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GONE WITH THE SAGE.

P. H. Rahilly Declines to Run for Auditor on the Alliance Ticket.

He Thinks the Fight Should Be Made for the Legislature.

Democrats Will Name a Candidate for the Senate Against Dean.

The "Kids" Recognized by Captain Snider--Lamb Chairman.

Hon. P. H. Rahilly, the nominee of the Farmers' Alliance for the office of state auditor, yesterday declined to remain longer on the Alliance ticket. The reasons which the Wabasha statesman give for this sudden change of front simply prove that the Sage of Nininger's schemes for the complete disruption of the movement before election day are working, if not entirely to the satisfaction of Mr. Donnelly himself.

The main reason alleged by Mr. Rahilly for his declination at this late date is the "lack of harmony" in the organization. This is absurd on the face of it. Barring Messrs. Fish and Donnelly, the Alliance organization is perfectly harmonious. These two men simply represent themselves and their masters, and their yelping would create no stir whatever, were it not for the fact that they have an organ through the medium of which they can get before the people. In the late Alliance convention. Mr. Rahilly, then a member of the Alliance of three days' standing, was Mr. Donnelly's main henchman on the floor, and, indeed, it was at Mr. Donnelly's request that the Wabasha granger was placed on the ticket. It is safe to say that the "lack of harmony" in the Alliance had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Rahilly's declination.

"The Alliance in our part of the state," says Mr. Rahilly further on, "have decided to confine their work to securing members of the legislature."

Exactly; and whose scheme is this? Mr. Donnelly early in the year advocated this, and it was not until the desire for independent action had grown so strong that it would have been folly to have opposed it that Mr. Donnelly consented to the calling of a state convention. When this was done, however, the ever-ready Sage determined to capture the nomination for governor himself, and thus "work" the thing in Gov. Merriam's interests. He failed in this, and at once commenced his warfare on the Alliance. He wants to run for the legislature in Dakota county himself this year, and still thinks the farmers' fight should be made on those lines.

How thoroughly Mr. Rahilly is in accord with the Sage of Nininger!

Such a declination as that of Mr. Rahilly can not weaken the Alliance movement. On the contrary, it will expose the whole scheme of Donnelly, and impel the farmers of the state to still greater efforts in this campaign. Mr. Rahilly's letter, evidently written, as was Mr. Burlingame's, for publication and circulation by the Republican state committee, follows:

LAKE CITY, Minn., Sept. 15, 1890.—To the State Central Committee of the Farmers' Alliance and the Industrial Union of the State of Minnesota—Gentlemen: First of all, permit me to thank the Alliance organization through you for the high honor they have conferred upon me in selecting me to a place on the state ticket. It is no mean distinction to be thus honored by the great agricultural and other industrial organizations of the state of Minnesota.

After due consideration, I feel that I must still say, as I said at the meeting of your committee when I accepted the nomination, that in the absence of harmony in the party among those who should be its counselors and leaders, I had neither the time nor money to fritter away in making a hopeless contest. I stated fully my position to both contending factions, and waited patiently for the outcome; time has only convinced me that there is no peace to be had. There seems to be a determination to rule or ruin, therefore I have no desire to enter into any such contest. Under the circumstances, and in justice to the members of the organization in this part of the state, I am compelled to tender to your committee my declination, and say I cannot continue longer to be a candidate for state auditor on the Alliance and Industrial Union ticket. It is needless for me to say that I am in full sympathy and have always acted in harmony with the agricultural and industrial classes of the state, and during r residence of thirty-five years in the state, in the capacity of a legislator, I have never lost an opportunity to advocate their interests and defend their rights to the best of my ability.

Owing to the unfortunate misunderstanding among the leaders, the Alliance organization in this part of the state has concluded to turn its attention to the legislative ticket, and will see that the proper parties are elected to represent its interests in the state legislature. For these, among other reasons, I feel constrained to decline the honor so generously tendered me by the convention. Respectfully, P. H. RAHILLY.

The Citizens' committee of 100, which was organized for the purpose of selecting a strong delegation to represent Ramsey county in the next legislature, seems to have disappeared from the scene of action, despite all its pledges and promises. This committee pledged itself to support the county ticket of the political party indorsing the candidates selected by it. To this was also pledged the support of the Pioneer Press. The Democrats, as is well known, met and indorsed the Citizens' senatorial ticket and a number of the nominees for the lower house, regardless of the politics of the men in question. The Republican convention indorsed only the Republicans on the citizens' ticket, placing Hon. H. F. Stevens in the field for senator against the citizens' Democratic candidate, Hon. C. H. Benedict. Such treatment has stirred up the Democrats, and it is now proposed to place a prominent and strong Democrat in nomination against W. B. Dean in the district composed of the Seventh and Eighth wards. Among the names suggested for this honor is that of Hon. A. P. Hendrickson, who, it is said, will accept the nomination, in which case his election would follow.

