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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin: Light rains, followed by cooler, clearing weather; westerly winds. For Minnesota: Clearing weather; slowly rising temperature, except in extreme eastern portion stationary temperature; westerly winds. For Dakota: Slightly warmer; fair; westerly winds. For Iowa: Fair, preceded in eastern portion by light showers; warmer, except in Southeastern Iowa cooler; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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....	29.84	56	Ft. Buford	30.02	64
Ft. Sully .	29.98	62	Ft. Custer.	30.08	72
Ft. Totten.	29.92	52	Helena.	30.08	72
Duluth....	29.78	56	Calgary....	29.90	62
La Crosse.	29.90	50	Minnedosa	29.82	54
Huron.....	29.98	58	Q' Appelle	29.92	60
Moorhead.	29.88	56	Medicine H.	29.90	70
St. Vincent	29.84	56	Fort Garry	29.76	52
Bismarck..	29.96	58	Edmonton.	.....	...

THE tariff's a tax which the workingman pays.

IN the race for life it is the butcher who holds the steaks.

THE Republican line of battle is intrenched behind monopoly.

BLAINE favors trusts, and HARRISON favors subsidies—a distinction without a difference.

IT WILL probably take the Republicans about two weeks to properly figure out the returns from Maine.

THE political tendency East and West, seems to be in the direction of the Old Roman and the man of destiny.

THE normal school of Philadelphia has 1,600 lady pupils. No other city on the continent can say as much.

THE rain was a great misfortune to the Fair, but the law of compensation came in on the benefit to the fall pasturage.

AID to the Jacksonville sufferers hould be prompt and generous. The dispatches tell us that the plague is rapidly spreading.

THERE is no backdown about Mr. CLEVELAND. When he erects his spinal column, the devil and the protectionists can not prevail against it.

CANDIDATE HARRISON appears to be a cheap penny whistle imitation of Mr. BLAINE's trumpet. He only squeaks where the Plumed Knight blows a blast.

BOULANGER complains that rest fatigues him. In this country the complaint is the other way. There are so many people in America who were born tired.

THERE is a BELVA LOCKWOOD club in Massachusetts consisting of two old women in men's clothes and thirty-eight spinsters of uncertain age in petticoats.

THE Marquis of Queensberry is again visiting the United States, and is everywhere sure of a cordial welcome, especially from the exponents of the manly art of self-defense.

WHEN Candidate HARRISON read Mr. BLAINE's trust speech, it is said that he felt that an unhappy fate had left him groveling between the devil and the iron works.

MR. THOEBE, who made an underground contest for Mr. CARLISLE's seat in 1886, declines to try it again. That game cannot be played twice, and Mr. THOEBE is acute enough to see it.

THERE is a very expeditious way of settling the few remaining anarchists in this country who are trying to make themselves notorious. They should have, whenever the opportunity occurs, the extreme penalty of the law, whichever it be, the penitentiary or the halter.

TREASURER BOBLETER's argument in favor of raising the rate of state taxation is a specious one. The proper thing to do is to cut down the expenses of the state government. And the only way to get the state government on an economic basis is to put it under control of a Democratic administration.

A PART of Mr. MERRIAM's legislative record is given in this issue of the GLOBE. The rest of it will follow in time. As the champion of the people and an advocate of honest politics, the GLOBE proposes to let the light of day in on the hollow pretension that Mr. MERRIAM is a friend to the farmer and workingman.

MR. CLEVELAND embraces the whole argument in favor of tariff reform in this one sentence of his letter of acceptance: "Ours is a free government, because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil, and all of his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense."

WHAT the people of this country want is the repeal of needless taxes, the abolition of a surplus revenue, which exists only for the benefit of lobbyists and jobbers in and out of congress. They want to break down that Chinese wall of extreme protection built up by the greed and selfishness of a few favored and coddled manufacturing interests, which, in the course of years, have come to the preposterous belief that the country mainly exists to be taxed and burdened for their benefit.

THE sudden death of Judge BARRETT yesterday morning was a great shock to a numerous circle of friends, who had seen him so recently in the flush of health and in the vigor of robust manhood. Being a man of unusual ability and of a most positive nature, it would have been singular if he had not made himself influential in all his associations and a force in any community. He was a man of clear intellect, quick perception, cool and collected under every and all conditions, and naturally drifted into the leadership of public affairs. His death is a great loss to the community.

THE MAINE RETURNS.

