THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—For Michigan and Wisconsin: Fair, followed in Wisconsin by local rains; stationary temperature, followed Monday night by slightly warmer; variable winds. For Minnesota and Dakota: Local rains, followed Monday night by fair; slightly warmer, southerly winds. For Iowa: Fair, stationary, followed Monday by slightly cooler; southerly winds, becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—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....	29.98	82	Ft. Buford.	29.96	82
Ft. Sully..	29.82	86	Ft. Custer.	29.92	90
Ft. Totten.	29.92	78	Helena....	29.78	80
Duluth....	30.04	70	Minnedosa	29.82	68
La Crosse.	30.06	80	Qu' Ap'lle.	29.72	54
Huron.....	29.90	86	Calgary...	......	....
Moorhead..	......	....	Fort Garry	......	....
St. Vincent	29.96	74	Edmonton	......	....
Bismarck.	29.88	82	Medic'e H.	......	....

THE ISSUE.

While the politicians are engaged in angry factional wrangles over the loaves and fishes, the masses of the people have not lost sight of the great issue that is presented in this campaign. The few office-seekers and those who are ambitious to dispense patronage are wonderfully turbulent in their endeavors to get the best of each other. But the great body of the people, who care nothing for the offices except that they be honestly and efficiently administered, are wholly undisturbed by the uproar that factional leaders create. It is not a question of men, but of principles, that the masses are interested in. They are calmly engaged in a consideration of the most important issue that has ever been presented to the American people for their determination, and they are not to be disturbed in their reflections by the noisy clamor which the politicians are raising.

The tariff question is the one issue engrossing public attention.

Democrats want tariff reform and the wiping out of the surplus.

No side issues can be injected into the campaign to divert them from the accomplishment of this one object.

Much less will the selfish ambitions of professional politicians serve to distract Democratic thought or purpose in this crisis.

Tariff reform is the Democratic shibboleth this year, and whosoever can pronounce it correctly has a passport to the Democratic camp.

The password is one of Mr. CLEVELAND's own selection, and his party with one voice approved it.

Every sincere tariff reformer must wish for Democratic success at the next election, and every genuine Democrat will gratefully accept the help of all tariff reformers in this great battle for principle.

As long as we are all going the same road and with the same object in view we will be brethren, and not fall out over mere names and definitions.

It is tariff reform we want.

And it is a victory for tariff reform we are going to win.

RIGHTEOUSLY DONE.

It is a healthy sign of an improvement in public sentiment respecting divorces when we read the record of our district courts and find that two applications were denied in one day. Such was the record of last Saturday, one decision being rendered by Judge KELLY, of this city, and the other by Judge LOCHREN, of Minneapolis. We have no intention of entering a discussion of the merits of either case, nor is it designed that anything said in this connection shall have reference to them. The point we make, and the one that is particularly gratifying, is that the time has passed by, in this locality at least, when divorces can be obtained upon frivolous pretexts. And the same improvements are observable elsewhere.

Owing to the laxity of marriage and divorce laws in many of the states, the courts had fallen into the evil practice of granting divorces upon motion, without taking the time or the trouble to make a careful examination into the facts to discover whether or not just grounds for a divorce existed. The demoralizing effect of such loose judicial procedure was beyond all computation. With the destruction of the sanctity of the marriage relation and the general tendency toward the breaking up of families and the annihilation of the home circle, it is no wonder that the nation was being threatened with an invasion of hydra-headed social monsters—such as anarchism, communism, free-loveism and the thousand and one forms in which the arch enemy of society makes his appearance. After all, the home circle is the great bulwark against the flood of social evil which is pouring in upon the land. If this protection is undermined, there is nothing can save us from the disastrous consequences that will follow. If man and wife are permitted to be divorced upon any frivolous charge that one may trump up against the other, how is the sanctity of the home to be established, or the integrity of the home circle to be preserved? In the light of these truths, how gratifying to see our judges setting their faces in a direction opposite from what so many other judges have taken, and by their decisions giving solidity to the purest social conditions.

KINDRED'S KICK.

There has been nothing to impair the digestion of the Republican bosses in this state so seriously as the GLOBE's recent revelation of Mr. KINDRED's deal with the two Minnesota senators during his late visit to Washington. The object of Mr. KINDRED's visit to the national capital seems to have been to inaugurate a gubernatorial boom for his friend and neighbor, the Hon. CHARLES A. GILMAN; and how well he succeeded has already been told in our Washington dispatches. The reason why the purpose of Mr. KINDRED's visit to Washington was not suspected was probably because he is not in the habit of doing such unselfish political work. Heretofore Mr. KINDRED's political machinations have been exclusively confined to vain endeavors in his own interests, and consequently the managers of the other gubernatorial bureaus didn't "smell a rat" when the Brainerd statesman dropped in on them a few days ago and remarked, with a bland and childlike smile playing on his face, that he just stopped over in St. Paul for a few hours on his way to Chicago, where he had important business matters to look after. A clap of thunder on a clear day couldn't have startled the other candidates more than the GLOBE's Washington special which brought the information of the triple alliance between KINDRED, DAVIS and SABIN, entered into for the purpose of making GILMAN governor and securing to the two senators their own succession. Where KINDRED is to get his slice of the pie doesn't appear on the face of the returns; still that doesn't make any difference so far as the gubernatorial contest is concerned. A railway commissionership or an oil inspectorship may be good enough for a man who has aspired to everything and got nothing in the way of political offices. But KINDRED's expectations or deserts cut no figure in the matter in hand. That he has successfully performed his Washington mission is what bothers the other Republican politicians. It has produced an upheaval, so to speak, in Republican politics. Well laid plans have been disarranged by Mr. GILMAN's sudden appearance as a gubernational candidate. And then his backing, too, is of such a substantial character as to make the situation absolutely worrying to the other candidates. It had been supposed by them that the senatorial influence would be a stand-off so far as the gubernational contest was concerned. And now that both senators should enter a secret contract with GILMAN's lieutenants to do all the others up, naturally gives an alarming aspect to the situation, so far as it affects the other candidates for the Republican nomination. Verily, GILMAN is a sly old fox, and KINDRED his prophet.

