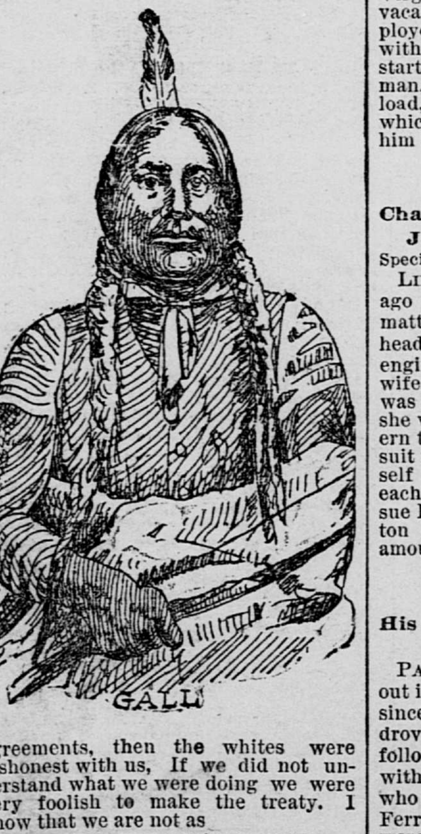
is said to be Chief Justice Grass, one of the brightest Indians on the reservation, but as he is looked upon by the Indians as a favorite with the whites, his attitude will not have much weight with the suspicious warriors. The Indians continue to hold private councils in camp after the adjournment of the conference each night, and their speeches are nearly all in opposition to the treaty. Last night's council was not adjourned until 4 o'clock this morning, and to-night's session will last until daylight to-morrow, as the five orators selected by the Indians will make their first speeches to the commission in the morning. The

OBJECTIONS OF THE INDIANS

to the opening of the reservation are many. Their greatest objection is that they are asked to sign away 11,000,000 acres, or one-half of their land, and as they have no conception of the amount of land that will remain in their possession they fear that they will be left without land or money. They say that the whites have failed to fulfill the promises made in former treaties, and that there

IS NO GOOD REASON

to believe that the government will keep faith with them under a new agreement. Chief Gall said in one of his speeches before the council: "We have made treaties with the whites many times and we have not been satisfied. If we understood the



GALL

agreements, then the whites were dishonest with us, If we did not understand what we were doing we were very foolish to make the treaty. I know that we are not as

SMART AS THE WHITE PEOPLE

in books and papers, but now our boys are going to school, they are learning to read and write, they are learning the ways of the whites, and after they are high in learning they may be more successful in making treaties than were their fathers. I hope that you will not sign your name to a treaty for which you will be sorry when your boys have grown to men and look back at what you have done. We have not got much left—only a small pasture compared with the hunting grounds of our fathers—and we should not now make it so small that our children will

BE WITHOUT A HOME.

"We must be careful so when our hair is white and we are no longer able to stand up in council, our children will not point to us and call us fools."

This speech was loudly applauded by the Indiens and the young bucks gave vent to their enthusiasm by throwing their hats and blankets in the air and giving the war whoop with the most modern variations. Lone Dog, who at one time was the terror of Montana and who, in all probability,

HAS KILLED MORE WHITES

than any Indian on the reservation, was interviewed to-day. He is looked upon as the only genuine old-time Indian here, as he refuses to adopt any of the customs of the whites and is constantly ridiculing the other Indians who are willing to become partly civilized. He was asked what he thought of the proposition of the commissioners and said: "Oh, h——l. They talk a heap, but the Indian can't be fooled. They had better go home and talk to children." At the close of Commissioner Cleveland's speech to-day the Indians were called upon to speak, but they refused. Chief Grass made a brief speech, in which he stated that the orators

WERE NOT PREPARED.

to reply to the commissioners; that the boys who have been away to school are to finish reading the treaty in the council to-night, and that to-morrow evening they will be ready to speak. Visitors from all parts of the country are arriving, and the dusky statesmen will speak before an immense audience.

BARBARIC IGNORANCE.

Account of a Bloody Riot at the Corean Capital.

THE NATIVES RISE IN ARMS.