Straight journalism is one thing and partisan jouralism is another. A fair illustration in point was the failure of the Pioneer Press yesterday to publish the corrected election returns from Maine. Maine is a state where all the election machinery is in the hands of the Republicans; and yet, with all the doctoring that the Republican managers have been able to give the returns, they fail to bring the Republican vote, or the Republican majority, up to what it was four years ago. There is a falling off in the vote, and a very decided falling off in the majority. The result of the recent election in Maine gives the blackest sort of an eye to the protection vagary, and the failure of the Pioneer Press in this instance to give its readers what they are entitled to have, the news straight and true, is pretty clear evidence that this aforetime free trade journal has been suddenly metamorphosed with a partisan protection organ.

LIND'S LAPSES.

Mr. LIND is affecting a virtue he possesses not when he explains his vote in opposition to the Canadian retaliatory bill on the ground that he was voting according to the interests of the Northwest. There is also a flavor of the proverbial "stop-thief" racket about the accusation against Judge WILSON, made by the Republican papers who have come to Mr. LIND's defense, that the First district congressman was acting in the interest of the Northwestern Railroad company. There were four, and only four, members who voted against the retaliation bill. Two of these were BAYNE and DALZELL of Pittsburg, who are representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad; the third was Mr. WHITE, of New York city, who is the spokesman for Wall street, and the fourth one was JOHN LIND.

After the senate had rejected the proposed treaty the only course left open to the president was retaliation, and if he adopted a retaliatory policy it must have been under the act of 1887, unless congress passed a bill similar to the one proposed by Judge WILSON. If the president had proceeded under the act of 1887 the result would have been most prejudicial to the Northwest, as the act authorized him by proclamation to forbid bringing in goods, wares or products from Canada to the United States. This would have been to the interest of the Northwestern railway and all other lines running to the south of the lakes. But the bill introduced by Judge WILSON, and passed by the lower house of congress, does not prohibit or interfere with the transportation of goods from the Canada routes. It is directly in favor of leaving unbroken and uninterrupted our transportation over these lines. If Mr. WILSON had been working in the interest of the Northwestern Railroad company, he would have done just as Mr. LIND did—have voted against his own bill.

MR. WILSON'S AMENDMENT.

The house passed Wednesday the amendment of Judge WILSON, of Minnesota, to the interstate commerce bill. The amendment is an important one, and reproduced from the GLOBE of yesterday is as follows:

That where any railroad company heretofore incorporated, or which may be incorporated by act of congress, has built, or constructed and operates, or shall do so, through the territorial limits of any state or territory, the rates charged for the transportation of property and passengers for traffic within the limits of said state or territory and the tariffs and schedules thereof, shall be subject to the legislatures of the several states and territories across or into which such roads are operated, anything in the charter of such road, or any national or state or territorial law to the contrary notwithstanding. Section 2 provides that the first section shall be limited in its operation, and shall apply only to the carriage and transportation of passengers and property wholly by railroad (or by railroad and water when both are used under a common management) from one station to another station, both being within the limits of the same state or territory, and shall in no case apply to any commerce between the states, territories, or into foreign countries.

How the amendment will fare in the senate, it is impossible to say. If the Democrats were in a position to handle the subject according to their will, there would be no doubt of its becoming a law. It has become a practice with railroads, in fixing their schedule of charges, to put the rate at all the traffic will bear. All pretense of justice is thrown aside. Combinations have been formed to victimize the producer and consumer alike, but the right of all men to be treated on equal terms has been boldly denied. Not only within the limits of states have special rates been given, which meant the ruin of individuals and even towns, for the enrichment of other individuals and towns in whose prosperity the railroads felt an interest; but, emboldened by years of immunity, the spectacle has been presented of these common carriers discriminating between state and state—a thing which the constitution directly declares shall not be done. All of this the Democrats denounced in congress and out of it, and succeeded at last in passing the interstate commerce law. But while the law in itself was a great piece of legislation, experience has shown that new and important features can be added to it. One of these is Mr. WILSON's amendment. Without weakening railroad enterprises or lessening the profits of capital honestly invested, it will strike a fatal blow to abuses which can be met only by state legislation.

DEMOCRACY AND MONOPOLY.

The present political contest is between Democracy and monopoly. The issue is revenue reform. It will call out all the immense power of the subsidized oligarchists against us. It will impel them to stop at no cost or crime to accomplish our defeat. Their power can not be too well understood. They have their representatives in both houses of congress. The letters of Mr. HUNTINGTON published two years ago and written when the Texas Pacific subsidy bill was before the national legislature illustrate the extent of corruption in our lawmakers which may be exercised by only one moneyed enterprise. Legislatures are their prey. They bought the presidential election eight years ago. They stole the preceding one. They will buy this one if they can.