HOW IT IS.

To the Editor of the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., July 25.—Dear Sir: The Western Union Telegraph company's message boys in this city when on duty wear cap-bands with this legend in gilt letters: "HARRISON and MORTON." Does this mean that the Western Union is to be run entirely in the interest of the Republican party during the campaign? Or does it merely announce to the public that the Western Union falls into line with all other great monopolies in the war against CLEVELAND and THURMAN, the representatives of the people? Would like the opinion of the GLOBE. TINO.

You have guessed it right. The monopolies all stand together for HARRISON and MORTON. The anti-monopoly ticket is headed by CLEVELAND and THURMAN. That is right. The monopolists will support their ticket. The anti-monopolists ought to support theirs.

DO THE DEMOCRATS DESIRE TO SECURE THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF MINNESOTA?

To the Editor of the Globe.

The call for the Democratic state convention begins with these words:

"All Democrats and other voters who favor a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff and excessive taxation are invited to unite," etc.

There was a liberality in that call which struck me very favorably. I thought it recognized the fact that comparatively new issues were presented in this campaign, and that there were "other voters" besides those who had done missionary work in the Democratic party who would be welcomed to the organization. I interpreted that call to mean that there was to be an earnest and honest effort to carry Minnesota for CLEVELAND and THURMAN. As the Democratic party has heretofore been in the minority in the state, I imagined that the invitation to "other voters who favor a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff," etc., referred to those who had heretofore been classed with the Republican party, but who were now in accord with the Democratic party on that question. In fact, I can imagine no other way to carry this state for CLEVELAND than by receiving some aid from those who have heretofore been classed as Republicans.

With such views, based as they were on the call of the Democratic state central committee, I was gratified to see the Ramsey county Democratic convention declare in favor of placing ALBERT SCHEFFER in nomination for governor. I neither took part nor was advisory in that action, and am not a partisan of either side in the local controversy which has arisen; but I welcomed the recommendation because I believe that such a course, followed by the state convention on the 15th, would make Minnesota absolutely certain to give her electoral vote to CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

It is with some surprise, and a good deal of regret, that I notice the public utterances of some Democrats (representing, I hope, a very small portion of the party) utterly repudiating the call of the state committee, and opposing the nomination of Mr. SCHEFFER by the Democratic convention because he is, or has been, a Republican. It is true that while Mr. SCHEFFER supported GREELEY, TILDEN and HANCOCK, he has since acted with the Republicans. It is also true that at the present time he stands publicly and squarely on the Democratic platform, in "favor of a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff and excessive taxation."

The tariff question is the alpha and omega of the present campaign—so recognized by both of the great parties; and the Republican leaders have for months been repudiating Mr. SCHEFFER because he openly and avowedly stands upon a Democratic platform. And now a portion of the Democracy say they do not want him because he has not always stood on a Democratic platform. It seems to me that the gentlemen who make this point do not fully realize the logical conclusion to which their views, as expressed, will carry them. They do not seem to realize that, for the first time since the war, there is an issue, recognized by both parties, other than the "bloody shirt," and that the presentation of that issue (the tariff) actually makes both parties reorganize, and that that process of reorganization is now absolutely in progress.

This fact is illustrated by the respective votes of SAMUEL J. RANDALL and KNUTE NELSON on the MILLS bill. Both of these gentlemen, by their action on that bill, have cut entirely loose from their former political organizations, and each is typical of thousands of other men who occupy a similar position. If Mr. RANDALL lives to continue in politics he must certainly join the Republican ranks, and it would be eminently proper for the Philadelphia Republicans to select him as their standard-bearer. It would be equally proper for the Minnesota Democrats to make KNUTE NELSON their candidate for governor, and but for the statement (which I suppose to be true) that he is under such business engagements as to preclude his acceptance, it would be a very proper course to pursue.

In response to the argument that men who have borne the heat and burden of Democracy should be honored in preference to those who have just joined the ranks on this reorganization of both parties, I reply:

The securing of the electoral votes of this state for CLEVELAND and THURMAN is above and beyond all other considerations. While the Prohibition vote is a very important element in the presidential campaign, and is likely to reach 25,000 to 30,000, it cannot be counted as sufficient to give us this state without the aid of tariff reform voters who have heretofore acted with the Republican party and may not now announce themselves as full-fledged Democrats, though on the high road to become such.

Men do not change long party affiliations readily, and even Republicans who agree with the Democrats on the tariff question will hesitate and consider the reception likely to be accorded to them before openly espousing the Democratic cause.

While I do not say that I would have advised the action of the Ramsey county Democratic convention, I would, under existing circumstances, urge Mr. SCHEFFER's nomination for governor by the Democratic state convention, because it would be an emphatic and public announcement to all who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who now "favor a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff," that they will be welcomed to the Democratic ranks.

Because it will be a public notice to the farmers of the state that the Democratic party will aid in removing their burdens of taxation, and invites their co-operation in accomplishing that result.