Foreign Men of War Detailed to Suppress the Insurrectionary Rising.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The steamship City of Pekin arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday, but will remain in quarantine three days owing to cholera reports from Hong Kong. From Japanese papers of July 10 particulars of an emeute in Seoul, the capital of Corea, on June 20 are given. The emeute had its origin in the revival of the absurd rumors directed against foreigners, and which had weight owing to the dense ignorance of the people of Japan. The Gazette says: "Some evil-disposed Chinese spread the report that American missionaries in the country had purchased a number of Corean children, and, after killing them, had boiled them down for medicine. This

AROUSED THE POPULAR FEELING

and caused the authorities to take steps to preserve the lives of the missionaries, who were all called in from the country and placed in safety. The people next seized nine Corean officials, who were said to have been parties to the sale of the children to missionaries, and then put them to death by decapitation in the public streets. In the meantime foreign residents at Seoul telegraphed to Chemulpo to the commanders of the American, French, Russian, Japanese and Chinese men-of-war for assistance. There were one American man-of-war, the Essex, the Palor having just left; one Frenchman, the Aspic; one Russian cruiser, two Japanese and one Chinese war vessel in port at the time. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th inst., the Essex, Aspic and Russian vessel sent about thirty men each, who started in separate bodies, to Seoul, to

PROTECT THEIR NATIONALITIES

there. Prior to this the Corean authorities sent small bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates. No further details respecting the trouble are known.

The Juniata, the United States man-of-war, which left Chemulpo hurriedly June 21 to proceed to the scene of the Corean troubles, went ashore near Gough island, and at last accounts was firmly embedded in the mud. The North China Daily News says the vessel cannot be released before spring sets in. Ninety deaths from cholera occurred in Hong Kong during the week preceding July 2.

The North China Daily News is authority for the statement that the United States steamer Juniata, which went ashore near Gough island while on her way to Chemulpo, Corea, to protect the American consul from Corean mobs, got safely off the mud bank with the tide on the night of June 22 and proceeded again to sea.

Met With an Accident.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president, received intelligence to-day that his son, aged sixteen, was killed this morning in an accident on a farm in Virgina where he was spending a short vacation. It appears that the men employed on the farm had loaded a wagon with newly harvested oats and were starting for the barn, when the young man, in attempting to climb upon the load, fell between the wheels, one of which passed over his body, crushing him to death.

LIBEL SUIT.

Chairman Hoge Sues the Lincoln Journal for Heavy Damages.

Special to the Globe.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 27.—Some weeks ago the Lincoln Daily News published matters reflecting upon S. E. Hoge, the head of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers' grievance committee and his wife. It was alleged that her character was questionable and that with Hoge she was blackmailing citizens of Western towns. This morning Hoge brought suit for libel against the News for himself and wife, putting the damages of each at $25,000. They will to-morrow sue Detective Pienneo, of the Burlington & Missouri railroad, for the same amount on the same charge.

GEN. BOULANGER.

His First Public Appearance Since His Duel.

PARIS, July 27.—Gen. Boulanger rode out in a carriage to-day for the first time since his duel with M. Floquet. He drove through the Bois de Boulogne followed by sixteen carriages filled with newspaper reporters and admirers, who shouted "A bas Floquet," "A bas Ferry" and "Vive Boulanger" until they were hoarse. The general's carriage was escorted back to Paris by an immense crowd of howling gamins.

KINDRED'S BIG DEAL.

Washington Agog With the Story of His New Combine.

Sabin and Davis Agree to Make Charley Gilman Governor.

Then Gilman and Kindred Will Re-Elect Sabin to the Senate.

Nelson to Help Gilman in the Great Triple Alliance.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Charley Gilman has played his highest card.

Charley Kindred shuffleled the deck for him.

Senators Sabin and Davis are partners with them.

Now we shall see what they will do.

Ten days ago Charley Kindred passed through St. Paul. He said to the GLOBE there,

"I am going to Chicago on a business trip."

But Mr. Kindred went further than Chicago.

He came direct to Washington, and the first call he made here was on Senators Sabin and Davis.

Mr. Kindred has been known as a Warwick.

It was he who consummated the deal for Sabin six years ago by which the Democrats elected Sabin.

This year he has taken a bigger contract on hand.

He has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance, by which Charley Gilman is to be made governor and Sabin re-elected to the United Srates senate.

