FRIEND OF THE NEGRO

Arkansaw Travelers of Dusky Hue Pay Their Respects to Thurman.

The Noble Old Roman Spreads His Stainless Record Before Them.

Representative Mills Dishes Up Tariff Facts to Intelligent Hoosiers.

Harrison as Usual Finds Opportunity to Speak His Little Piece.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 20.—This afternoon Judge Thurman received a delegation of colored Democrats who, through W. H. Furbush, of Arkansas, presented an address expressing their thankfulness for favors from the Democratic party, expressing a belief in the division of the colored vote as for their best interest, and stating a firm belief in the election of Cleveland and Thurman. Judge Thurman greeted them warmly and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: I am greatly obliged to you for this call, and still more for the kind and just sentiments that have just been read here. I know very well that I have been described, and am still described, as an enemy of the colored people. There never was anything more unjust in the world. I don't come of a family that is unjust. When my family came to this state, my grandfather brought with him all his property, which consisted chiefly of slaves, and he set them all free. My father never owned a slave, my mother never owned a slave, I never owned a slave, and would not if I could. Now, I might almost say, I was raised among colored people. One of the most intimate companions of my childhood, and one whom I took care of till he died, was a boy of about my own age, who had been given to me by my grandfather, not as a slave, but as a playmate and companion to take care of me, being older. If ever one child loved another, that boy loved me and I loved him; and never were more sincere tears shed than I shed over him. But,

WE CANNOT EXPECT JUSTICE

in a political campaign, and I have been denounced as an enemy of the colored race. I deny nothing that is true, but this charge is untrue. No man can point to a law that I had anything to do with the making of, or to a decision of mine while on the bench that was more unjust to the colored people than to the white, or unjust in any description, and I defy any one to show anything to the contrary. It is true that in 1867, before suffrage for your people had been adopted, when the question was in Ohio and Ohio alone, whether the word "white" should be struck from the constitution, I together with a large majority voted against striking it out. The reasons were plainly stated and honestly maintained. It was not right for Ohio to take such action when nearly all the other states were otherwise. That reason I urged against such action, but from the moment the amendment to the federal constitution was adopted, which gave suffrage to the colored people from the moment they became citizens, and no man can say I ever treated them otherwise than as citizens. [Applause.] No man can say with truth that I have denied the equity before the law of the colored people. I stand, and Grover Cleveland stands, on the platform of the Democratic party, which pronounces for equal rights for all, without regard to race or color. That platform means that every man—whether by birth, by naturalization, or by the amendments to the constitution a citizen—is equal to anyone before the law. [Applause.] White and black

STAND ON THE SAME FOUNDATION

and all are equal before the law. It is a little over a century since the Declaration of Independence was made—112 years ago the declaration was made. Then, over all Christendom, slavery prevailed—even in England it had not been legally abolished. It was everywhere, in name and in fact. Now there is no slavery in Christendom unless it is in Brazil, and there it has lately been also abolished. Slavery is at an end. What from the serfs of Russia, from the serfs in Germany, from the men who were practically slaves in France, what was it broke the shackles? Next to religion it was the declaration made by our fathers in 1776, that "all men are created free and equal." That is what did it. It is ideas—it is thoughts—that govern the world. No more will we have poor laws while we have good thoughts. Now, you have studied the platform of the Democratic party. You have seen the pledges made. No president has ever done more ample justice to the colored people than Grover Cleveland, and, if reelected he will continue to do justice to them. I know him well. In his intellect, in his heart, in his soul, he is

A JUST AND UPRIGHT MAN.

When he says anything he means it, and when he has said it he stands to it. I am greatly pleased to see that the colored vote is no longer a unit. I have said repeatedly, in public and in private, I have said everywhere that since suffrage was conferred on the colored people, the Republican managers seek to make political bondsmen of the colored race. When they ceased to be labor bondsmen the Republican leaders intended they should become political bondsmen, and they knew that was impossible in human nature without bitterness among the whites—it was an impossibility in human nature without a miracle. Therefore, I have said the way to acquire your rights and to secure the respect of all is to cast votes as the white men cast theirs—according to the measure before you. If you will look into the matter you will find that the freedom which you have enjoyed will be traced to the declaration in which Jefferson, the father of Democracy, wrote the words, "free and equal." All since has come from the ideas in the Declaration of Independence. Although slavery in the South was to be found in Whig as well as in Democratic states, and it has been called a Democratic institution, yet the truth is, the principle of Jefferson was undermining it and it was brought to the grave. Now, say whatever you may think, write whatever you may think,

THERE IS LIBERTY FOR ALL.