Because such a nomination, coupled with the Prohibition vote, will make what will otherwise be only a doubtful possibility an absolute certainty, namely, the giving of the electoral vote of Minnesota to CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

To refuse to nominate Mr. SCHEFFER, who stands squarely on Democratic ground, will be a notification to those who are ready to come out of the Republican party on the tariff question, that there will be no welcome for them in the Democratic ranks, save as the most penitent of sinners. They do not feel that their course on other questions has been wrong, and do not propose to go down on hands and knees to crave the privilege of entering a party which spurns them. They can act independent or with the Prohibitionists, thereby only giving us one-half a vote where we might have had a whole one for the courteous asking.

I am in favor of securing the whole vote.

I recognize the justice of rewarding those who have labored to build up a party, but I do not see much reward in the empty honor of a defeat. To pursue an honorable policy, which will make our present minority party the majority party in Minnesota, opens a very wide door for giving some practical honors to the "old liners."

If Mr. CLEVELAND carries New York (which he will), but still lacks three votes of success, with Minnesota in the HARRISON column, I think it will then be conceded that the "boon of defeat" accorded the "old liners" was rather dearly purchased.

With a liberal policy at the Democratic state convention on the 15th, there will be no HARRISON column in Minnesota. H. P. HALL.

[From Yesterday's Globe.]

DURING the absence of LEWIS BAKER on a business trip to Eastern cities the Democratic convention of Ramsey county named him as one of the delegates to the Democratic state convention. While taking a lively interest in all movements intended to further the re-election of President CLEVELAND and the redemption of Minnesota from Republican rule; and while highly appreciating the compliment implied in his selection to the honorable position named, Mr. BAKER can not consent to occupy any other position than that of a working private in the ranks of the party, so long, at least, as he has charge of a great newspaper. The GLOBE conceives it to be a part of its mission to represent the non-officeholding and non-office-seeking people; and the usefulness of the paper would be hampered and its independence trammeled if its editor became a member of caucuses, conventions or committees.

PERSONAL.

The sultan of Turkey gets $7,500,000 a year for his services.

Judge Allen G. Thurman smokes about ten cigars a day of medium strength and quality.

C. B. Jefferson, a son of Joseph Jefferson, has bought a fine estate on the shore of Buzzard's bay.

The senior wrangler at the English universities this year is an Irishman, an Ulsterman named McFayden.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is in this country, would be heir to the French throne if there was a throne.

Rev. John R. Paxton, of the West Presbyterian church, of New York, has had his salary increased from $12,000 to $15,000 a year.

Harry Garfield and his brother, James A. Garfield, will practice law in Cleveland as partners, under the style of Garfield & Garfield.

The late Eugene Rimmel, the London perfumer, left an estate valued at $100,000,000. He evidently knew how to make dollars and scents.

And now it is said that Gen. Boulanger is writing a play. Boulangerism seems to be the most comprehensive "ism" in the history of the race.

Dr. Mangold, of Kiel, is going to rescue Henry M. Stanley. The name of the man who will go to find Dr. Mangold is a mystery to be solved in the future.

King Charles, of Roumania, is one of the most expert trout fishermen in Europe, and seldom fails to pass a few weeks each summer in the region of well-stocked brooks.

Mr. Gillette has made nearly $40,000 this season from his "Held by the Enemy." Manager after manager rejected this play until Gillette borrowed money enough to produce it.

The present Sam Ward, of the Washington lobby, is described as a tall, fine-looking gentleman of courtly manners, a Virginian of birth, and during the war a confederate surgeon.

The king of Spain fell fast asleep at Barcelona the other day at a reception given in his honor. The little two-year-old potentate doubtless got tired of seeing his subjects "walking Spanish" before him.

Little Laura Jones, at Latonton, Ga., is the latest baby wonder to be heard from. Although only eleven years old she has invented a plow and and a grain elevator that are said to show some remarkable ingenuity.

Gen. Boulanger's mother, who is a Welsh woman, is eighty-four years of age. She lives quietly at Ville d'Avray. Her famous son is very kind to her, and has always shown her a great deal of attention. The old lady's mind began to give way about two years ago, but she is by no means an imbecile. Gen. Boulanger has just sent to her house all the decorations, gifts, pictures, bric-a-brac, etc., which used to adorn his study at Clermont-Ferrand.

Another View.

Life.

The Governor—A pretty fellow you are to disgrace me in this way! What on earth tempted you to run away with that girl?

Alfred—Why, leaving out all sentiment, sir, it was her $20,000 a year.

The Governor—Oh—ah—it was pretty rough, after all, to have met with so much opposition.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Pungent Comments From Rural Scribes on the Political Fight.

McGill Is Remembered by His Friends and Foes Alike.

Doran and Kelly Get Several Fifth Rib Editorial Punches.

A Growing Spirit of Independence Among the Voters Announced.

THE country press is such a valuable adjunct to the conduct of a campaign that the GLOBE, in the following selections, gives currency to the views of some of the leading papers of that class.

Misrepresented.

Preston Republican.

The Lanesboro Journal has spoken out boldly against the agricultural classes in politics. Last week it said:

"It becomes more plainly evident that the tendency is towards supporting Merriam for the nomination for governor. Scheffer has no real consideration as a Republican. McGill's name does not stir a ripple of enthusiasm hereabouts, and it would probably impose a heavy load upon the party to put him at the head of the ticket."