Blaine's reciprocity idea is to be worked for all it is worth by the Republican managers in Minnesota this year. The strong public sentiment which exists in all parts of the state against the McKinley tariff bill has been worrying the Republican leaders ever since the Ohio congressman first introduced his measure. The anti-war-tariff feeling of the people of the state forced Gov. Merriam to make his low-tariff Farmers' Alliance speech last March, and did its full share toward making it impossible for the July convention to plant itself on a high protective platform. What to do under the circumstances Gov. Merriam did not know, and the advice of Gen. Gordon E. Cole was sought, and by him the brilliant idea of making Gov. Merriam's second campaign on "state issues" was suggested and eventually written out in the shape of the platform adopted at the state convention held in St. Paul now nearly two months ago.

The contradictory platforms adopted in the different congressional districts, in so far as the tariff is concerned, have been the means of stirring up Chairman Heatwole and his fellow-committeemen, and they have decided to "work" Blaine's reciprocity idea throughout the state. In all the congressional districts, save the Second and Third, this reciprocity scheme has been indorsed, and it can be enlarged upon by campaign orators in all parts of the state. None of them will try to explain why if it is a good thing to have free trade with the South American states it would not also be equally good to have the same system extended to all the countries of the world.

With the intention of making this the great feature of the campaign, Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, one of the pioneers in the reciprocity movement, has been secured for a number of speeches in this state by the Republican state committee, and negotiations have already been commenced to secure others quite as able to expound the doctrine and persuade the farmers of this state that the party of the McKinley bill is the party that will give them unrestricted access to the markets of the world—if it is only given time enough.

The Democratic state central committee will meet at the Merchants' tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The notices mailed to the members of the committee through a clerical error read "Thursday, Sept. 19," instead of Thursday, Sept. 18. The meeting will be held to-morrow, and Chairman Campbell has wired those candidates who reside at some distance from St. Paul the proper notice.

The "kids" have at last been recognized. Capt. Snider has made George Lamb chairman of the Fourth district Repuulican congressional committee, among whose members appear the names of Henry Johns, Darius Reese and Col. A. R. Kiefer also. To this the Pioneer Press has entered a feeble protest, but nothing more. It is understood that Chairman Lamb's safe is again in splendid condition, and is now proof against all but such veteran cracksmen as Kid McCoy and Spike Hennessy.

The Republican county committee and several of the candidates have commenced a war on M. J. Bell, the party nominee for register of deeds. It is claimed that Mr. Bell does not take that interest in the success of the entire ticket that he should, and notice has been served upon him through several of the Republican organs that he must hob-nob with the other "b'hoys" or else take the consequences.

SENSIBLE CREDITORS.

The Worcester Steel Works Will Not Assign.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—A meeting of the creditors of the Worcester Steel company was held to-day. George M. Rice, president of the company, made a statement in which he attributed the trouble to the suspension of the Potter-Lovell company. He gave the appraisal of the property, including the Worcester plant, the coal mine and the iron mine as aggregating $1,346,000, and stated that it was proposed to form a new corporation under the name of the Worcester Steel, Coal and Iron company limited, with a capital of $1,000,000, under the laws of Massachusetts. A mortgage bond for $600,000 would be made, 75 per cent to go to creditors, leaving 25 per cent to pay for the erection of a blast furnace and equipping the coal mine. The company also proposes to give the creditors 25 per cent on preferred stock to bear 6 per cent interest. Mr. Rice presented in detail statistic proofs that the company could meet its engagement and the creditors would receive their pay in full. After some discussion it appeared to be the sentiment of the meeting that it would not be advisable to force an assignment, and a committee was appointed to investigate the company's affairs and report. The meeting then adjourned.

BOOTHMAN IS BRIGHT,

But He Will Hardly Make This One Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Representative Boothman, of Ohio, to-day introduced in the house a joint resolution which, by title, provides for congressional districts in Ohio, and is also to secure to the electors therein the right to choose members to the Fifty-second congress by congressional districts. The long preamble recites the failure of the state legislature to provide, in the redistricting act of March last, for the inclusion of a large portion of Storrs township, in Hamilton county, within any congressional district; that the legislature has adjourned beyond election, making legislative corrective action unattainable, and that any apportionment scheme which omits a part of the territory of the state is null and void. The resolution therefore proceeds to define the boundaries of what shall constitute the election districts of Ohio, following in terms the provisions of the law in force before the last gerrymander, except in the case of the Second district (including Storrs township), which, it is provided, shall be composed of the remainder of Hamilton county not embraced within the First district. The last section requires the approaching congressional elections to be held within the districts thus prescribed.