If any people more than another have reason to be thankful for this declaration, it is those who have been lately set free. I don't underate the men who helped. I know well the unjust claims that have been made. I know well that it was said it was not to be a fight for abolition. I know that it was said that if the Union could be preserved without freeing a slave they would preserve it on that condition. I know that Mr. Lincoln, a great and good man, said so, but I also know that when the idea entered the brain of the radical leaders, that, by emancipating the slave and giving him the suffrage, the South might be made a solid, radical South, then there was a sudden and wonderful growth of philanthrophy, and the men who but lately had been willing to see slavery indefinitely prolonged became the earnest advocates of abolition. A word, party interests governed political action, and if it had not been supposed by the radical leaders that the political bondage of the negro could be made to take the place of the ancient bondage, you would have heard nothing of the Republican party having freed the slave. I did not intend to make a long speech, and I thank you for the call and your attention. If you will vote as your judgment dictates, show that you think and form correct judgments by your deeds, by your votes, by your speeches and by what you write, then you will enjoy the same consideration as others. Once more I thank you."

The judge spoke with ease and after a cordial handshaking the delegation departed.

THE FATHER OF REFORM.

Representative Mills Talks of the Tariff to Intelligent Hoosiers.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 20.—The demonstration here to-day on the occasion of the appearance of Hon. Roger O. Mills, the Democratic leader of the house of representatives, was abundantly gratifying to the local Democracy. Although there had been no provision for a parade, so many clubs and organizations came in from the country, even from points so far away as Eaton, O., that their bands and banners necessitated a procession, so with Mr. Mills at their head, they marched out after dinner to Glen Miller (a beautiful grove in the edge of the city), where an assemblage of several thousand surrounded the speaker's stand. Mr. Mills, upon arriving this morning, was so wearied by his illness and journey that he retired at once to his room, and remained secluded until the time for the meeting, in order to regain strength for the effort. Judge Abbott presided at the meeting, and, after songs by a glee club, he introduced the speaker of the day.

Mr. Mills on rising was greeted with a ringing round of cheers and at once began his speech. He pitched his voice in a high key and was easily heard by those even at the outskirts of the assemblage. He quoted at the beginning from Mr. Blaine's New York speech, that capital was able to take care of itself; that the question in this campaign was one of labor, labor from the skin to the core, and from the core back to the skin again. Mr. Mills said he would accept that definition, and he proposed to show that the democratic party was now, as it always had been,

THE TRUE FRIEND OF LABOR

and of the laboring man, a proposition which evoked the first outburst of general applause. By way of proof he cited the enormous taxation imposed by the Republican party during and after the war, until the income began to be beyond the needs of the government. He then called attention to the fact that when the Republicans began to reduce the burden they did not begin to take the taxes off the poor, but directly off the rich. The income tax, for instance, which was one affecting but a few of the people of the country, and they all well-to-do, was among the first removed by the Republican party in its haste to favor the rich, while professing to be the friend of the toiling masses. In the same line was their treatment of the tax on railroads and other wealthy corporations. They were all relieved of taxation as he sarcastically said, because the Republican party was so deeply concerned for the welfare of the laboring people. On the other hand, the Democrats propose to remove the tax from the clothing of the poor, from the implements of labor wherewith the laborers earn their subsistence, and from other articles which go to make up the enormous taxation of labor to gather an unnecessary surplus. This effort met uniform opposition from the Republicans, and yet Mr. Blaine would have the people believe that this is a campaign in which the question is one of labor, and that the Republicans are the only friends of laborers. It was indeed a question of labor, but the true friends of labor were found in the Democratic party and in its party. Mr. Mills was emphatic in his declaration that the Democrats did not propose to give the nation free whisky, that it was understood that if an attempt was made to remove the tax on whisky the Democrats were ready to

FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE,

if it took all summer and all this fall. Continuing his proof of the proposition with which he began, Mr. Mills denied that the Democrats favored free trade, and quoted the very small reduction of the tariff as proposed in the Mills bill. "Why," said he, "we propose to reduce the tariff from 47 per cent to 42½ per cent. That is no more free trade than was the reform of a hard drinker to total abstinence, when he reduced his drams from 47 a day to 42½. Mr. Mills went on with different articles enumerated in his bill in which there was a reduction of the tariff to show how in each case the protection which the Republicans insist on did not protect the workman, but did protect the thing made by the workman, and that in every case the benefit of the protection went to the manufacturer—the master—and not to the man. "Let us see what sort of a bill we have presented. It is very moderate. We have reduced the average taxation from 47.10 on the 100 to 42.50 on the 100; a little less than $5 on a hundred on imported goods. They are going about the country and saying this is free trade, that it will ruin the whole country. A $5 reduction in taxation on the necessaries of life, still leaving the people to pay over $40 on the hundred of taxation—is that free trade? If it is I would like to know what they mean by protection." He then took up the iron schedule, stating that the Mills bill made a reduction of $2.30 on the $100 worth of iron and steel. He compared the labor cost of iron in England and United States. "Our high priced labor only amounts to $1.50 a ton; suppose theirs is 75 cents a ton; then if we made a duty of 75 cents on pig iron that would cover the difference between England and the United States; then the cost of transportation from Liverpool would be $2 a ton, which would be an ample margin for profit. We reduce the duty on pig iron only 62 cents, leaving it at $6. That is for labor. We left these pig iron manufacturers $6 a ton, which they tell us they want for their laborers, and yet they only pay their laborers $1.25 of it.

WHY THE DEVIL DON'T THEY PAY

the balance of it? There is no statute that prevents them from paying this money that is placed in their hands by congress in trust to pay their laborers. Yet from the very beginning of their manufactory down to the present moment they have hired their laborers at the lowest cost in the open markets of the world. The reason the laborer don't get that is because the tariff is not for the benefit of the laborer. They can fool them—maybe. They used to fool them, but they don't very much now. They are getting their eyes open. They want the laborers to take an interest in the tariff because they have votes and money has not votes. The tariff is one thing that labor makes. That thing belongs to the manufacturer. The laborer has only the stroke of his arm and he has that in open competition with all the markets in the world. He is a free trader. Nothing protects him. Congress protects pig iron, but it doesn't protect the poor fellow that burns himself at the forge. I will repeat a question that I have asked from Boston across to Chicago. A duty of $6.72 is on that ton of pig iron, and I say that $6.72 went right down into the pocket of the iron owner, and it is there yet. Now let any laboring man, any friend of Harrison and Morton, any Republican tell me how I can assist the laborer to get that $6.72 out of the pockets of the manufacturer and put it into his, and I will vote for Harrison and Morton and free whisky. To say that the Democratic party is unfriendly to workingmen is to say that it is unfriendly to his own right arm. It is to say that a man does not love his home best. It is a question of labor from the skin to the core, and the Democratic party is

PROBING THAT QUESTION

to the core. Take a pair of five-pound blankets, costing 55 cents for labor. The tariff on them is $1.90, which is given for the protection of American labor against pauper labor. The manufacturer gets it and puts it all in his pocket. The laborer, when he goes home at night, feels in vain for that $1.90. It is not there. Let us see what we have put on the free list—wool, lumber, tin plates, hemp, jute—and we have put the raw materials on the free list. One reason for this is that when you put a raw material on the free list you can reduce the duty on the finished product. Take wool to illustrate. The duty is forty cents a pound, then 35 cents ad valorem in addition, making 67 cents on every pound. We are asked the question "why don't you put the tax on wool for the benefit of our farmers?" We don't put taxes on an article simply to take money out of one person's pocket and put it into somebody else's. We put a tax on an article to make a revenue to support the government. We believe revenues ought to be as little burdensome as possible. So raise your revenues as to make your tax as low as possible on the man that has the tax to pay. We had still another object in putting raw materials on the free list. We find with an import in each country each year of about $44,000,000 of manufactured woolen goods it takes somewhere about 200,000,000 pounds of raw wool to make these goods. It takes something like a hundred thousand men working in factories to make these goods. Where are they made? They are made in Europe.

FOREIGN LABORERS MAKE THEM.

Who ought to make them? Our own laborers ought to make them. We say that the manufacturing capacity of this country has reached that point in its development when worked at its fullest force eight months in the year they can make the entire product that the population will consume in a year. What are you going to do the other four months? The manufacturer can take care of himself. He shuts up his establishment when he finds prices going down and all the manufacturers come together and make one big establishment and take stock and call it a trust and fix the price. They stick, they strangle, they kill competition. They form a monopoly like that infernal high-handed cotton bagging trust. Now then our people say we put this wool and those other raw materials on the free list and will import them and give that work to 100,000 American working men to make this raw material. After the immense increase in our population, having attained the highest point of consumption, if we don't find some kind of employment for our people there is going to be great distress. We propose to bring all the materials that can be made into manufactured products and give constant employment through the whole year to all our people. We have put hemp and jute and tin plate on the free list. Taking the tax off tin-plate makes it cheaper, and more of it is imported, and it will give more work to more men to make more tin buckets and tin cans and roofs of houses, and it will help to drive the wolf from the door. The tariff cannot help the workingmen; it increases the profit of the manufacturer, but it doesn't change his heart. He is like the rest of us: won't run down the street to give it away. I will tell you what he does with it. He will come out here and lend it to you and take

A MORTGAGE ON YOUR FARMS.