There is only one power greater than monopoly. It is the power of a thoroughly aroused and indignant people. There is no withstanding such a power. The most gigantic despotisms go down before it. The shackles of wrong and oppression and mammon are broken like straws by its breath. The people can sweep these things aside as insects are swept away by the wing of the tempest.

Men may be bought, but the masses of the people cannot be. Once alive to the true condition of affairs in this country, and they will sweep the tariff barons, the railroad corruptionists, the trust robbers, from their path like chaff. Their gold will melt before popular wrath. And there never was a time when the people were so nearly aroused as now. The discussion of practical politics within the last few months has widely spread enlightenment and intelligence among them. Day by day the appreciation of this subject grows broader and clearer. It is only necessary for the president and the Democrats in congress to continue the straightforward course they have so well begun, to win the triumphant indorsement of the people. But there is no time for hesitating or quibbling. Timeserving can only weaken the cause. The world knows the Democratic purpose; the foe is before us; it is time to do battle in earnest. We are fighting for justice. It is worth winning, but hard blows can alone secure it.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

The exposure made in yesterday's issue of the GLOBE of the rocky system of state financiering that has been practiced by successive Republican administrations is well calculated to arouse the taxpayers of the state to a pitch of indignation. Notwithstanding Treasurer BOBLETER's assertion that the present depleted condition of the state treasury gives no ground for alarm, it is alarming, and for reasons that are set forth in Col. BOBLETER's interview with the GLOBE. "We have been in this condition for a number of years," says the treasurer; "the only matter of concern is that it keeps increasing every year." As if that were not enough of itself to create alarm.

The law contemplates that the revenues necessary for current expenses shall be in the state treasury at the beginning of each fiscal year, and shall be paid out from time to time as the expenses of the state government shall require. Such amount as is not needed for immediate uses shall be placed in some designated depository, and interest to be paid to the state on the deposit. The Republican system of financiering adopted in this state has reversed all this. Here we are, with scarce two months of the new fiscal year passed by, and an empty treasury. Instead of the state drawing interest on its deposits as the law contemplates, it is paying an excessive interest on large sums of borrowed money. It is a good thing for the banks, but a horrible situation for the taxpayers. And it is growing worse every year. The deficits are increasing all the time, as the expenditures grow more extravagant.

There is no occasion for the state to go in debt at any time. It is a pernicious idea which encourages an administration of state affairs on a credit system. "Pay as you go" is a good motto for states to adopt, as well as for individuals.

OUR COMMERCIAL RIVAL.

The outcry of the Republican leaders that the Democratic party is playing into the hands of England frightens no one. Every sensible and intelligent man in the republic knows the statement is false and malicious. England is 3,000 miles away. There is an ocean between us. The records and traditions of more than a generation are against any feeling of sympathy with England in commercial pursuits. There has always been competition between the two countries. There always will be. As matters now stand, England drives us off our own territory, and actually does our carrying on the sea. But for the tariff this could not be. That it may not continue, the Democratic party is resolved that the causes which have led to it shall cease to exist. The Central and South American states lie just away from our own doors. They ought to trade with us. We ought to supply them with everything they need. These states are our natural customers, and the only reason they buy from England instead of us is owing to our monstrous and iniquitous tariff laws England sells thirteen dollars worth of her cotton goods to those states where we sell one. She comes to us for her raw cotton, takes it at her own price, manufactures it, and with it drives our merchants out of Central and South America.

But there are other things even more alarming than these. The value of textile fabrics made in this country is $521,300,000, of which amount we export $10,216,576 only. To compensate for this export trade we import of foreign textile fabrics $122,350,000, or twelve dollers for every one sold abroad.

These things should certainly arouse the business interests of which we hear so much.

AN OLD CRY.

When the Republicans in 1859-60 aimed to limit the area of slavery the pro-slavery Democrats raised against them the stupid cry of "Abolitionists;" but that did not scare the people, nor prevent the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Now that the Democrats in their turn aim to moderate the oppressive and barbarous war tariff, reduce the people's taxes and strike off some of the shackles under which both production and commerce are prostrate, the Republicans in their turn raise the equally stupid cry of "Free traders!" If the Democrats only do their clear duty to the people, as under the leadership of Mr. CLEVELAND they ought to do, this cry will not alarm anybody. The Republican party has lost both its prestige and moral force. It had been too long in power, and for years has ceased to serve the people. Its alliance is with monopolies and millionaires; its friends are no longer found in the ranks of labor, but among the rich men who have fattened on the privileges it has gained them and who hunger for more.