Until Mr. Scheffer publicly declared himself in favor of giving the agriculturists of Minnesota their just rights he was well spoken of as a possible nominee of the Republican party. Since then he has been habitually misrepresented by the Pioneer Press, the Dispatch and the subservient local press. Could farmers have more reliable proof of truthfulness of our repeated warnings that the party machine will not tolerate a candidate tainted with the popular idea that all men were created free and equal? The Journal was badly tainted with Dunnellism before the Rochester convention. Now it is against the farmers' candidate and in favor of Merriamism; nevertheless it has a little local pride. The machine beat Fillmore county out of the candidate for congress with the Journal's approval, and, as a return for its disinterestedness, it suggests Hon. O. G. Wall for lieutenant governor on the Merriam ticket. Is it taffy or real love of "home protection?" Farmers are inquiring.

The Situation.

Windom Reporter.

The Ramsey county Democracy are all torn up by the roots, so to speak. There is an internecine war—a rebellion against the bosses—a fight among the rival candidates—a struggle of the kids against the ancient mossbacks—a general chewing and scratching, a kicking of tender shins, and a universal pulling of hair. The parties in chief to this conflict are said by the organ of the party to be Hon. Michael Doran on one side and the regular Democratic county committee on the other. The stake at contest is the delegation from Ramsey county in the state convention. The reason for the contest: Mr. Doran's desire to control the Ramsey county delegation in the interest of his gubernatorial candidate, and, on the other hand, opposition to Mr. Doran's dictating the course of the delegates. The venerable victor in the Minnesota scramble at St. Louis—so, with refreshing frankness, it is stated—has decided that Dr. Ames shall have no chance to get the nomination for governor in the coming state convention, and he is also determined that by no chance shall Albert Scheffer's name be brought up there. He has made up his mind that he should name the nominee. But there are Democrats in Ramsey county who do not like the dictatorial course pursued by Mr. Doran and who are inclined to give Ames, Sheeffer or any other popular candidate a fair show. They do not see why Mr. Doran should interfere in Ramsey county.

Bitter War.

Mankato Herald.

Another interesting contest on hand is the selection of delegates to the coming state conventions. The Democratic state occasion takes place Aug 15, and the recent Doran-Ames feud will be stirred to life at the primaries. This jangle is particularly bitter in Mankato and Blue Earth county, and will be waged heroically on both sides. The Republicans have the triangular gubernatorial canvass on hand, and it will be thoroughly worked. The three interested parties are Gov. McGill, W. R. Merriam, and the somewhat novel Albert Scheffer. The friends of McGill and Merriam are both sanguine, and feel confident of ultimate success. McGill seems to have the stronger organization in the county, while Merriam has a number of ardent workers in the field. Scheffer has some following in the city on condition that he assures them that he will support the ticket nominated, not run as an independent, or accept a Democratic nomination. Since he has so far refused to make such promises, these followers cannot as yet assure him any help.

Wish They Never Had.

Montevideo Commercial.

How many people on the other side of the fence are wishing they had never expressed those opinions to the GLOBE which were published last March 17, in which they declared themselves positively in favor of a gradual reduction of the tariff, which now places them in line with the Democrats. Of course they did not know that their party was going to make such a flop, but, nevertheless, their statements have been published, and now make excellent campaign reading. Under the circumstances, they must revolutionize their opinions or vote with our party. The GLOBE is the best paper published in the Northwest, and is continually looking ahead and anticipating results; but that was a masterly stroke. No doubt had those Republicans known just how the g. o. p. platform was going to read, they would have expressed themselves as being in favor of cheap whisky and tobacco and high protection, instead of favoring tariff reform and taxed tobacco and whisky so positively.

Three Times Accused.

Red Wing Republican.

We have stated that Gov. Hubbard, in the presence of witnesses, three times pointed out to Gov. McGill in the executive office that he had falsified his word, and that three times the governor received the accusation without reply.

Our information was not second-hand, although it was not from Gen. Hubbard himself. He doesn't go about telling what he has just done. It was from a gentleman in whose high estimation dishonor comes to a man not so much from opprobrious epithets applied to him as from proof of disreputable acts done by him. Gov. Hubbard used no abusive term to Gov. McGill. He simply pointed out to him a broken pledge or agreement, a falsified word, and as McGill paid no attention to it, made no explanation, he recurred to it again and yet a third time, and still McGill was silent. He didn't deny having given his word as stated. The act which violated it, he admitted to have done.

McGill's Theory.

Red Wing Republican.

The theory of the governor that he ran 14,500 votes behind the rest of the ticket because the saloon element was arrayed solidly against the party by the high license platform is not sufficient to account for the facts in the returns. In every county of the state but two, in nineteen out of every twenty towns in the state, Mr. McGill ran behind his high license fellows. In city and county, in rural temperance towns and brewery precincts, in villages of low license and villages of no license, in places where local option prohibited sale of liquor and in places where the sale was unrestricted by law or public sentiment, Mr. McGill ran behind his ticket. If his losses were due to the liquor interest they would have been greatest where that interest was most powerful, they would be none at all where that interest was powerless. But the fact was otherwise. McGill was weak everywhere, even where high license was strong.

The Tariff Bill.

Northfield Independent.

The Mills bill passed the house on Saturday by a vote of 162 for and 149 against. Hon. Knute Nelson voted in the affirmative, that is, voted as he has talked—voted as he believed—and is to be honored for fidelity to his convictions, as every other man is who follows his own best judgment rather than party dictation. We still think it was a great mistake that the Republicans merely opposed the Mills bill, but framed none of their own. Surely if they favored any change in the tariff they should have embodied that change in a bill, and thus given the members of their own party a chance to vote for the readjustment of the tariff according to Republican ideas of what that readjustment should be. Party discipline was strong, but not strong enough to prevent all independent voting on either side, and we honor men of both parties who stood for their convictions.

Non-Partisan Courts.

Rochester Record and Union.