The thing that will benefit workingmen is to have more work. If you have a half dozen bosses running after every working man then the working man can take care of himself, but if you have a half a dozen working men running after one employer, and his office is closed and he is gone to Scotland, you can see the tariff does you no good. How are we to get this additional employment for our people? You must make more markets for the consumption of things that these working men are making. In eight months in the year we can supply the whole of the home market. Suppose we add the markets of all Europe and Asia and South America. Suppose we let down this Chinese wall. We don't need any Chinese walls. We don't want any Chinese people or Chinese pig tails. We want to buy all the wool in South America and Australia and Russia and bring it here and work it up, and supply all the markets of the world. We have got the cheapest labor in the world, we have the highest priced labor by the day, week, month or year, and that is conclusive proof that the labor cost is the lowest. A high rate of wages and a lower labor cost are like two opposite beams of a balance; when one goes down the other goes up. They cannot both go down together. When the labor cost goes up the rate of wages goes down, and instead of cheap labor driving high-priced labor out of the market, high-priced labor always drives cheap labor out of the market. With the old spinning wheel our mothers made three pounds of yarn a week, which was worth $1.50. She made 25 cents a day. Now a pair of spinning mules can turn out 3,000 pounds of yarn in a week. The spinner who tends the spinning the mules gets $6 dollars a week. Is not there danger that that old spinning wheel will

CRAWL OUT OF THE CLOSET

some day and knock these mules higher than a kite? It is not the rate of wages that comes into the market. It is the thing that labor makes. Now, how can a pound of thread, the labor of which is 50 cents, come into the market and drive out a pound, the labor cost of which is one-fifth of a cent? It cannot be done. The fact is, the whole of our civilization, the whole of our progress to industrial improvement, the whole march of our people has been an invasion of cheap labor by high priced labor. The Republican party has built a Chinese wall that keeps us from the markets of the world. The Democratic party is going to blow those old horns and those walls will fall like the walls of Jericho, and we will go and take possession.

THE SAME OLD SONG.

Gen. Harrison Warbles a Protective Ditty to Machinery Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20.—This evening about 300 of those who are exhibiting implements and machinery of one kind or another at the state fair called on Gen. Harrison at his residence and spent an hour with him. In response to their greeting, the general said:

My friends, when I was asked yesterday whether it would be agreeable to me to see about 100 gentlemen who were here in attendance upon the Indiana state fair and in connection with the exhibit of machinery, I was assured the call would be of the most informal character, that they would simply visit me at my home and spend a few moments socially. Until I heard the music of your band and saw the torchlights that was my understanding of what was in store for me this evening. I am again the victim of a misunderstanding. Still, though my 100 guests have been multiplied several times, and, though I find myself compelled to speak to you en masse rather than individually, I am glad to see you. I thank you for your visit, and for the cordial terms in which you have addressed me. What your speaker has said as to the favorable condition of our working ing people is true. And we are fortunate in the fact that we do not need to depend for our evidence on statistics or the reports of those who casually visit the countries of the old world. There is probably not a shop represented here that has not among its workingmen those who have tried the conditions of life in the old countries and are able to speak from personal experience. It cannot be doubted that our American system of levying discriminating duties upon competing foreign products has much to do with the better condition of our working people. I welcome you as representatives of one of the great industries of our country. The demands of the farm have been met by the ingenuity of your shops. The improvement in farm machinery within my recollection has been marvelous. The scythe and cradle still held control in the harvest when I first went out to carry the noon meal to the workmen. Afterwards it sometimes fell to my lot in the hayfield to drive one of the old-fashioned combination reapers and mowers. It was a great advance over the scythe and cradle, and yet it was heavy and clumsy, a very horse killer. When the driver struck a stump the horses had no power over the machine in either direction. Now these machines have been so lightened and improved that they are the perfection of mechanism. Your inventive genius has responded to the necessities of the farm until now that which was drudgery has become light and easy. I thank you again for your call, and will be glad to meet personally those strangers who are here.

LABOR'S BIG BLUNDER.