The Democrats of 1888 are no more free traders than the Republicans were abolitionists in 1859. Their aim is to limit the area and lessen the oppressiveness of taxation—the new system of slavery, which has grown up under the name of protection, and which imposes needless burdens on an impoverished people to support a handful of wealthy private interests.

COLE'S COLIC.

It is amusing to watch a man trying to swallow himself, almost as humorous as to see a fellow trying to lift himself over a fence by tugging at his own boot-straps. It is a performance of this kind that Hon. GORDON E. COLE is now engaged in. He is making a vain effort to make his position as chairman of the committee on resolutions in the late Republican convention consistent with his past tariff record. It can't be done, General, and you may just as well own up. If you keep on trying to get yourself inside of yourself you will have a case of colic, as sure as you are born. It is better to be a good flopper than a bad dodger.

Died of Suffocation.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 14.—H. O. Hughes, of Conway, was found dead this morning in Julius Nelson's barn here. About four weeks ago he landed in town and has been on a spree ever since, spending money freely, and when discovered this morning the head of the unfortunate man was stuck fast in a hay shoot. Suffocation was the coroner's verdict as to his death.

Found Dead in a Field.

SAUK RAPIDS, Sept. 14.—Justice Carpenter went out to his field, half a mile distant, to cut cornstalks. Not returning, a search was instituted and he was found dead in the field. Mr. Carpenter was seventy-seven years of age and the father of Register of Deeds Carpenter.

Indicted for Manslaughter.

WATERLOO, Io., Sept. 14.—William Green, Jr., of Gilman, who shot a young tramp on the morning of July 4, has been indicted for manslaughter and placed under bonds of $1,500.

LOST TO ALL DECENCY

Senators Disgrace Themselves by Indulging in Bitter Personalities.

Hoar Kicks Up the Muss and Then Sneaks Out of It.

Indications Point to the Adjournment of Congress This Month.

Conferees on the Civil Appropriation Bill Settle Their Differences.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The features of the senate proceedings to-day were an animated discussion of the delay in the report of the senate tariff bill, a bitter personal debate between Senator Hoar and Senator Payne, and the vote on the motion to reconsider the passage of the Chinese bill, the motion being again postponed to Monday, because no quorum voted on it to-day.

The house bill to grant the right of way through the military reservation at Fort Morgan to the Birmingham, Mobile & Navy Cove Harbor railway was passed. Debate on Mr. Platt's resolution referring to the copper syndicate was resumed by Mr. Vest, who read a telegram from Representative Scott, saying that the statement from the New York World, to the effect that he had subscribed $20,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, was untrue. Mr. Vest said further that the World was not a Democratic paper. Mr. Hoar said that the point he had desired to make yesterday was that the great monopolies of the country were on the Democratic side, and were contributing to the Democratic campaign fund. As far as personal contributions to campaign funds were concerned, he expected to contribute to the extent of his ability and beyond his ability before this campaign was over.

Mr. Vest sent to the clerk's desk and had read the celebrated "fat-frying" circular of the Republican league. He wanted to know where this "fat" had come from—these millions which had been gathered up for years under the tariff system. From this subject Mr. Vest turned to that of the delayed senate tariff bill and asked what had become of the promises of the Republican party that the tariff should be reformed. He doubted very much whether the finance committee would report back any bill. Coming back to the charges made by Senator Hoar yesterday, he called upon him to prove that there was a representative of the Standard Oil company in the cabinet, or acknowledge that statement groundless. Mr. Sherman took the floor and

REPLIED TO THE ACCUSATION

that the Republican party had been tardy in reporting a tariff measure. He said that the finance committee would report a "Republican tariff bill designed to protect and foster American industries," as against the free trade Mills tariff bill, which was intended to, and did, weaken many of the industries of the country. He said that the bill to be reported would be a careful revision of the tariff laws; that it would give to men engaged in the arts the use of alcohol untaxed, and "sweep away the tobacco tax, giving the great agricultural product fair and free play in the country. The committee, he said, would take its own time. If the house wished to prolong the session until the tariff bill was reported, it would have to wait until the committee was ready to report. Mr. Sherman said that the Democratic party had been fourteen years preparing a bill, and now, forsooth, it must tax the Republican party with delay in bringing in a bill. The Democratic party had sent to the senate an abortion of a bill after it had been six—yes, eight months incubating. The Republican party was desirous of reporting a complete and studied measure, and it was taunted with the fact that it had been sixty days preparing it. When the senator from Missouri had waited six months he might have some excuse for complaining. Mr. Sherman referred several times to the Democratic doctrine as one