The terms of office of the chief justice and one of the Republican justices expire next January. Hence two members of that august court are to be elected this fall. It seems to us that the proper course for both political parties is to unite on a single ticket for these two justices. That able and fearless jurist, the chief justice, should be re-elected, and some Democrat like Judge Lochren, of Minneapolis, or Judge Severance, of Mankato, should be put on both tickets as his associate. This would restore the court to that balance which the abler partisans in both parties admit is desirable. It would vindicate the action of the administration of 1881, elevate the court above partisan politics, and secure abler justices than the bargains and combinations in state conventions will give us.

A Stray Negro.

Herman Enterprise.

The Pioneer Press concedes that those counties which are calling their conventions early are likely to elect Scheffer delegates to the Republican state convention on the ground that the farmers will have plenty of time to attend the primaries. This suggests the question: Why has not the Grant county convention been called? In justice to the farmers the convention should be held early in August, so as not to interfere with their harvesting operations, and any attempt at holding a late convention will look like an effort to prevent the farmers from controlling its deliberations. We will all keep our eyes open to detect any stray negro that may be concealed in the woodpile.

A Possible Result.

Mankato Free Press.

The row between Ames and Doran is again on and will not be likely to subside until one or the other of the combatants is laid out in the convention. It seems folly for Ames to suppose he can secure the gubernatorial nomination in opposition to Doran's wishes, but the Minneapolis doctor has a very exalted opinion of his own abilities, and it will take several good trouncings to cure him of the idea that he is a very big 'un. The fuss is being well aired in the papers by means of personal interviews and innuendoes from this and that "prominent Democrat." It will result in the election of a Republican governor by an immense majority.

Sarcastic.

Green Isle Democrat.

Persons desiring to hear Mike Doran's sentiments expressed in the English language would do well to subscribe for the Daily News. Doran states in his letter that he has aided in the establishing of printing offices and various other things to promote Democracy. Why, bless your magnanimous heart for establishing those offices. You would not be heard of if you had not done it.

A New Disease.

Lake City Sentinel.

Gen. Jennison, of Red Wing, says that hundreds of Republicans in that vicinity would rather see Scheffer elected for governor on an independent ticket than McGill on the Republican ticket. We know of a good many who are afflicted with that same disease down here.

Decidedly Wrong.

St. Peter Herald.

The St. Paul GLOBE accuses M. Doran, of St. Paul, with entering into schemes intended to make him sachem of the Democratic party, in the failure of which he would disrupt the party. If true, it is decidedly wrong, and that gentleman should at once be deposed from his position.

Trouble.

St. Charles Union.

There is trouble between the Democratic bosses, Kelly and Doran, and the local Democratic managers at St. Paul. Doran has thrown a bomb, in the shape of a solid column of agate type, at what he calls "the Ramsey county Democratic gang." Some interesting disclosures may be made.

A Good Name.

Carver Free Press.

The Volkszeitung will know from good resources that A. Scheffer has the best prospects of receiving the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Scheffer's name would roll up the majority in Carver county to at least 1,900.

Good Chances.

Carver Free Press.

Albert Scheffer is a veritable thorn, and a big thorn at that, in the side of Republican politicians, and his candidacy is more formidable than his opponents are willing to admit. His chances to be our next governor are decidedly good.

Loud Praises.

Alexandria Post.

A letter from Winona to Dr. C. R. Ward, of this place, relates that the people of that section are loud in their praises of Hon. K. Nelson, especially since the vote on the Mills bill; but Congressman G. Lind is held in corresponding disrepute.

An Able Man.

Jackson Republic.

The man most favorably mentioned among our farmer friends for governor is Albert Scheffer. Mr. Scheffer is an able man, and has hosts of friends in Minnesota who would like to see him a candidate for that office.

Editorial Courtesy.

Grant County Herald.

Cold facts against wind. The irresistible logic of the Herald's ballot box against the diarrhœa of misrepresentation and constipation of fact dished up weekly by the Farmer and Enterprise.

Will He?

St. James Journal.

The St. Paul GLOBE announces Albert Scheffer as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Scheffer will take anything in the shape of a nomination.

A TAP AT THE DOOR.

A hand tapped at my door low down, low down;
I opened it and saw two eyes of brown,
Two lips of cherry red,
A little curly head,
A sunny, fairy sprite, in dress of white,
Who said, with lifted face, "Papa, good night!"

She climbed upon my knee, and kneeling there,
Lisped softly, solemnly her little prayer;
Her meeting finger tips,
Her pure, sweet, baby lips
Carried my soul with hers, half unaware,
Into some clearer and diviner air.

I tried to lift again, but all in vain,
Of scientific thought the subtle chain;
So small, so small,
My learning all;
Though I could call each star and tell its place,
My child's "Our Father" bridged the gulf of space.

I sat with folded hands at rest, at rest,
Turning this solemn thought within my breast;
How faith would fade
If God had made
No children in this world—no baby age—
Only the prudent man or thoughtful sage.

Only the woman wise, no little arms
To clasp around our neck; no baby charms,
No loving care,
No sinless prayer,
No thrill of lisping song, no pattering feet,
No infant heart against our heart to beat.

Then if a tiny hand, low down,
Tap at thy heart or door, ah! do not frown;
Bend low to meet
The little feet.
To clasp the clinging hand; the child will be
Nearer heaven than thee—nearer than thee.

—Lillie E. Barr.

THE NEW TARIFF.

An Explanation of Its Operations on Our National Industries.

There Is No Free Trade to Be Found in the Bill.

Labor Protected and the Necessaries of Life Made Cheaper.

Larger Wages, and the Supply of Home Markets by Home Labor.