IN THREE CLASSES.

A Scale of Prices Fixed for the Tile Makers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The National Tile Makers' Union of the United States, now in session in this city, to-day fixed a scale of prices, which the men belonging to the union will present to the bosses. The men are classified as Classess A, B and C. The men in Class A are to receive $4.50; Class B, $3.50, and Class C, $3. When a man gets in Class C he will be compelled to remain there at least one year before he is paid the wages for which the next class calls for, and his promotion must first be sanctioned by the executive committee of the men. Men in Class B must also remain one year before they are admitted to Class A. The convention also fixed a uniform scale of prices to be charged to the bosses in each city of the Union. The intention of doing this is to shut off all outside competition. The convention will elect officers to-morrow.

Taking Less Hard Coal.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16.—In view of the discussion now going on at Washington in reference to the coal trade between Canada and the United Ssates it may be interesting to give the official figures of the Canadian imports during the past two years. Of hard coal, in 1888, Canada imported 2,134,764 tons, and last year 1,276,085 tons. Of soft coal Canada imported 1,226,211 tons in 1888, and 1,210,810 tons in 1890. The falling off in the importations of hard coal in twelve months is remarkable.

The governor of Virginia has commuted the sentence of Nannie Woods (colored) sentenced to be hanged Sept. 19 for burning the town of Rocky Mount, Franklin county, last October, to imprisonment for life.

KENNEDY'S CRUSHER.

The House Gives It a Large Part of a Day's Attention.

Most of the Members Shocked at the Remarks of the Fiery Buckeye.

The Whole Matter Finally Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Speedy Passage of the Anti-Lottery Bill by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The house this morning proceeded to the consideration of the Enloe resolution relative to the Kennedy speech. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the clerk of the house of representatives be, and he is hereby directed to communicate to the senate the fact that the house reprobates and condemns the unparliamentary language of Hon. Robert P. Kennedy, a representative from the state of Ohio, published in the congressional record of Sept. 14, 1890, purporting to be a speech delivered on the floor of the house Sept. 3, 1890, in which revised and amended speech he repeats his impeachment of the honesty of senators individually and of the senate as a body.

The pending question was on a point of order against the resolution, raised by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in arguing the point of order, recalled the Brooks-Sumner episode, and cited the action of the house in that case. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Kennedy) had been so indignant at the action of a certain senator that he had proceeded to denounce him in vigorous language. The senator had been denounced as a felon and as a traitor. He had been charged with conspiring with another senator to betray an obligation he owed to the country. Whenever a member of this body arraigned a senator as a

Felon and a Traitor,

by reason of his conduct in regard to to legislation, there could be no question but that the character of the house was assailed. If there were any question about it here, the public interest manifested throughout the country showed the public conception of the attitude of the gentleman from Ohio and duty of the house. He (Mr. Blount) was not here to vindicate the character of the senator from Pennsylvania. He was not here to investigate whether or not the charges made by the gentleman from Ohio were true or not. These were matters with which no member had anything to do, but the question of the character and dignity of the house was one with which members had something to do and for which the people would hold them to a rigid responsibility. Here was a case where a member of the other body was deliberately, carefully and solemnly denounced for his public conduct in the senate. Would it be said that the gentleman had spoken of the "chairman of the Republican national committee?" What had the chairman of the Republican national committee to do in the senate chamber? The gentleman had referred to the senator from Pennsylvania, and the designation of him as the chairman of the Republican national committee was merely a device to escape responsibility. The speaker in rendering his decision said that there could be no doubt that the legislative proceedings of the two coordinate branches of the legislature would be very much impeded if

Improper Reflections

were allowed by the members of the one body upon the members of the other. This was so plain, so well established, that it seemed unnesessary to say a word in regard to it. It was founded on that principle which caused members of the house to speak of each other by phrase, rather than by name. It was intended, as far as possible, to keep personal feeling out of legislation, and the chair was very glad, not only for the advantage of the relations between the house and the senate, but for the advantage of the relations among members of the house, that this question should be passed upon in such a manner as would make an impression upon all. The chair therefore overruled the point of order. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution referring the Enloe resolution, together with Mr. Kennedy's speech, to the committee on judiciary, with instructions to that committee to examine the speech and the rules and practice regulating debate, and report its findings to the house within three days. Mr. Enloe thought there was no occasion for sending the resolution to any committee. The facts were before the house, and there was no judicial question involved. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, thought that the house should purge its records of such calumny as found in the speech of the gentleman from Ohio. There was but one thing for the house to do. It could not censure the gentleman; it could not expel him, and it could not afford to let its record be encumbered with

Vile Calumnies.