VERGING ON FREE TRADE,

and said that if the principles enunciated in the president's message of last December and his recent letter of acceptance were enforced, then all existing tariff laws should be repealed. Senator Vest, in reply, defended the administration and its tariff policy. He was followed by Senator Allison, who attributed the prolongation of the session to the delay in the passage of the appropriation bills, for which the house was responsible. He said that as the surplus had been reduced to $20,000,000, there was not that exigency for the reduction of the revenue which had existed. Nevertheless, a tariff bill would be reported which would reduce the revenue at least $60,000,000. It was impossible for him to say when the bill would come in. It would be reported to the full committee at the earliest possible moment. How long the full committee would take to consider it he could not say, but he would assure the senator (Mr. Vest) that it would be reported. During his remarks Senator Allison said, in reply to a question from Mr. Butler, that he thought the bill would be reported before the next presidential election. If the senator, he said, thinks that the Republican party shrinks from the responsibility, in any sense, of discussing the tariff question in all its details he makes a great mistake. Shortly after 2 o'clock a vote was taken on Senator Blair's motion to reconsider the vote by which the

CHINESE BILL WAS PASSED.

The vote resulted 18 ayes, 17 nays. No quorum having voted, the vote was postponed until Monday at 1 o'clock. The house amendments to the interstate commerce act were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Cullom, Platt and Harris were appointed as a conference committee. Discussion on the Platt resolution was resumed. Mr. Hiscock said that so far as he was concerned every industry in the country should have a complete hearing before the finance committee. He did not propose to join in the report of a bill as a political exigency. The good of the country had to be first looked to. That could be achieved by the Republican party, but not if as a political exigency it stooped to present a bill to the country before that bill was perfectly prepared. He was perfectly willing to sit here until November in the preparation of that bill. The committee on finance would be able to bring a perfect bill before the senate, but it would not be to-day or to-morrow. He intimated that it would reduce the revenue quite as much as the Mills bill proposed; but that it would do so by a reduction of internal revenue taxes. As to import duties, some would be reduced and some increased. At the close of Mr. Hancock's remarks, Mr. Platt's resolution was adopted. Mr. Payne rising to a question of personal privilege, declared in reference to a statement made by Mr. Hoar yesterday as to his son Oliver Payne, (in connection with the Standard Oil company) that there was not a word of truth in it, nor a particle of foundation for the charge. He spoke of Mr. Hoar as making statements in a

DISINGENUOUS AND DISHONORABLE

way." He denied that there was a particle of foundation for the "insinuation" that Mr. Whitney, the secretary of the navy, was interested in the Standard Oil company, and read that gentleman's own disclaimer in to-day's papers. Mr. Hoar said that the speech of the senator from Ohio "belonged rather to the foul grog shop, to the place where ruffians and their companions congregated than to the senate of the United States." He received a good many letters on the subject of the Standard Oil company (had one of them now before him), stating the great danger to the Republican vote growing out of the activity of that company. Mr. Payne—Will you read it? Mr. Hoar—I will not. Mr. Payne—I guessed you would not. Mr. Hoar—I am not very much moved to any feeling that deserves to be described as indignation or anger, or anything above the feeling of contempt by the utterances that have just come from the senator from Ohio. The history of that senator's accession to this body is fresh in the memory of the country. Mr. Payne remarked that the action of the senate in the matter last alluded to had been a condemnation of Mr. Hoar's position in it, and added that if that senator was possessed by the "concert" that his partisan discussions were fair and honorable, that conceit was confined pretty much to the senator himself. Further on Mr. Hoar exclaimed: "Mr. President, the senator from Ohio is

DISORDERLY AND INSOLENT

in his style of interruptions. It is certainly not becoming in him to ask my courtesy for such interruptions. The whole style of them belongs to the low groggery rather than to the senate. Mr. Butler submitted to the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) whether that style of debate was in order. Mr. Hoar—If I have said anything out of order, I withdraw it. "The whole colloquy," said the presiding officer, "has been disorderly from the beginning; but the chair has had often, within the last week or ten days, to call attention to proceedings that were disorderly, and does not desire to be called upon daily to rebuke violations of order." The disputation between the two senators continued for some time longer.