Dr. McGlynn's Party Indorses the Candidacy of Woodpulp Miller.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The United Labor state convention this evening indorsed Warner Miller, the Republican candidate for governor, on the ground that his party was pledged to electoral reform. The convention nominated candidates for the other state offices as follows: For lieutenant governor, John H. Blakeny; for judge of the court of appeals, Lawrence J. McParlin; for electors at large, James W. Redpath and Victor A. Wilder (Messrs. Clancy and McGlynn declining the nonor); district electors were also nominated. The vote on indorsing Miller was 124 to 103.

In McShane's District.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20.—The Republican convention of the First congressional district met here to-day. Notwithstanding that two years ago McShane (Dem.) carried the district by 7,000 majority, a half-dozen candidates tered the convention, which met at 8 o'clock. Up till 12 o'clock eighty-five ballots had been taken, with no choice.

The "Counties" Ratify.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The County Democracy held a large ratification meeting at Cooper Union to-night, Hon. P. A. Collins, Senator Blackburn and Congressman O'Neil, of St. Louis, being among the speakers.

NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL

A Susceptible St. Louis Damsel Elopes With Her Father's Coachman.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The story of a susceptible miss and a designing coachman has developed here. Lewis Tibbitts is the St. Louis representative of the Deere-Mansur Plow company. He is a wealthy gentleman and has a daughter, Rebecca, who is sixteen years of age. He also had a coachman, a good-looking young man, named William Dempsey. Tuesday night the coachman and the budding miss eloped. Their flight was soon discovered, and detectives were put on the track. The girl and her lover were captured at Belleville, Ill. The coachman was put in jail and the girl was returned to her father. Tney were preparing to get married when apprehended.

Stole a Large Fortune.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—James Edward Bedell, aged forty-five, real estate clerk for the law fiam of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, has been arrested upon the discovery that during the past five years he has swindled the firm out of $264,500 by forging mortgages, bonds, etc. He spent the money in gambling and amateur farming.

MARINE MATTERS.

PORT OF WASHBURN.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis., Sept. 20.—Steamer Nyack arrived from Buffalo and cleared for Duluth; John N. Glidden arrived from Fairport and West Superior: Robert Holland, Sherwood and Parana arrived from Chicago and are loading lumber; J. I. Fay cleared for Ashland.

PORT OF ASHLAND.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 20.—Arrived: Morse. Cleared: Mather, Fay, Moravia, Servia, Monteagle, ore, Lake Erie ports.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 20.—Arrived: Propellers Superior, Gogebic, schooner Sandusky. Erie: propellers Starucca, Stevens, Buffalo. Cleared: Propeller China, Buffalo; propeller United Empire, Sarnia; propeller Pratt, light to Two Harbors. Clear and warm; southwest wind.

ANOTHER CHEAP EXCURSION

Will occur next Tuesday, Sept. 25, when the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway will issue Harvest Excursion tickets to all points in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, at a rate less than 1 cent per mile for the round trip, being good for thirty days, with stop-over privileges.

The "Manitoba," with its elegant, new Buffet Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers, superb coaches, and a train service unequaled in the Northwest, furnishes all the modern comforts that the traveler could desire.

To Great Falls, Helena and Butte, the round trip from St. Paul or Minneapolis is only $20, with correspondingly low rates to all other points reached by the "Manitoba." Sleeping car accommodations may be reserved in advance.

For reliable information and reservation of berths, call on or address W. J. Dutch, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 195 East Third street, St. Paul; V. D. Jones, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street, Minneapolis; Union Depot in either city, or F. I. Whitney, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

LOOSENED HIS GRIP.

Senator Edmunds Abandons His Resolution to Withhold the Chinese Bill.

Representative Kilgore, However, Has It In His Inside Pocket.

An Infusion of New Blood Into the Railway Mail Service.

Chester Seeber Pours Hot Shot Into the Alaska Commercial Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The feature of the senate proceedings to-day was a speech by Mr. Mitchell on the president's annual message and Mr. Edmunds' abandonment of his resolution to withhold the Chinese bill. The house amendments to the senate bill to abolish circuit court powers in certain cases were disagreed to and a conference ordered. Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar were senate bill amending the act of 1871 for the relief of the Stockbridge and Muncie tribes of Indians in Wisconsin. The order reported from the committee on foreign relations yesterday by Mr. Edmunds, came up, and Mr. Edmunds stated that as the Chinese exclusion bill had passed beyond the possession of the senate, the order was not applicable, and moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to. Senate bill to ratify agreements made with the Spokane Indians was passed. Mr. Sherman's resolution on Canadian affairs was further postponed until Monday next. Mr. Mitchell then addressed the senate on the president's tariff measure. He characterized the Mills bill as one in the interest of the importer and against the interest of the laborer, and said that it had been enthusiastically received by free traders at home and abroad. At 2:25 the senate went into secret session. The doors were reopened at 3:10, and Mr. Mitchell took the floor and concluded his remarks on the president's message. The bill to create an executive department of agriculture was taken up. Mr. Chandler said he questioned the propriety of making the head of the department a member of the cabinet, but he would vote for the bill. However, he was entirely opposed to the proposed transfer of the weather bureau to the department until it should have been shown that the experiment of raising the office of commissioner to the dignity of a cabinet position had been tried and found successful. Mr. Chandler entered into a defense of the army and navy, which he said were not the aristocratic institutions that their enemies would have them believe. After agreeing to take a vote at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the proposition to transfer the weather bureau to the agricultural department, the senate at 5:25 adjourned.