He (Mr. McMillin) was not here to defend the senator who had been attacked. He was not here to say whether the charges against the senator were true or false. The question was whether the rules of the house should be observed. Referring to recent disorderly scenes on the floor of the house, he said that he spoke of them with blushing and in shame. Language had been used which he would not repeat here or elsewhere; and the scenes had culminated in a fist fight. Was this thing to have no end? Was the pugilist and not the statesman to be in chief requisition? For one, he thought that the house should act, and act at once. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, said that the speech of the gentleman from Ohio had been delivered while an election case had been under consideration. The floor had been accorded him on consideration that he speak after the usual time for adjournment. This accounted for the fact that there were no Pennsylvania members present. Upon reading the report of the speech in the press dispatches, the Pennsylvania delegation had drawn up a resolution substantially similar to that offered by the gentleman from Tennessee; but it had arrived at the conclusion that such a resolution would not be in order without a citation of the language complained of. The delegation had thereupon decided that the resolution could not be offered until

The Speech Was Printed

in the Record. This was the reason why no notice was taken of the speech until yesterday. He did not believe that there was any difference of opinion as to the proper disposition of this matter. The question at issue was not as to whether the assertions made in the speech were true or false; it was a question of the honor of the house itself. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, favored the reference of the resolution to a committee in order that the house might act intelligently. In the present form of the resolution, the whole speech (including the unobjectionable portions), would be expunged from the record. If it were adopted the speech would be expunged, while the most objectionable part of it, cited by the gentleman from Tennesee (Mr. Enloe), would remain as part of his remarks. Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, suggested that the gentleman from Illinois was hardly the person to make reflections on another person's unparliamentary language. Mr. Cannon retorted that he had heard men who professed to be holier than others speak in unparliamentary language. He did not admire the tone and temper of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin). Instead of devoting himself to the matter in hand that gentleman wanted to air his chestnutty scold which he was always anxious to parade.

Mr. McMillin—If I wanted to attack anybody, the gentleman before me offers as good an opportunity for unparliamentary language as any man living.

Mr. Cannon—Whatever I have said or done unparliamentary is subject to the rules of the house, and will be discussed, if it is challenged.

After further debate Mr. Enloe demanded the previous question upon his resolution, which was so modified as to be an expression on the part of the house that it

"Disapproves and Condemns"

Mr. Kennedy's speech, and a direction to the public printer to expunge it from the permanent Congressional Record. The house refused—yeas 83, nays 112—to order the previous question. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, again offered his resolution referring the whole matter to the judiciary committee. The clause requiring the committee to report within three days was stricken out on a point of order raised by Mr. Enloe. The previous question on Mr. Bayne's resolution was ordered—yeas 122, nays 64. The resolution was adopted —yeas 124, nays 58—and, accordingly, the matter was referred to the committee on the judiciary. The senate bill was passed opening abandoned military reservations in Nevada to homestead entries. The senate bill was passed creating an additional land office in North Dakota. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to whether the Bethlehem Iron company is using for manufacturing steel gun forgings for the United States navy ores imported from Cuba or any other foreign country; also whether ores suitable for such manufacture cannot be procured in the United States. Adopted. A bill was passed constituting Peoria, Ill., a port of delivery. The speaker announced the appointment of the following conferees on the tariff bill: Messrs. McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, Mills, McMillin and Flower. The house then adjourned.

BLACK FOR LOTTERIES.

The Anti-Lottery Measure Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—In the senate the conference report on the railroad land forfeiture bill was resumed, and Mr. Morgan continued his argument against it. He spoke of the first section of the bill as unconstitutional, and said that the bill was a mere sham and pretense as a forfeiture bill. The conference report was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 13 (a strict party vote). The house anti-lottery bill was then, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, taken from the calendar, and passed without a word of discussion. On motion of Mr. Plumb the senate proceeded to the consideration of the house bill to repeal timber culture laws. Mr. Plumb, who reported the bill back from the committee on public lands, moved an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Mr. Manderson moved an amendment to section 9 of the substitute, providing that no more than 640 (instead of 160) acres shall be embraced in one town site entry. Agreed to. Mr. Plumb also moved to add to the substitute a new section, restricting reservoir sites to such land only as is actually necessary to the construction and maintenance of reservoirs. Agreed to. Mr. Teller also offered an amendment, which was agreed to, giving the right of way through the public lands to canal or ditch companies formed for the purpose of irrigation. Mr. Sanders offered an amendment to section 6 of the substitute providing that in the gold and silver mining regions of the state of Nevada, and in those states and territories in which there are public lands containing timber, and where there is no United States law authorizing the sale of such timber lands, residents of such states or territories, if prosecuted for cutting timber, may plead tnat it was cut for agricultural purposes. Mr. Reagan moved to add to Mr. Sanders' amendment a proviso that timber so cut shall be for the domestic use only of the person cutting it (or having it cut) and shall not be for sale or speculation. After discussion Mr. Reagan's amendment to Mr. Sanders' amendment was rejected, and the latter amendment was agreed to with some modifications—yeas 41, nays 3 (Messrs. Edmunds, Quay and Spooner). Mr. Manderson moved to add a new section setting apart the Annette islands, in Alexander Archipeligo, in Southeastern Alaska, as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and of such other Alaskan natives as may join them. He made a statement as to the remarkable civilization of these Indians within the last thirty years from a condition of cannibalism—through the efforts and under the influence of an Englishman named Duncan. The amendment was agreed to. The substitute was then agreed to and the bill pessed. A conference was asked on the disagreeing votes and Messrs. Plumb, Pettigrew and Walthal were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. The senate then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, took up from the calendar the senate bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories. The bill having been read. was laid aside until to-morrow and the senate adjourned.