The provisions of the Mills bill, as amended and passed by the lower house, do not radically change the general scope of the measure as outlined by its framer in his introductory speech. The fundamental idea of the bill is to promote the prosperity of the masses of the people without impairing in any vital part the actual protection afforded to any industry in which the element of labor enters in just proportion. Raw wool is put upon the free list, and the duty on the manufactured products has been decreased only to such a figure as will afford the laborers protection and the manufacturers a legitimate margin of profit. In other words, the duty upon the manufactured woolen article more nearly represents the difference between the wages paid in this country and abroad. This so is obviously in the interest of consumers, among whom every laborer's family is classed, as to need no explanation to men of impartial mind. With arw wool free to the employers of wool workers it is inevitable, under normal conditions, that laborers in this department should be more steadily employed.

THE TAX ON COPPER AND BRASS.

Copper ore, which is now taxed 70 per cent, is also placed upon the free list. This tax upon a metal which enters largely into many manufactures has been levied for years for the benefit of the Michigan millionaires, who have paid their workmen a ridiculously insignificant portion of their profits. The sentiment with regard to free copper among the Western members outside of the Badger state was tersely stated by Congressman Brown, of Indiana, who said in the house: "I would make copper ore free as quick as lightning." This declaration elicited marked applause, partly because of its apparent justice, but more especially because Mr. Brown is a Republican and a protectionist.

Manufactured brasses are reduced only 5 per cent. Into these the element of labor enters more largely, and the duty is well maintained in order that American laborers may be protected. With the duty at the rate provided in the bill there will be no excuse for any reduction in the wages of the brass workers. Although the manufacturers may not make millions in a year, they will still have a fair return on capital invested, and almost certainly a steadier demand for their wares.

THE INIQUITOUS LUMBER TAX.

Millionaires represent a number of the Northwestern states in the senate chamber. Why should they not? Their enormous fortunes were made in the lumber business of their sections, protected always by high duties, but paying pitilessly low wages to the impoverished woodsmen who did the work. Every man who has used a stick or plank in building a home for his wife and little ones has helped to increase the fabulous wealth of the Algers, the Stockbridges and the Sawyers. If the Mills bill becomes a law lumber will be free, its 20 per cent duty being stricken off. But cabinet and house furniture and the whole line of manufactures of wood or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes, doors and blinds, boats, etc., are reduced only 5 per cent from the rates in the present tariff, thus giving to workers in wood a larger measure of protection than at the present time. The operators most affected by the placing of lumber on the free list—those of the great Northwest—have reaped the benefit of our protective system while actually hiring hundreds of Canadian half-breeds and Indians as woodmen at wages lower than those paid to Hungarians by the protected industries of the Eastern states.

NOT TOUCHED.

Duties That Are Still Left On.

It will be of interest during this campaign to remember the articles upon which the Mills bill allows the duty to remain untouched. The unreasoning yell against free trade is a cry that has no basis except in ignorance, mistaken zeal or greed. The products of all the foreign

Basketmakers,
Bookbinders and finishers,
Bone and ivory workers,
Boot and shoemakers,
Brewers and maltsters,
Britannia ware makers,
Button factory operators,
Candlemakers,
Cigarmakers,
Clock and watchmakers and repairers,
Coopers,
Copper workers,
Corset makers,
Cutlery makers,
Distillers and rectifiers,
Fishermen,
Flax dressers,
Fur workers,
Gloves, cotton and woolen, cotton gallon, gimp and tassel makers,
Gold and silver workers and jewelers,
Gunsmiths and locksmiths,
Harness and saddle makers,
Hat and cap makers,
Hosiery and knitting mill operators,
Lacemakers,
Leather case and pocketbook makers,
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners,
Miners,
Mirror and picture-frame makers,
Organ-makers,
Paper mill operators,
Piano-forte makers and tuners,
Preserved meats,
Rubber goods makers,
Scale and rule makers,
Screw makers,
Shirt, cuffs and collar makers,
Shooks,
Silk mill operators,
Straw workers,
Tiles, common and firebrick makers,
Trunk, valise and carpetbag makers,
Tobacco factory operators,
Umbrella and parasol makers,
Stove, furnace and grate makers,
Various farm products, hay, hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc.,

have, under the Mills bill, the same duty upon them as under the tariff law of 1883.

The principal reductions are as follows: Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced 5 per cent; carpets, with free wool, 5 per cent; confectionery, with a 20 per cent reduction on sugar, is reduced 10 per cent; woolen galloons, gimps and tassels, with free wool, 16 per cent; woolen hosiery and knitting, with free wool, 23 per cent; cotton umbrellas and parasols, with frames duty free, 10 per cent; cotton goods (important dyestuffs free), 5 per cent; leather gloves, 10 per cent; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, 10 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL

Reduced From Fifty-Two to Forty-Three Per Cent.

The average reduction on steel and iron manufactures is slight. Under the present law they are subject to a duty of 52 per cent. The Mills bill lowers this to 43 per cent. Cutlery is untouched. Lead ores, a raw material, are cut down 50 per cent, the duty on the manufactured metal being reduced from 68 per cent to 44 per cent. Horseshoe nails, present duty 76 per cent, reduced to 48. Common tools in universal use: Hammers, now 16 per cent, to 10; saws, now 40, to 30; anvils, now 34, to 25. Dressed stone remains at 20 per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from 52 per cent, the present rate, to 40 per cent; rough or black marble from 53 to 32.

COTTONS, OIL AND POTTERY.