KICKING AT KILGORE.

California Congressmen Take John Chinaman as the Subject of an Excited Colloquy.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The house refused by a vote of 32 to 47 to agree to the conference report on the sundry civil bill, and a further conference was ordered. Mr. Morrow, of California, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the possage of the Chinese exclusion bill, its signature by the presiding officers of both houses, and the fact that it is being withheld from the president by the acting chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. Mr. Kilgore, and directing its transmission to the president without delay. Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, and Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, took the ground that there had been no unreasonable or unusual delay. Mr. Morrow said that Mr. Kilgore told him this morning that the bill was still in his possession. Mr. Morrow asked if a bill could be held in this way for a day, why not for six months? The unwritten law of the house required that a bill should go promptly to the president. Mr. McMillen asked Mr. Morrow where he found the law. An excited colloquy arose between Messrs. Morrow, McMillen, Rowell and McKenna, of California, over the personal part each had taken in Chinese legislation. During the discussion, Mr. McMillen suggested that Mr. Morrow was offering this resolution for effect, and Mr. Rowell, of Illinois,

CREATED SOME LAUGHTER

on the Republican side by asking if the bill had not been introduced for that purpose. Mr. McKenna asked why the Democratic party had been in such a hurry to pass the bill, and was so slow now about getting it to the president. Mr. McMillen—I will state that I have been in a hurry for a long time to put proper restriction upon Chinese immigration. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, said that the bill was delayed because the president wanted more than the constitutional ten days. This was a part of the performance begun by Mr. Scott, who attempted, in a demogogical way, to make some capital for himself and his party. Mr. Breckenridge accused Mr. Payson of appealing to the galleries, and said that he himself had been guilty of demagoguery. T. J. Campbell, of New York, suggested that Mr. Edmunds was to blame for all the trouble. [Laughter.] After further debate pro and con on the point of order, the speaker pro tem decided that the point was well taken and that the question was not privileged. He said that the average time it took for a bill to reach the president after being signed by the presiding officers of both houses was three days. He was not prepared to say, however, that if the resolution was offered in a few days he would declare it out of order as a privileged question. The house, at 3:15, adjourned.

SEEBER'S HOT SHOT.

A Former United States Commissioner for Alaska Turns Over the Commercial Company.

WASHINGTON, Sept 20. — Chester Seeber, of San Francisco, formerly United States commissioner for Alaska at the town of Ounalaska has sent to the chairman of the house committee on the merchant marine and the fisheries, which is investigating the fur seal fisheries in Alaska, a letter "not for the purpose," he says, "of pointing out any infringements on the part of the Alaska Commercial company of its contract with the government, but for the purpose of showing that the company uses the power which that contract gives to it to monopolize the whole trade of Western Alaska, oppress the inhabitants and to retard the development of the country." He cites numerous instances in proof of his charges. Mr. McIntyre, the superintendent of the Alaska company, denies the assertion of Mr. Seeber.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Substance of the Bill Reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The bill reported to the house to-day from the committee on public lands relative to a suspension of land entries provides that all laws providing for disposal of the the public lands, except the homestead law and the laws in relation to mineral lands and the laws touching the selection of public lands by states for educational and other purposes, shall be suspended until the pending legislation affecting the public lannds shall be disposed of or the present congress shall adjourn. It further provides that during the pendency of land forfeiture measures no act of the railroad companies interested shall in any wise enlarge their rights or claims.

NEW BLOOD NEEDED.