The Growth of Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The population of the state of Colorado, according to the count of the census bureau, is 410,975. This is a net increase during the decade of 216,648, or 111.49 per cent. The population of the city of Pueblo, Col., is given as 28,128, which is an increase during the census period of 24,911, or 774.35 per cent. The population of Leadville, Col., is 11,159, showing a decrease of 3,661, or 24.70 per cent.

No Force and Fraud.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16.—In the constitutional convention to-day Senator George made a strong argument in favor of the suffrage committee report. He denounced as false the reports that elections in Mississippi since 1875 had been carried by force and fraud. He conceded to the negro the same right to life, liberty and property that white men enjoyed.

JAMES AS A GYMNAST

The Great Maine Acrobat Reiterates That Reciprocity Is Not Free Trade.

He Is Also Quite Sure That Protection Is Not Reciprocity.

Would It Then Logically Follow That Protection Is Free Trade?

Or That His Reciprocity Is a Scheme for Catching Votes?

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 16.—Mr. Blaine has written the following letter to Col. W. W. Clapp, editor of the Boston Journal: My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston in October You add that the members are "in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of extending our American trade and would be glad to have me address them." I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but you will please thank the club for the compliment they pay me. I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with Latin America. They can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England opinion, entertained at home as well as in Washington, an opinion which I must regard as in the highest degree unwise and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her bounds, both great and small, and it will, in my judgment, be both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote Western interests. I have lately received a letter from J. F. Imbs, of St. Louis, a leading representative of the flour interests and president of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the grain and

Flouring Interest

of that great secion. Mr. Imbs says that "Advices of recent from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was first supposed to be the case." And he adds: "I respectfully submit that the American miller will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured." In view of these facts is it possible that a protectionist congress can even think of opening our market to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great Western interest to be absolutely excluded from her market by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity, the West can annually sell many hundreds of thousands barrels of flour in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of agricultural products. Without reciprocity, she will be driven more and more from those markets. Giving fullest protection to Eastern interest, as the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forethought, wishes to expose a Western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect it and promote it—manifestly only because at this very time the boards of trade, the chambers of commerce and public opinion in Havana are bent on reciprocal trade with the United States. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for examples, because in certain quarters it has been said that, while we might secure reciprocity with

Some Little Countries

in South America, we could no nothing with the Spanish islands. Let us at least give the Spanish planters an opportunity to speak for themselves. Certain wise men ask: How can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there? Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the South in most parts of South America, but wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and that the sugar countries of South America and Central America and the West Indies contain 40,000,000 people who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed, the largest part of the sugar product of all Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges there if congress will give us the opportunity for reciprocal trade. All other classes observe that they want time to study the system. I might reply that the best method to study a system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract and refusing to take some object lessons, these gentlemen propose to open our market to Latin-American products free of all charge, without asking Latin America to give us in turn some freedom in their markets. The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second. The worst proposition of all is put forward by those who say: "Let us put sugar on the free list now, and next year we will take up the subject of reciprocity." Do I understand their logic? It is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant us a reciprocal trade? Holding the complete vantage ground ourselves, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Instead of granting a favor to Spain today, we are to ask her for a favor tomorrow. Those who take this ground belong to that class of

Careful Guardians

of property who prepare a very strong lock for the stable after the horse is gone. I do not mean, in anything I have said, to imply that reciprocity is only a Western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more just than that, in giving a free market in the United States to hides from the Argentine Republic, we should ask the Republic to give a better market than we now have for the product of sugar from the United States? The many forms in which business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed these forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year, but shall we therefore throw away countless millions of trade, in addition to the sixty millions we have already thrown away, and then ignorantly declare, without trial, that "the system won't work?" Finally, there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with protectionists. Every free trader voted against the reciprocity provision. The free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free trade senators and free trade papers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that, with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now preseatnd knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade. Yours very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

HAMILTON DROWNED.