Cotton cloths, which now bear an average duty of 46 per cent, are reduced to 40 per cent, but the cotton men have free dyestuffs and chemicals. Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, now 50 per cent, is reduced to 35 and 40. Linen thread, now 40, is cut down to 25. Cables and cordage, now 30, are reduced to 15. Salt is made free; shingles and lath also. Starch, which in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of 82 per cent, is cut down to 41 per cent. Flaxseed and linseed oil, present duty 55 per cent, are reduced to 22 per cent, at which a hundred thousand painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice. On pottery, despite the howl that has come from the employers, the bill makes an average reduction from 58 to 40 per cent, the greater part of this being on the higher grades of china. On many minor articles, necessaries, the duties are reduced also, but generally with the same careful hand, and always with a view to lightening the burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them.

BLACKMAIL AS FINE ART.

Ingenious Scheme of an Adventuress to Extort Money from Her Victims.

New York Correspondence of Chicago Herald.

Gotham is to-day paying tribute to a vast legion of women who live upon the folly, the egotism and the innate brutality of men. Police Inspector Williams, who is beyond all question the best authority upon the subject, estimates their number at 20,000. Ex-Supt. Walling goes even higher, and puts the figure 10,000 beyond. The methods employed by these women display a bewildering novelty and ingenuity. Some are practically blackmail, but blackmail so delicate and artistic as not to come within the law. Of those who work this vein the most ingenious is Mrs. May Robinson, alias May Roberts, alias Irene Latham, alias only heaven knows how many other names. She is about twenty-eight years of age, medium sized, handsomely proportioned, elegantly dressed, with a brilliant brunette face that would command notice and admiration anywhere. When "at work" she would leave her home at 9.30 or 10 a. m. and take some thoroughfare frequented by the merchants, bankers and wealthy men in general. For dudes, actors and professional "mashers" she had no eye. But a portly, well-clothed man whose mien and demeanor suggested a prosperous paterfamilias, received her smile and bow the moment he looked at her in half-recognition. Twice in three times the bait took and the victim made her acquaintance. From now on it was clear sailing. She would use all her powers of conversation to fascinate her new friend and was seldom unsuccessful. Money was never mentioned. In reply to the queries he would naturally made she always gave the same story. She was a widow, well-born, well-educated, enjoying life and pleasure, and having—thanks to her dear dead husband's love and forethought—a limited income of $1,000 a year, just enough to support her in comfort. The story reassured the admirer, who in his heart had feared that his new inamorata was anything but what she said. With him she for the next week lunched, attended matinees, and drove through the park and on the boulevard. In the mean time she wormed from him his home and office address, the names of his wife and children and a hundred details in regard to his private life. When this was accomplished her next move was to send a begging letter, in which she stated her remittances were delayed by litigation or cut off by reason of some corporation skipping its dividend, and wound up by a very neat and affectionate request for a loan of a sum of money, anywhere from $100 to $500, according to the pecuniary responsibility of her prey. Once in three times this would bring a financial return. Twice it would not. Then came the master stroke. With a coarse pen and the blackest of ink she would write a fervent love letter upon heavy white paper, inclose it in the thinnest and most transparent steamer envelope and mail it to him at his own house. It always began, "My Own Darling" or "My Dearest and Sweetest Love," and ended, "Hoping to lay your dear tired head again upon my breast, Your Little Love, May." There was not a single unkind word in the letter. There was a vast amount of passionate love and a very distant reference to the number of dollars wanted. A near-sighted man could read the compromising epistle through the envelope. Much more readily could a jealous wife or an inquisitive sister or daughter. The luckless man received the missive at the breakfast table. He recognized the handwriting, read a dozen words through the envelope, and then went into a cold perspiration. While in most cases the relationship between the man and woman had been innocent, the letter bore all the indicia of guilt, and in a divorce court would have been proof presumptive against the husband. Its effect was terrific and instantaneous. He lost his appetite for breakfast, and left immediately for his office or for the house of his correspondent. Nine times in ten the money was forthcoming, and in many instances large sums were paid to compromise the matter and induce secrecy on the part of Mrs. Roberts So far as is known she began her career in this line of business on Thirteenth street, transferred it to Johnson street, Brooklyn, near Miner's Brooklyn Theater, and then went to Twenty-sixth street, near Broadway. In all three places she had magnificent rooms, kept a two-horse coupe and wore clothes, diamonds and jewelry worth $2,000 at least. Her first departure from New York was induced by Inspector, then Captain, Alexander S. Williams; from Brooklyn by Police Capt. James Campbell, of the First Precinct, and her last in New York by Howe & Hummel, the great criminal lawyers. In all these cases the would-be victim, instead of being secret, waxed wroth and made confession to the police or to his council. The woman now resides near Central park, but does not seem as presperous as before.

Three Brave Women.

Boston Herald.

There were eight persons in the mountain wagon. They were at the steepest pitch in the descent from Mt. Washington, and both springs had already been broken on the trip, and were bandaged with wooden splints when the horses tumbled. The woman on the seat with the driver turned an eye of terror to those behind her. In a moment one of the two men in her party had jumped from the wagon and ordered the ladies to dismount as quickly as possible. The other man of the party, stricken with terror, ran into the woods. The driver sat speechless, holding his reins in hand. One woman hastened to block the wheels with a stone. The woman on the front seat unhitched the two span of leaders from their fallen companions and led them to a position out of danger and petted them until they were quiet. Another woman, and a Boston lady who is well known, stepped up to the kicking and groaning horses and disengaged the traces, at the same time dodging the heels of the disabled animals, and then the driver, who had held the fort till his assistants had made the lifting of the team from its pressure on the disabled horses posisble, dismounted and speedily put his team in order again.

Couldn't Fool Her.

Burdette in Brooklyn.