The Reason Why Recent Changes in the Railway Mail Service Were Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Railway Mail Superintendent Bancroft, in speaking to-day to a GLOBE representative about the removal of R. C. Jackson, the assistant superintendent, stationed at New York, said that Mr. Jackson had been superintendent for a long time, and as is often the case, he had allowed the business of the office to get into ruts. It was thought that the service would be improved by making a change. "This is the reason why Mr. Jackson's resignation was called for," continued Mr. Bancroft. "In the same line and for the same reason Mr. Champlin, the chief clerk of one of the lines centering in that city, was dismissed. The fact that Mr. Jackson was a Republican was called to the attention of Mr. Bancroft, and he said tersely that he had given the reason for the change as related above. Mr. J. B. Gwin, the assistant superintendent, stationed at Cincinnati, has been ordered to New York to take charge of the office until Mr. Jackson's successor is appointed, which will be about Oct. 1. J. M. Bennett, a railway mail clerk on the Boston Providence & New York line, has been promoted to Mr. Champlin's place. Some railway mail employes seem to think that Jackson's retirement was entirely due to political influences, and there is considerable anxiety to know what the next move will be. There are now only two Republican superintendents left in the railway mail service. One is stationed in Chicago and the other in San Francisco. W. H. Knight, a railway postal clerk on the Louisville & Nashville railroad between Cincinnati and Nashville, has been appointed superintendent of mails in the post office at Cincinnati, vice S. G. Sullivan removed. Sullivan is an old employe, is a Republican, and occupied the same position as Wilbank, recently removed, did in the Chicago office.

SURGEONS' SELECTIONS.

The American Surgical Association Elects Officers, and Climatologists Discuss Knotty Problems.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—At the meeting of the American Surgical association to-day officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, Dr. D. W. Cheever, of Boston; vice presidents, Dr. T. Y. Richardson, of New Orleans, and J. B. Roberts, of Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. J. W. Weist, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Dr. P. S. Conner, of Cincinnati; recorder, Dr. J. Ewing Mears, of Philadelphia; council, Dr. W. F. Peck, of Davenport, Io.; Dr. S. W. Gross, of Philadelphia; Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., of Washington. At a meeting of the Climatological association, Dr. J. T. Whittaker, of Cincinnati, read a paper upon the "Conditions which tend to Render the Atmosphere of a Locality Asceptic." The paper was discussed by Drs. Dennison, of Denver; Johnson, of Chicago; Daly, of Pittsburg; Taylor, of San Antonio; Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Smith, of New York. "The Relation of the Nasal and Neurotic Factors in the Etiology of Asthma" was the subject of general discussion, in which Drs. Bosworth, of New York; Shurly, of Detroit, and Daly, of Pittsburg, took prominent parts.

The final meeting of the medical congress was held this evening in the hall of the National Museum. Dr. Billings, the president of the congress, delivered an address on "Medical Museums." Upon the conclusion of the address a reception was held in the United States army medical museum building. The next session of the congress will be held in this city three years from this time. The members of the congress have been generally invited to visit the Johns Hopkins University hospital in Baltimore to-morrow.

Bond Offerings and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—To-day's bond offerings were as follows: Fours, coupons, $2,500 at 130, $20,000 at 130; fours, registered, $2,000 at 129½, $6,200 at 129, ex-interest, $4,000,000 at 130, $37,500 at 130; four-and-a-halfs, registered, $1,000 at 107¼, $500,000 at 107¼, $100 at 107⅛, $650 at 107¼, $125,000 at 107⅛, $151,000 at 107⅜. The secretary accepted $3,037,500, fours, registered, at 130; $6,200 at 129, ex-interest, and $2,000 at 129½; $22,550 coupon fours at 130; $625,750 four-and-a-halfs, registered, at 107¼, and $66,000 at 107⅛.

A Plum for Parkhurst.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—There is a rumor current late to-night to the effect that the president will, within a few days, possibly to-morrow, nominate Gen. John G. Parkhurst, of Michigan, to succeed Lambert Tree as minister to Brussels.

Capital Cullings.

Rear-Admiral Kimberly, commanding the Pacific station, telegraps the secretary of the navy from San Francisco, that he has sent word to the commander of the United States ship Nipsic at Callao, to proceed at once to Samsa for the protection of American interests.

The secretary of the treasury has decided that jute bagging exported as covering of cotton cannot be imported free of duty, but is subject to a duty of 1½ cents per pound, unless it is waste bagging and only fit to be converted into paper.

The comptroller of the currency has appointed John S. Lawrence, of Grand Rapids, Mich., as receiver of the Lowell National bank, of Lowell, Mich., which closed its doors on the 11th inst.

The tariff committee of the senate will today or to-morrow begin a hearing on the sugar schedule, for which purpose parties in interest have been subpoenaed. The hearing will be public.