Confirmation of the Story of the Finding of His Body.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—Dr. J. O. Green, of New York, arrived in Louisville last evening on a short visit to his friends and relatives. He has just returned from Montana and the Yellowstone National park, where it was his sad misfortune to find the remains of Robert Ray Hamilton, who was drowned in Snake river. Dr. Green says that Mr. Hamilton left his southern ranch at the end of Jackson lake, to go to the northern ranch Aug. 23. Nothing whatever was heard of him until Sept. 1, when word came that Hamilton's horse and dog had been found, the hindquarters of an antelope being strapped to the saddle on the horse's back. Search was begun at once. At some distance below the camp they found a large pool of water, where the river has comparatively little current, and at the lower end of this pool were two large pine trees uprooted in the stream. Dr. Green, who was somewhat ahead of the boat and the men on foot, called attention to these trees, and suggested that the body of the unfortunate man might be found there. The bank of this place was cut under by the stream, and it was impossibte to get very close on horseback, but the footmen soon saw the body close under the shelving bank, and by the aid of Dr. Green's tether rope it was towed clear of the brush, and brought near the shore. Here, under the direction of Dr. Green, a large piece of canvas, used for camp bedding, was passed under the corpse, and it was then brought to the shore intact. It had evidently been in the water many days; the watch had stopped at 9:30 o'clock, and this, in connection with the facts, showing the killing of the antelope, indicates that Mr. Hamilton had spent some time in the chase, and had probably attempted to ford the river at night. He had probably observed a rock bar projecting some forty yards in the river, but a short distance above where Dr. Green had camped, and had been tempted to seek a ford there. He was a good swimmer, and had probably cast himself loose from his horse and attempted to swim ashore. There were no marks of violence whatever on his body, and he had a small amount of money in his pockets and a belt nearly full of cartridges around his waist, and a book of flies for trout fishing in his pocket. Dr. Green and his party broke camp the next day, leaving the body in the care of Sargent, with whom Hamilton had business relations. One of the members of Dr. Green's party had a photographic camera, and took views of the place selected for the grave, which will be presented to the Hamilton family.

SCHWEINFURTH'S CONVERTS

Bounced From a Christian Church in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—The elders of the Christian church at Richmond, Ky., have expelled from membership L. E. Francis and wife and Miss Cornelia Cornelison for heresy in believing in the divinity of George Jacob Schweinfurth. All three of these have been very active in church work. The Francises are well-to-do, educated and refined. They have always held a high social position, and have given liberally to the support of their church. Some time ago they accepted Schweinfurth, and have made several trips to "heaven" at Rockford, Ill. Then they began to invite others to accept their faith. This at once brought out active measures against them. Charges were made, and upon their trial they failed to appear, and were expelled. Mrs. Francis wrote a lengthy defense in which she claimed that her entire life was according to the teachings of the Bible, and that it is stated Schweinfurth's claim has divine sanction. It is stated Schweinfurth will attempt to start a colony at Richmond, and there are threats of a serious disturbance in case he attempts it.

Thanks Awfully.

LISBON, Sept. 16.—In the cortes last night Senhor Navarro (Progressionist) introduced a motion to the effect that all American explorers deserve well of their country. This was adopted. Senhor Assumplah, formerly a Conservative minister, and Maj. Serpa Pinto denounced the Anglo-Portuguese convention. Their remarks were loudly applauded. When the troops who guarded the parliament buildings during the sitting of the cortes were about to depart, the crowd shouted "Long live the army." The police dispersed the crowd.

Decorating for William.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The municipal authorities have voted 50,000 florins for the purpose of decorating the city on the occasion of the visit of the emperor of Germany and for meeting other expenses that will be incurred in welcoming his majesty. Triumphal arches will be erected and floral festoons will be placed along the whole route to be traversed by the imperial party from the railway station to the boundary of the city.

Purchasing Ammunition.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 16.—The labor leaguers here threaten to call out the engineers and firemen, and to resort to more extreme measures if they fail to obtain a conference with their employers within forty-eight hours. The government is purchasing all the rifle ammunition possible in order to prevent its misuse.

Turbulent Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 16.—A battalion of troops has been dispatched to Messerete to aid in dispersing several bands of armed men which have assembled there. Additional reinforcements will, probably, be required. The conservative shops at Lugano, which have been closed for several days, are now open again and are decorated with flags.

Mermeix Wounded.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A duel has been fought at Geneva between M. Dumonteil, member of the chamber of deputies for Aisne, and M. Mermeix, the author of the recently published charges against Gen. Boulanger. M. Mermeix received a serious wound in the right side.

PHENOMENAL NERVE.

Great Display of Bravery by the Indians Killed at Tongue River.

