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CROWNING ACT OF INFAMY.

Driven to the Last Ditch, the Republican Campaign Managers Resort to an Appeal to Race Prejudice and Religious Bigotry

And Issue a Circular That Will React as Sure as There Is Decency in Minnesota and Bury the Whole Merriam Ticket.

The Document Printed by Direction of the Republican State Committee and Charged by the Printer to William R. Merriam.

An Appeal to Irish Catholic Voters, Which Seeks to Divert Democratic Votes From Judge Wilson to Merriam or Owens.

The Document a Monumental Blunder, and Will Prove a Boomerang and Solidify the Irish Catholic Vote for Wilson.

Prominent Irishmen Unite in Denouncing the Circular as a Disgrace to Humanity and a Rebuke to Civilization.

The Republican cause is doomed.

A blundering circular issued in the closing hours of the campaign will react upon the Merriam cause with such force that from this time that party is out of the race.

It is the crowning villainy of a campaign that will go on record as the last dying gasp of a defeated and demoralized and desperate party.

In its despair and affright, the Republican state central committee, as its final effort, has sent out a circular which, besides being a direct, deliberate and cowardly falsehood from end to end, is a contemptible and reprehensible method of campaigning that will react with terrible effect upon the heads of its perpetrators.

Burchard has come again.

Just as the mask was torn from the Blaine campaign in 1884 by Rev. Burchard, so has it been pulled from the distorted and affrighted countenances of the Merriam managers in the last hours of the campaign. If the Republicans had deliberately stabbed their ticket in the dark they could not have more effectually killed it than they have through this circular, which seeks to draw into politics religious prejudices and array the Irish Catholic vote against the Democratic candidate for governor.

The act is so contemptible that even the Republican committee was itself ashamed of the dastard deed, and did it in the dark. The circulars were printed in a St. Paul newspaper office, and the expense was charged to William R. Merriam. An effort has been made to lay the blame elsewhere, but this is the fact. The circulars were secretly carried to Republican headquarters in the dead of night, and here, behind barred doors, placed in sealed envelopes. The clerks who addressed them did not know their contents. They were sent out to Irishmen all over the state, care having been taken to send them where it would not be learned until too late to show up the infamy in its true light. The trick was discovered. The circular was obtained, and with it evidence that proved that it was a scheme hatched up in the Republican headquarters and approved by the party managers. Now that it is discovered they will endeavor to flee from the wrath to come, and will vigorously deny the parentage, but the proofs are incontrovertible.

The circular is sent out with the vain hope of driving Irish votes from Judge Wilson, and the cunning document urges them to cast their vote for Owen or Merriam, or else leave it blank.

Let every Irishman and every other fair-minded voter of the state read this Burchard circular, which is as follows:

To the Irish-American Voters of Minnesota.

We do not believe that the citizens of this great commonwealth should be divided upon the lines of race, birthplace or religion. We are all American citizens, and all appeals to prejudice should be frowned down. But the Catholics of this country, and especially the Irish Catholics, find themselves to-day in a strange position. They are opposed by a great secret society, having branches in all the great cities of the United States, and numbering its members by tens of thousands, whose avowed purpose is to keep all members of the Catholic church, and especially the Irish, from being nominated or elected to any office of honor or profit. If they can succeed in their crusade, Catholics and Irishmen will be reduced to the condition of the Catholic people of Ireland before O'Connell effected their liberation; all the honors of life will be denied them and they will sink to the position of an outlawed peasantry, to be spit upon and despised by the more favored classes. This association could not have arisen naturally from the American people; they are a generous and noble race. Neither would the Protestants of this country, if left to themselves, join in any such persecution. The excuse for the movement is that the Catholics prefer to send their children to the parochial school instead of to the public schools. But the shallowness of this pretense is shown in the fact that no such crusade is made against the Episcopalians or the German Lutherans, and yet they are as devoted to the idea of separate religious training for their children as are the Catholics. The whole warfare against our people can be traced to the intolerant bigotry of English haters of our race, and more still to the Irish Orangemen. These men are not satisfied with having impoverished the Irishmen in Ireland: they propose to follow him across the Atlantic and degrade and ruin him in his new home.

What are the Catholic Irish to do? Shall they submit to this persecution? Or shall they meet the votes that are combined against them by uniting their own votes to crush the men who are their enemies, or who sympathize with their enemies? We think the spirited Irish people will adopt the latter course.

It is proposed to organize a Celtic Catholic Society that shall unite all the voters of the people of that faith for self-protection. We do not wish to wage war on our Protestant fellow citizens; we live on terms of friendship with them, but we must prevent the bitter and intolerant Orangemen from rising to place and power, if we can do so. It will take some time to get up such a society; in the meantime a case has arisen which demands your immediate action. Hon. Thomas Wilson, of Winona, has been nominated by the Democrats of this state for governor. Judge Wilson comes of the bitter Orange stock of the North of Ireland. This fact alone should not count against him, if he had shown any disposition to rise above the bigotry of his race, but unfortunately he has not.

He has lived for more than thirty-five years in Minnesota, and we have yet to learn of his having ever uttered a hearty and earnest word for the cause of the poor, struggling people of Ireland, in their efforts to improve their condition.