LOCAL MENTION.

Go to Benedict,

Seven corners, for fine Furniture, Carpets and low prices.

Auction Sale

of dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., etc., at 422 Wabasha street to-day, at 10 a. m., 2, and 7:30 p. m.

"Aladdin" Stoves

And House-Furnishing Hardware. Low prices for cash, and on installments. B. F. Knauft & Co., 338 to 342 East Seventh street.

Highest Cash Prices

Paid for all kinds of Household Goods. Kavanagh & Dahl, 107 East Seventh street.

Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers, sizes 2½ to 5, 25 cents per pair, at Hillen's, 67 East Seventh street.

Parties

Having Second-hand Household Goods to sell would do well to call on Kavanagh & Dahl, 107 East Seventh street.

Gents' Fine Sewed Solid Leather Shoes for $1.50, $1.75 and $2, worth $2, $2.50 and $3, at Hillen's, 67 East Seventh street.

Masonic.

A regular communication of St. Paul Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

For $1.25, you can buy a Fine Ladies' Dongola Kid Button, all sizes, warranted solid leather; this shoe is really worth $2. Hillen, 67 East Seventh street, opposite 25 Cent Store.

$6,000,000 Sold.

Visitors to the Exposition should not neglect to call at the office of the American Building and Loan association, 208 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis. This is the largest building society in the United States; $6,000,000 of stock already sold.

Buy Your Furniture

And Carpets of Benedict, Seven corners, Forepaugh block.

Fresh Meats and Pure Lard.

F. W. Luley & Son, 382 Jackson street.

Aladdin and Sure Luck

Stoves and Ranges. Best in the market. B. F. Knauft & Co., 338 to 342 East Seventh street.

MARRIED.

HODGES—SMITH—In St. Paul, by the Rev. M. D. Edwards, at Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church, on the 18th inst., Margaret E. Hodges to Herbert Wood Smith, both of this city.

DIED.

GOBIEL.—In St. Paul, at 168 Martin street, at 2:20 p. m., Thursday, Nil Gobiel, aged forty-nine. Funeral will occur from residence on Saturday morning at 8:30. Friends are invited.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

L. N. SCOTT, Manager.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8. TO-NIGHT.

Saturday Matinee at 2:30 p. m.

EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT,

And their Excellent Company.

To-Night. HAMLET { Mr. Booth, Hamlet. Mr. Barrett, Laertes.

Saturday Matinee. Merchant of Venice. { Mr. Booth, Shylock. Mr. Barrett, Bassanio. Entire Play, Six Acts.

Saturday Night. Othello. { Mr. Booth, Iago. Mr. Barrett, Othello.

Prices, $2.50, $2 and $1; gallery admission, 50c; boxes holding six, $20.

Secure seats early to-day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.

Three Nights and Wednesday Matinee.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 24, the best company of comedians ever engaged in America, including

DONNELLY AND GIRARD!

Presenting the Funniest Musical Farce Comedy,

NATURAL GAS!

Funnier than all others combined.

Prices 25, 50, 75 and $1. Sale of seats opens this morning.

PEOPLE'S THEATER.

Corner Sixth and Franklin Sts.

Week commencing Sept. 17 and Sunday, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2 o'clock p. m.,

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

Box office open from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m.; 12:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. Tickets may be secured at Butt & Farnham's, 155 East Third street, until 6 p. m.

MONSTER CONCERT!

For the benefit of the

YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS,

At Market Hall, Sunday, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock p. m. The profits to be sent to the mayor of Jacksonville, Fla. Straka's orchestra, assisted by a host of volunteers. Reserved seats bought in advance at Munger & Farwell's music store and Cafe Richelieu, 322 Wabasha street, 50c.

THE NEW DIME MUSEUM!

Kohl, Middleton & Co., Prop'rs.

Week Beginning MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

The Strange People of a Bygone Age,

THE DESICCATED TOLTECS!

They are over 4,100 years old.

Splendid Stage Shows, Wonderful Curiosities.

ADMISSION TO ALL - - ONE DIME.

A BOON to Housewives.

The farmer and working man who have been out in the mud all day can wash their boots clean before entering the house. They will be Soft, Polished and Dry, if dressed with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes housekeeping easier.

Saves Sweeping and Scrubbing.

The boots will wear a great deal longer, will not get stiff and hard in snow water or rain, and will be WATERPROOF. Ladies, try it, and insist that your husband and sons use it. Once a week for Gents' Shoes and once a month for Ladies'. Unequaled as a Harness Dressing and Preserver

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

FLORAL DESIGNS.