The house bill to enlarge the duties of the department of agriculture and to create an executive department of agriculture was taken up, discussed at some length and final action on it postponed till Monday next. Among the bills passed were: House bill authorizing the postmaster general to advertise for and purchase improved registered mail locks and keys, house bill providing boards of arbitration to settle differences between interstate railroads and their employes upon written application of either party to the controversy; house bill appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a public building at Watertown, N. Y.; house bill for the investigation of the mining debris question in the state of California. Also the senate bill to declare forfeited certain lands granted to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin state line, and senate bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes. At 5:10 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

Conferees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Settle Their Differences.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have reached a conclusion upon all the points of difference between the two houses. The following statement covers all of the items of general interest which were in dispute: The provision for the widow of Prof. Baird is reduced from $50,000 to $25,000, the appropriation for the congressional library stands at $500,000, the provision for storage reservoirs in arid regions is reduced to $100,000. In respect to this matter the house had inserted a provision reserving from settlement the public lands which would be benefited by irrigation from these reservoirs. To this has been added in conference a proviso that the president may, at any time in his discretion, by proclamation open these reservoir lands to settlement under the homestead law. The appropriation for educational purposes in Alaska stands at $40,000. The following provisions are stricken out entirely: Survey of Mexican boundary, $100,000; appropriation for postoffice site in Washington, that for extension of the government printing office, and for the zoological park, and for the purchase of Battery island for a station at the mouth of the Susquehannah. The provision for public printing remains as it comes from the house, the senate increase of $150,000 having been disagreed to.

At the evening session the house passed thirty-two private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned until Monday.

MEN WITH MANY WIVES.

Some Statistics Relative to Convictions and Pardons for Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In answer to the resolution introduced by Delegate Dubois, calling for information respecting convictions and pardons for polygamy, the attorney general has replied in a communication, in which he says that under the provisions of the anti-polygamy law of 1882 and its amendments there have been in the territory of Utah 470 convictions for polygamy, adultery and unlawful cohabitation, with fines imposed, and thirty convictions where the sentence was imprisonment without fine, making a total for the territory of 500. In Idaho there was a total of eighty-nine cases. There have been fourteen pardons granted by the president to persons convicted under the above-mentioned acts, which, as shown by inclosed tabulated statements, were generally made upon the recommendation of court and territorial officials on the grounds of old age, ignorance of the law and extreme poverty. There was one conviction in Utah in 1875, one in 1881, four in 1884, fifty-five in 1885, 132 in 1886, 220 in 1887 and 145 in 1888. Fines to the amount of $48,208 have been collected and forfeiture of $25,000.

CLEARING THE CALENDAR.

The House Gets Down to Business and Disposes of Numerous Measures.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A telegram from the surgeon general to Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, on the yellow fever situation was read, and the house immediately took up and passed the senate joint resolution appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the interstate commerce of the United States. The house then went into committee on the private calendar. A number of private bills were agreed to and passed by the house. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was submitted. Its adoption was opposed by Mr. Payson, of Illinois, because of the new library appropriation clause. The report was then withdrawn. The house at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

UNWORTHY OF PITY.

The President Refuses to Pardon a Kansan Now Serving Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The president to-day denied the application for a pardon in the case of John N. Reynolds, convicted in Kansas of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The president endorsed the papers as follows: "Denied. I am moved with pity for the six motherless children of this convict, but the interests of justice and regard for the public order and decency militates strongly, in my opinion, against the exercise of clemency, that I feel it my duty to resist my pity for the innocent who suffer and are disgraced with this unworthy criminal."

Bond Offerings and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $785,000, in lots as follows: Four per cents, registered, $3,000 at 129; 4½s per cents, registered, $15,000 at 106 9-16, $100,000 at 106 92-100, $90,000 at 107⅛, $100,000 at 108¼, $50,000 at 107⅜.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The secretary of the treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: Four per cents, registered, $1,000 at 129; 4½s per cents, registered, $15,000 at 106 92-100, $100,000 at 106 92-100.

It Is Now a Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The president has signed the bill restricting the immigration of Chinese laborers.

APOSTLE OF REFORM.

Henry Watterson Talks of the Tariff to Gotham's Kid Democracy.

The Republican Compared With the Bandana Structure.