This was the object of Mr. Kindred's visit to Washington.

Sabin has consented to the combination. He knows the extent of Kindred's political cunning. He can trust him.

Besides, Sabin is tired of his earlier alliance with Merriam. It has not proved profitable. Merriam has too many ambitions to be a safe man to tie to. Then it is hinted that Merriam has not been free with the gold when Sabin was present.

Sabin is poor. His business enterprises need the prestige of his present position to succeed.

He has lived very retired here of late. The magnificence of his early career has disappeared.

But with the title of United States senator he is somebody in the money markets. As plain Mr. Sabin he is nobody there.

Kindred on reaching here at once went into secret conferences with Sabin and Davis. They lunched together. Kindred did not make himself conspicuous, but he was with these two frequently.

Davis is very friendly with Sabin. He has hung about the senior senior for months.

Kindred unfolded his plan to them. He saw the impending revolt in the Republican state convention.

The people were opposed to McGill's machine. Merriam's money was hurting him.

The opportunity was great for a dark horse. Gilman should be chosen as that horse.

He is stronger than he was two years ago. He is free from all obligations.

Nelson is out of the race for good, He could be relied upon to help Gilman if he was nominated for governor.

Sabin saw the spirit. Gilman once elected governor and under pledge to help him, a big part of the battle would be won.

Davis saw also in the deal re-election for himself.

The combination was formed. It is now an open secret here among the Minnesota people,

Kindred goes home with the pledges of Sabin and Davis to help make Gilman governor,

Then Sabin is to be senator again.

MICHIGAN'S MESSAGE.

Wolverines Invite the Old Roman to a Great Democratic Rally.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—A delegation from Port Huron, Mich., consisting of J. R. Whiting, member of congress from that district; C. A. Ward, collector of customs, and J. G. O'Neill, mayor of Port Huron, arrived in the city this morning to invite Judge Thurman to be present at a big Democratic demonstration for which they are arranging, to be held about the middle of August.

Judge Thurman received the delegation in a most cordial manner. Congressman Whiting acted as spokesman for the party, and congratulated Judge Thurman on the manner in which his nomination had been received in Michigan, and predicted a victory for the Democracy in that state. He informed the judge that a friend in Toledo had proffered his private yacht, and that he would be able to make his trip to Port Huron rather one of rest and pleasure than a hardship if he would consent to honor them with his presence.

Judge Thurman replying at first stated that he could not give them an answer at once. They had promised him that he would not have to take the stump, though he would like to go to Michigan, as he had many kind invitations heretofore. He thought there was a possibility of their carrying Michigan, and if they would leave the date of their demonstration with him he would decide as soon as he could. It depended, he said, a great deal upon what the committee had to say, as he was in their hands, and they were to name the places where he must go. He reminded them, however, that they must not expect much of a speech from him.

One of the gentlemen in the party stated that the Greenback party in Michigan had allied tnemselves with the Democracy and would give their three electoral votes. He named several prominent Greenbackers, of whom Congressman Whiting was one.

Judge Thurman asked if Alger would open his barrel, to which one of the party said he did not think he would.

Mr. Whiting said there was a meeting of millionaires at Alger's house last week, and he had been informed that Alger and Senator Stock each subscribed $5,000 and Senator Palmer $3,000 to the campaign fund.

"Oh, that's just a blind," said Judge Thurman. "If they want to carry Michigan Alger will give more than that. The open subscription is a blind. He is bitten with the presidential spider, and a man never gets that poison out of his brains. I never knew of him before the Chicago convention; he sprang up like a flower in the night. We can supply all presidential timber for Republican presidents here in Ohio."

The committee left feeling assured that Judge Thurman would be with them at the time of the demonstration, though before that time letters will be exchanged. Among other gentlemen who have accepted invitations to be present are Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York; Congressmen Shively, of Indiana; Outhwaite, of Ohio, and probably Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts.

AN ANARCHISTIC ROMANCE.