In War Paint the Courageous Pair Charge Upon Police and Regulars.

They Continue to Advance Until Both Are Cut Down by Bullets.

The Scow Ben Brink Beached and Her Crew All Drowned.

Special to the Globe.

MILES CITY, Mont., Sept. 16.—The most thrilling fight known to Indian warfare in the West was that which resulted in the death of Head Chief and Young Mule at the Tongue River agency yesterday afternoon, brief reference to which was made in last night's dispatches. On Sunday the father of Head Chief came to Agent Cooper and endeavored to negotiate the surrender of the fugitives and secure immunity from punishment by giving up a number of ponies. He said they were in the hills and could not be taken. The agent refused to negotiate, saying the government did not treat murderers in that way. Finding his efforts fruitless, the father said the two savages would come into the agency and make a fight; that he would go out and help them put on their war bonnets and tie up their ponies' tails, a procedure incident to going into battle, and that the soldiers had better look out, as the boys would fight to the death. A place was indicated from which they would come, and troops and Indian police were drawn up to await them. Sure enough, in about a half an hour the two renegades were seen coming at full speed in war paint and feathers. They charged along the full length of the line occupied by troops and police, shooting and yelling like demons. The soldiers fired a volley or two in return, but failed to do any damage. As soon as the Indians were out of range they turned and rode back again like a whirlwind, and repeating the attack, and, as before, escaped without damage. They then started to climb the hill in front of the troops, and when half-way up a chance shot from the military hit Young Mule's pony, and brought him to the ground, leaving Young Mule dismounted. Head Chief then turned and rode down the hill at a terrific pace, making directly for the line of troops and police, meanwhile firing his Winchester as rapidly as possible. It is reported that the line of battle wavered and broke, but just before Head Chief penetrated it he fell, shot twice through the forehead and once in the mouth, being killed instantly. Young Mule, noting the fate of his companion, prepared to follow. Chanting a death song, he started down the hill afoot, and was charging directly into the line of troops when he was hit in the side. He at once jumped into a hole in the ground, and fired one shot after getting under cover. This was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and hostilities ceaesd till evening, when a reconnoissance of Young Mule's rifle pit disclosed the fact that he was dead, and had been for some hours.

SIX PROBABLY DROWNED.

The Scow Ben Brink Beached at Eagle Harbor.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 16.—The steamer Hebard and consorts arrived this morning for lumber, and the captain reported, during the severe storm which prevailed Friday, that one of the consort's scows, Ben Brink, broke away from tow near Eagle harbor and was beached. She was manned by a crew of six, and, since nothing has been heard of them, it is supposed they were drowned. Owing to the severe gale it was impossible for the Hebard to render aid to the scow.

WITH ALL ON BOARD.

The Comrade Certainly Lost---Wreckage Found.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Sept. 16.—Capt Coulter, of the steamer John Oades, arrived today, and confirmed the report of the loss of the schooner Comrade. Capt. Coulter says he passed through wreckage of the vessel between Eagle river and Portage canal Sunday afternoon. It consisted of a piece of rail, stanchions and timber head. He could not give the name. Capt. Hutton states that at 6:30 a. m. yesterday in the same vicinity he passed through wreckage consisting of a vessel's forward house, mizzenmast and yawl. The yawl was upside down and bore the name of "Comrade of Huron." He brought it to Duluth. When it was turned over a pail was found, and also a hatchet, which shows that the yawl capsized suddenly. Its occupants had by means of a new five-inch line rigged a plank at the stern as a drag, in order to keep its head to the sea. There is no doubt that the crew went down when the boat capsized.

THE CROP VERY LIGHT.

Wheat Falling Below Expectations at the Thresher.

Special to the Globe.

ELLENDALE, N. D., Sept. 16.—Unfavorable weather has greatly retarded threshing in Dickey county, and the rain is damaging the wheat in stack to a considerable extent. Very little of the wheat is grading as high as No. 2 northern. Fully a half of the entire crop is rejected. Frost has injured vegetation generally. The flax crop is even more disappointing than the wheat. It is estimated by the most competent judges that the wheat crop of this portion of the James river valley will not average more than four bushels per acre, and flax not over two. From La Moure to Jamestown the yield is better. Wheat will average about six bushels per acre in that region. Sargent is hardly as well off as Dickey, while McIntosh barely returns the seed. Brown, McPherson and Edmonds counties, in South Dakota, are among the poorest. Farmers are nonplussed over the result. Fields that were estimated at from seven to nine bushels per acre have yielded from three to five. This is the common experience throughout the state. The Red river valley has a yield of ten to twelve bushels, where the estimates were fifteen to twenty. The grain did not fill, having been struck by the hot winds as it was ripening. The weather is unusually cold and wet for September.

MARRIED A SQUAW.