Knownothingism and Boodle Personified by Harrison and Morton,

While Cleveland and Thurman Represent the Interests of Life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A mass meeting was held to-night under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic club at Cooper Union with an overflow meeting outside. Col. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, was to speak on the "two platforms," and he was well received. Lytleton G. Sarrettson opened the meeting and introduced Col. Watterson, who said:

"Fellow Democrats and fellow citizens! Next after being protected to death the most distressful and lingering fate which can befall a people is to be talked to death. [Laughter]. If you were not the most enduring and amiable people on the face of the globe, you might be excused for getting a new party which would do neither. But in this country the thing we call politics s not usually a first choice; it is what we call in Kentucky getting place, [Laughter]. I do not think that in the Mills bill the country is getting anything like what it ought to have [applause], in the reduction of revenue add war taxes. The Mills bill embraces concessions to what I believe to be the unjust demands of cerclass interests, which as an original proposition I never could consent to. There are objections to it from a free trade standpoint, but what a protectionist can find to be the matter with it I am only unable to define. I am going to try to-night to put the platforms of the two parties on the stand, and let them say how they stand on the great question. The present tariff is a peace tariff on a war footing. The Republicans not only failed to decrease them, but actually did increase them. I have a little

EXPERIENCE IN PLATFORM-MAKING,

but if I had made this platform of my friend McKinley's I would not be here to-night. It is funny in its errors, in its blindness, in its very falsehoods. This platform says the Republican party favors the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent. But a year before this comic almanac [laughter]—I mean this platform—was written, Senator Beck introduced a bill to this effect, and the Republican majority in the senate sent it to the committee on postoffices and post roads, and Senator Beck has not been able to resurrect it. Perhaps he will have better luck after the cows come home in November. The Chinese plank amused Mr. Watterson, and he ejaculated, "Why, Harrison [hisses] was China's own—the best and truest and almost the only friend of Chinese cheap labor." Referring to the fisheries trouble, Mr. Watterson said President Cleveland [cheers] had taken the British lion by the tail and snatched him bald-headed. [Great laughter] "Let us come to the issue of the campaign," continued Mr. Watterson. "They say they are unqualifiedly in favor of the American system of protection. Why, this system is no more an American system than Russian, German or French, for protection exists in all those countries. We have had high tariffs, low tariffs, war tariffs and peace tariffs, and we have had good times and bad times under all of them. There were never such bad times as the panic of 1873, after we had had this American tariff ten years. This platform denounces the Mills bill as hostile to the manufacturing interests of this country. It goes out of its way on the wool question. I propose to make a test case of this and break down this platform whose right wing rests on Blaine; its left on free whiskey, and the

CENTER HAVING NO SUPPORT

unless it be Mr. Foster. I can't see why the woolen manufacturer objects. The Mills bill proposes to give him free wool and protection, and yet he calls it a free trade measure and says it will ruin his business. Why don't we hear from the raisers of sheep? They don't hold mass meetings to protest, and it is because the farmer found out long ago that the tariff took away at one end what he got at the other. This platform proposes a scheme in lieu of the Mills bill, and that is to abolish the tobacco tax. Well, the Mills bill does that, but they give a strange reason. They say it is an annoyance and imposition upon agriculture. How about the tax on plows, barbed wire fence and everything the farmer uses? Then they will reduce the tax on distilled spirits used in the arts. [Laughter.] If this be not enough, if there be still remaining a surplus, they propose the repeal of the internal taxes. That means free whisky and dear blankets, free whisky and dear everything else. If I were a rank free trader I would jump at this plank of Mr. McKinley's but it is because I am not a free trader, because I am a conservative man who loves his country and all the interests of all parts of it (applause), that I reject it and take the Mills bill, defective as it is, because it takes one step downward from the

MOUNTAIN OF HIGH TAXES

and takes that step with exceeding caution (applause.) The Democratic platform cannot be worse; it is a great deal better. It is based on the declaration of Independence, which was a protest against unjust taxation, and an appeal to the people from corporation, combinations and trusts. The Democratic party meets these quack doctors with the simplest and plainest statements of facts. They are fond of dilating upon the president's lack of beauty. I admit that he may not be altogether lovely, but he is one among 10,000, for he is doing the part of a brave and honest man in taking care of the people's money and business, and makes up in honesty, industry and integrity what he lacks of those characteristics which better suit the courtier than the president of the United States. Voices, "How about his wife." "His wife has enough for two," repled the speaker. "They take the workman upon a high mountain and offer him the earth, which don't belong to them [laughter]; we say to him, 'You will get work only when there is work to do; we do not promise you riches, nobody can do that, but we do promise you to cheapen the interests of life and to lighten your burden for you.' The lines are drawn, and the fight is on in earnest. The Republican party is

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

All its pledges which it had not previously discredited it now disowns. It has assailed every labor interest in the country through the antecedents of the head of its ticket, and in his Know Nothing record he is an insult to every foreign-born and every Catholic citizen. Its candidate for vice president is not nominated for the friends or nemies he has made but for the money he can raise. There is not a money-making ring which will not subscribe to his campaign fund. We have nothing to rest upon excepting the brave and true hearts of the people, but they are sufficient."