Sequel to the Haymarket Massacre Brought to Light at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—A peculiar sequel to the Haymarket riot has developed here. Charles Fredericks, a middle-aged German, lived with his wife and daughter in Chicago up to May, 1886. Fredericks left his home on the night of May 4 to attend the Haymarket demonstration. During the riot he was badly injured, was conveyed to the Cook county hospital and remained there in a critical condition for several months. It was reported to his wife that Fredericks had been killed and she came to St. Louis. About a year ago she married a man named King. Fredericks traced his wife here, walked into the house and notified King who he was. The woman clings to King and will endeavor to secure legal separation from Fredericks, who insists on renewing the relations of husband. Fredericks has been arrested for disturbing the peace of his wife, who now avers she will not again live with him.

NOW TAKING TESTIMONY.

Work of the Congressional Committee on Immigration.

CONTRACT LABOR SYSTEM.

Exorbitant Sums Which New Arrivals Are Forced to Pay as Commissions.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The congressional committee on immigration matters met again to-day at the Westminster hotel. Roberto Marzo, the manager of the Italian emigration society resumed the stand. He furnished a list of sub-contractors who were known to ply their trade among the poor Italian emigrants. These people, he said, exacted commissions from employer and employe. In some cases he had known emigrants to pay commissions to six or seven persons and then not secure work. Five laborers, who had been hired in Italy, came here on a National line steamer last June. Witness wrote to Collector Magone about the matter. In his letter Mr. Marzo said the men were under contract with Paolo Farsone, a

MAN OF BAD REPUTATION,

who had hired them to go to Saratoga. Mr. Magone, in answer, said the matter had been laid before the emigration commissioners and they decided that the men should pass through. Witness hadn't seen the five since. One Angelo Leo, in may last, imported 120 laborers by the steamer Entella, of the Italian Navigation company. He found the men in castle Garden and there learned their condition. Leo secured the men in Italy and purposed forwarding to one Ungaro, at 153 West Third street, St. Paul, Minn. In the deal it was shown that each of the men was compelled by a contract to pay $65 to Ungaro for the loan of $21. Witness wrote to Engaro, but got no answer. These were all the cases of imported contract labor that had come under his notice. Laborers in Italy, he said, are very poorly paid, except in harvest time, when they

GET A DOLLAR A DAY.

Francisco Zappone, an Italian muleteer, said he had come to this country in May on a ticket which one of Tocci's agents had sent to his native village with instructions to get a man. Witness told about the wages he could earn in his own country. He said he could make from 1 to 2 francs a day at driving mules for nine months in the year. A part of the time he worked at farming, when he would share in the crop with the owner, but would receive no money. The witness could not tell what his wages for a year would amount to because he never figured it up, but he thought it would average a little more than a franc a day. Out of this he had to pay house rent and the living of his family. He might occasionally get a present of a bottle of wine. He has a wife and two children in Italy.

The first witness sworn at the afternoon session was another laborer, Antonio Di Dierrovo. He came here April 27 last from Naples at the solicitation of one Giovanni Di Chicchio. He was able to

OBTAIN TEN CENTS A DAY

and board in Italy at farming, and came to this country under the impression that he would earn $1.50 a day.

Di Chicchio paid his passage for 200 francs, and of that amount witness now owes his professed benefactor about $35. Twenty-four countrymen came over with witness at the same time and under the same circumstances. He and they are now anxious to return. He finds that he cannot make the living that he expected to make in this country, and would rather beg than work for 75 cents a day. He is of the firm belief that Di Chicchio has lied about this country. At 5:15 p. m. the committee adjourned for the day.

Can Not Be Attached.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A large sum of money in the hands of United States Marshal N. P. Banks, at Boston, to be used in paying jurors, witness fees and his own expenses was recently attached to pay debts owed by the marshal. The latter referred the matter to the first comptroller for his opinion as to the legality of the attachment, and the comptroller has decided that the money to be used to pay the jurors and witnesses can not be attached, as the marshal acts simply as the disbursing agent of the government. Neither can the amount due the marshal be attached until after the vouchers have been approved.

Randall's Health.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Randall continues to improve rapidly in health. According to the present arrangement he will leave for Wayne Postoffice (near Philadelphia) to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, where he will take up his residence at the house of Mrs. J. Ballangee Cox. Either Dr. Martin or Dr. Mallan will accompany the party, which will include Mrs. Randall and her daughter. A private car will be placed at their disposal by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.