Part of the Matthews Estate Goes to a Half-Breed.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 16.—The jury in the Matthews estate case, which has been occupying the attention of the district court several days, returned a verdict for the applicant, Martha G. Bordan. In its special findings the jury declared that James Matthews and Reni, a Shasta squaw, were married according to the Indian custom and lived together as man and wife, and that claimant was born to them during the time they were living together. This suit was brought to secure a portion of the Matthews estate, which is now valued at $200,000. When Matthews died he left his estate to his sister's children, but Mrs. Bordan came forward and claimed the estate, or a portion of it, upon the ground that she was a daughter of deceased by an Indian wife whom he had married in California in 1856. The specific thing sought to be gained by the suit was the possession of $5,000 in the hands of the probate court. But the points settled here will be applicable to the entire state. Plaintiff claimed that she was the daughter of deceased, and that he had been married to her mother according to the customs of her tribe. The opposition claimed that deceased bought the Indian woman, that there was no thought of marriage in their relations, and the girl was illegitimate. The jury was disposed to credit her story, and the first part of the case ends in a sweeping victory for her.

The Aberdeen Fair.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Sept. 16.—The fair was inaugurated to-day under favorable auspices. The weather was good and the attendance satisfactory. The races called forth great interest and enthusiasm. The green trot was taken by Fannie C, with Black Jo second, Theodore S third and Harmonica fourth. Best time, 2:47. Midnight took the second and third heats in the running race, Dan D second and Honest Tom third. Best time, 52½ sec. To-morrow is women's day, and the principal exercises will be conducted by ladies. Miss Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw and Rev. Olympia Brown have arrived to take part. Racing events and balloon ascension and parachute leap will amuse the sterner sex in the afternoon. Nearly all departments of the exhibit are complete, the displays of stock being especially fine.

Two Weddings.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Sept. 16.—The marriage of James McLaughlin Jr., of this city, and Miss Maggie Clark, of Cottage Grove, Washington county, was solemnized at the Church of the Guardian Angels this morning at 9 a. m., Rev. J. A. Fitzgerald officiating.

J. B. Holt, of Marine, and Miss Jessie L. Mosier were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Rust last evening by Rev. H. H. Parry in the presence of a number of immediate friends. They left this morning for their new home in Marine.

Fatally Injured.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 16.—Malcolm McInnis, of Oneota, aged forty-two, and Ernest O. Misk, of Duluth, aged thirty-nine, both single men, were struck by a switch engine at noon to-day and fatally injured. Misk died at 5 o'clock and McInnis five hours later. They stepped from the track to avoid one train, but got right in front of another.

Libel Suit Settled.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 16.—On or about Oct. 21, 1889, the proprietors of the Daily Press were sued for $10,000 libel by Chief of Police John H. O'Brien. To-day the case was settled without trial. It is understood that defendants agree to publish a retraction in the issue of to-morrow and pay costs.

Fergus Falls Hotel Sold.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Sept. 16.—The Grand Hotel, with its contents and the ground on which its stands was sold today to Dawson Bell for $15,000. The papers were not signed, but the deal is practically closed.

Found Dead.

Special to the Globe.

THORPE, Wis., Sept. 17.—William Carnaghan, commonly known as McGinty, was found dead in this village this morning.

American Passenger Agents.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 16.—The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents met to-day at the Albany hotel, and after taking up unfinished business, voted to hold the spring meeting in San Francisco. The association will attend a banquet at the Windsor hotel to-morrow night, and Thursday will make an excursion on "the loop" on the Union Pacific railroad. Friday the party will leave for Salt Lake, stopping at Manitou and Glenwood Springs. The party will make the ascent of Pike's Peak. The attendance is large.

New York Poorly Counted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The health board canvassers of the Second ward reported this afternoon that they had found the population 1,196, against 922 as reported by the census enumerators of the United States. The health board thereupon passed resolutions declaring that the result indicated that the Federal census was "inaccurate and incompete," and that an accurate census is necessary for the bureau of vital statistics. The mayor was accordingly authorized to make a complete enumeration.

For Annexation.

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—One of the government organs has come out squarely for separation from England. The Quebec Telegraph says:

If we are permitted to gauge current events in Canada we think that annexation to the United States is making great headway among the people. It is coming, and that before long. Sir John may preach all kinds of doctrines, he may climb upon Johnny Bull's back and become the last man on earth to accept the platform, but dollars and cents will bring it about. The McKinley bill is passed by a large majority, and that deals a hard blow to the commerce of Canada.

Many Miners Killed.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—An explosion occurred to-day in the Mayhach pit at Sanct Wendel, Rhenish Prussia, by which twenty-five miners were killed. The other men in the pit, to the number of 325, were rescued.

DEFECTIVE PAGE