Candidates for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—Charles Barwig, of Mayville, was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Second district, at Mayville, this afternoon.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 14.—John W. Candler was this afternoon nominated for congress by the Republicans.

TICKET OF THE TOILERS.

United Labor in Ohio Names Candidates For State Offices.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—The state convention of the Union Labor party yesterday had seventy-five delegates. They indorsed the national platform of the party and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of state, George Ebner, Franklin county; supreme judge, G. H. Tuttle, Lake county; member board public works, W. J. Drumniface, Wood county; electors-at-large, J. T. Croger, Clark county, and J. J. Scribner, Knox. A state central committee was selected.

Charged With Willful Murder.

NEW YORK MILLS, Sept. 14.—The coroner's jury has just returned from the scene of the Arola patricide. They found that Robert Arola had shot hi father through the heart, killing him instantly, without cause or motive. Arola is still in the woods near the scene of the murder. He was seen by his brother early this morning. The sheriff is there, and it is believed Arola will come to the house to-night for food.

FOUND GUILTY.

Continued From Third Page.

suddenly break off to "cuss" Scheffer or Canning, or to damn Loren Fletcher. They have just one center pin upon which to hang their hopes, and that is Stanford Newell. If he gives way—well, insanity will be a mild term to describe their state of mind.

COLE SQUIRMS.

He Replies and the Globe Submits Evidence.

A. Ueland, Esq., President Minnaapolis Free Trade Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—My Dear Sir: I have read your letter in the GLOBE addressed to me, in which you are pleased to compliment the address which I delivered before your club last winter, and in which you ask me whether I would advise the members of the state league to follow the lead of its president and second vice president, who are Republicans, or that of the first vice president, who is a Democrat. You shall have a candid answer. The state league is a non-partisan organization. Its objects are a reform of the tariff laws. This can only be accomplished through the regular political organizations, and I think it would be very unwise for the members of the league, whether Democrats or Republicans, to abandon the political party to which they belong, and thus yield its control to the enemies of tariff reform. The effort should be to bring both parties as nearly as possible to our views on these important questions.

The names of your club and of the state league are unfortunate, and I criticised them as such in the address to which you allude. They should be styled "tariff reform" clubs or leagues. Any organization in the United States to-day, which should avow a determination to eliminate all savor of protection from our tariff laws, would be practically without a following. The extent and mode of applying the principle of protection, the Republican platform does not profess to indicate. In the language of Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, it is a principle and not a schedule, which the platform renounces.

The language which follows the declaration in favor of the American system of protection in the Republican state platform explains the views of the party on tariff reform, and qualifies the general declaration. If you will carefully compare the stenographer's report of my address to your club on this point with this part of the tariff plank in the Republican state platform, you will find them substantially identical. The clauses of the constitution of the state league which you quote hopefully anticipate the time when all protection will be unnecessary and the great progress of American industry will enable it to successfully compete with the world, but neither that nor the platform of any political party of which I have any knowledge recommends in a revision now to be made such a radical change of national polity. The platform of a political party announces the policy of the present, not what it may be under the changed condition of things which another decade may bring. Very respectfully, GORDON E. COLE.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13, 1888.

The Republican state platform drafted by Gordon E. Cole says:

It is uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection.

March 17, 1886, Gordon E. Cole wrote to the GLOBE as follows:

I oppose the present extravagant tariff because it is altogether higher than is required for the protection of any existing interest, and bears heavily on large masses of our people who are not protected; and I especially oppose the present tariff because in many cases, by reason of the duty on raw materials, the tariff positively injures the manufacturers which it claims to protect. Free trade never will be demanded in this country. I think the national government will always be supported by duties on imports. Would I repeal internal revenue, viz, on whisky and tobacco? By no means. The advocates of this only do so as an expedient to reduce the surplus in the treasury and at the same time retain all existing import duties. In my opinion if anything should be taxed it should be whisky and tobacco, especially the former. An average tariff of 40 or 45 per cent is not protection but extortion, and can only be justified by Pope's aphorism. "Whatever is, is right."