"Those scissors with which you are working," said the man of the house, "are taxed 45 per cent." "John English," exclaimed the woman of the house, looking him straight in the eye, "don't talk nonsense to me, if I am a woman and can't talk politics. Taxed 45 per cent indeed! Why, I only gave 30 cents for them. Don't talk to me!" And indeed he didn't long, because she knew perfectly well, she said, the man who sold her those scissors wasn't the man to lose 15 cents on them.

A GREAT LEADER.

Calvin Brice, the Man Who Will Manage the Democratic Fight.

A Man of Keen Perception and Unusually Strong Executive Ability.

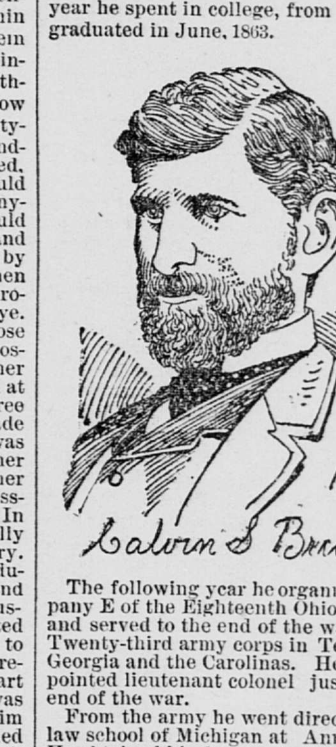
Trained to Grasp Situations, He Comes to the Work Prepared.

He Has Taken Off His Coat and Begun Hard Work.

New York Letter.

Calvin S. Brice, who succeeds William H. Barnum as chairman of the Democratic national committee, is a man noted for his organizing power, and one whose name is synonymous with success.

Mr. Brice was born in Denmark, O., Sept. 15, 1845, hence is now completing his forty-third year. The common school of his native village, and later the public school at Lima, O., absorbed his attention until he was thirteen years old, when he entered the university department of the Miami university at Oxford. A year later he began the usual collegiate course. Before the end of his freshman year, in April, 1861, he enlisted and fought for a year with the Union army in Virginia. The next year he spent in college, from which he graduated in June, 1863.



The following year he organized Company E of the Eighteenth Ohio infantry and served to the end of the war in the Twenty-third army corps in Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas. He was appointed lieutenant colonel just at the end of the war.

From the army he went directly to the law school of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He obtained his degree in 1866 and was at once admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. Less than a decade of law practice, during which period he made a specialty of corporation law, sufficed to turn his attention to more profitable work.

From corporation law he went into corporation management. His first railroad connection was with the Lake Erie & Western, then in its infancy. The road runs through Lima, which is Mr. Brice's Ohio home, and he has an especial liking for the property, which has led him to follow it through all of its vicissitudes. He is now its president.

Mr. Brice first came prominently before the financial community as one of the projectors of the famous "Nickel Plate" road, legally known as the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad. This enterprise caused a great deal of hard feeling, especially as the builders were able to sell it at a handsome profit.

There is no disguising the fact that there are some people who do not use kind words when they speak of Mr. Brice, but their only grievance appears to be that they could not drive as good a bargain as he can.

Since then Mr. Brice has been and still is identified with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Richmond Terminal system, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold to the Canadian Pacific company; the Knoxville & Ohio, and a number of less important properties. Besides, he is one of the active directors in the management of the United States Express company, and is a director of the Chase National bank.

Politically Mr. Brice has

ALWAYS BEEN

a Democrat, and though he has always taken a keen interest in local and national politics, he has never held or sought an office. As evidence of his interest in politics, it may be stated that he has attended every convention of his party in his county, district and state for more than twenty years. He was on the Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland electoral tickets, and was chosen delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention of 1888 by the largest vote cast, hence he headed the Ohio delegation, and was subsequently selected to represent the state on the national committee.

There is no question as to Mr. Brice's interest in the present campaign. The fact that he has consented to take the chairmanship of the campaign committee proves his interest. He has taken the post with the view of meeting all the demands that may be made upon his time and energies, since he never accepts an obligation in any other spirit.

Although he has been compelled by his business engagements to spend most of his time in this city, and has established a magnificent home at 693 Fifth avenue. Mr. Brice has retained his interest in his native state, which he has shown by preserving his citizenship there.

Personally he is a man of a great deal of culture, a voracious and retentive reader, and he enjoys an intellectual tussle even more than a rattling game of poker.

Although his offices are within the sound of the babel of the stock exchange, its mutations have no special attraction for him. The stock exchange for his purposes is a market where he can sell what he does not want or buy such securities as he may want. Neither he nor his operations are ever spoken of on 'change as features of the market. Yet no one doubts his ability to wake the market up should his inclination ever lead him into it simply as an operator. But he prefers a larger, more comprehensive field than the stock exchange affords.

As for recreation, outside of his friends, he has a rich store of books and pictures, of which he is a constant and discriminating collector.

Mr. Brice's personal appearance suggests, first of all, keenness.

NO IMPOSTOR

can look him in the face any great length of time. His eyes penetrate. In figure he is about five feet six inches in height, and is compactly, but not heavily, built. His complexion is of a sandy type. He wears a full, closely cropped beard, but lets his hair have a little more liberty.

Mr. Brice's wealth is variously placed at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Like the head of the Republican forces, Mr. Quay, he is the son of a Presbyterian minister. He and his family are leading members of Dr. John Hall's Fifth Avenue church.

Mrs. Brice is a most charitable lady, and is associated with some of the leading charities of the city.

If precedent counts for anything, Mr. Brice brings to the Democratic campaign an element of success. His sincerity cannot be doubted, for he has taken off his coat, and that means business.