In congress he provoked the hostility of every Irishman in America by his efforts to secure the passage of legislation under which every patriotic Irishman in the United States, who had taken the part of his country, could be turned over to the English authorities and consigned to prison pens of Ireland's oppressors. Read the denunciations of Judge Wilson, written by Hon. John Finerty, M. C., editor of the Citizen of Chicago, one of the most patriotic Irishmen in America.

We have another instance which occurs to us. This year the Alliance nominated Hon. Patrick H. Rahilly, one of the largest farmers in the state and a life-long Democrat, for the office of state auditor, the most valuable office at the capitol, having charge of the school land, the pine land, and the international improvement and swamp lands. Mr. Rahilly is a man of unsullied reputation, and excellent business capacity. The Democratic party was disposed to indorse his nominat and thus insure his election. It would have been wise for them, in a party sense, to have done so, and thus secure the patronage of that whole office. But Thomas Wilson declared that Mr. Rahilly must not be indorsed; that Mr. Biermah, a Scandinavian, must have the place; there was another Scandinavian on the ticket, but of course the Democratic convention did whatever their candidate for governor desired. Mr. Rahilly's sole offense was that he was an Irishman and a Catholic, and so, in accordance with the spirit of the anti-Catholic society, he must be kept down and out of office. The Irish were good enough to plough and dig, but when it came to rising to a high station in the state, that was another matter. There elevation would be a rebuke to Orange bigotry. Besides, it was argued, the Democratic party owned the Irish, and their votes were safe no matter how they were treated; that the Scandinavians were Republicans, and it was good policy, in the opinion of Judge Wilson, to reach out after them and coax them into the Democratic ranks, by giving them the best office in the state.

The trouble is that the Democratic party of Minnesota is an Anti-Catholic party. This is shown by the fact they have never nominated any Irish Catholic for governor or lieutenant governor, nor have they, with one exception, in the last twenty-five years, even nominated an Irish Catholic for any lower office on their ticket. The Irish are proscribed in the Democratic state convention, and will continue to be so until they show, by revolting from Democratic ring rule, that they have the spirit of freemen, and are not the slaves of any party.

We are forced in view of all these facts to conclude that the bigoted blood which Judge Wilson inherited from a long line of persecuting ancestors, still fills his veins, and that he is the secret enemy of all Irish Catholics. If he is not, let his advocates point to any instance where he appointed a single Irish Catholic to any prominent office during his term, when he had control to a great extent, of the patronage of President Cleveland. But just as soon as he went out of office, the Republicans, who owe the Irish Catholics nothing, were liberal enough to take an Irish Catholic, William O'Brien, of Houston county, Minn., and place him on the supreme bench of the territory of New Mexico.

Now, brother Irishmen, we do not want to incite race or religious feeling, but we think you should have the courage and intelligence to strike down your enemies, and we therefore urge upon you that if you cannot vote for S. M. Owen, the Alliance candidate for governor, or for William R. Merriam, the Republican candidate, that you draw your pencil through the name of Thomas Wilson, and leave it blank.

We are sorry to be driven to the necessity of giving this advice, but if men of Celtic blood are to be proscribed by religious bigotry, it is time for them all to stand by each other and act together for self-defense.

By Order of the Committee.

GENERAL INDIGNATION

Expressed by All Parties Over this Villainous Campaigning.

This circular was published yesterday afternoon, and at once were made apparent the reasons for Republican stealth and secrecy in getting out the document. It created a furore that will result in inducing every honest Irishman in the county to vote the straight Democratic ticket. It was denounced in every locality as the last villainous dodge of a defeated and despairing cause. Republicans joined Democrats in openly declaring it an outrage, while the Republican managers secretly gnashed their teeth at the exposure.

Chairman Campbell was found by a GLOBE reporter yesterday afternoon leading a circular which had just been sent in to him by a friend who had received it, and which is to be found in another column of this morning's GLOBE. "What do I think of it? It is the dirtiest piece of work ever attempted to be played upon the Irish people. It reveals more clearly than anything else could the straits to which the Republican managers are reduced, for certainly they would not resort to so contemptible an attack as this unless they felt their case a desperate one. Tom Wilson an Orangeman? There isn't an Irishman in the state but knows better. He is true to the religion of his fathers, and he would be an unworthy Irishman if he weren't. But he is a true American, and believes that one of the most sacred rights of a citizen is his religious liberty. He stands in that glorious galaxy of Irish Protestants who have reflected honor on the land of their birth. He stands with Flood and Grattan, with Wolfene and Curran, with Emmett and Parnell and hundreds of others of whom all Irishmen are proud. Where did it originate? We have the most positive proof that it was conceived by a member of the Republican committee, "O. K.'d" by the Republican managers as a "good thing," printed in Minneapolis, enveloped and sealed; brought in their valises to the state Republican headquarters and addressed to Irishmen over the state from their lists and taken back to Minneapolis and mailed from there Friday. It is as difficult for me to understand the depravity which could indorse so baseless an attack as it is to understand how all the parties to this could have made so false an estimate of the character of the Irishmen of Minnesota. They will find to their cost that the Irish will indignantly resent this imputation on their loyalty and this insult to their intelligence.

DISHONEST—DISGRACEFUL.

Judge Macdonald Shows Up the Falsehoods of the Circular.

Ex-Congressmsn J. L. Macdonald was seen and asked if he had read the document. He replied:

Yes, I have read the circular, and can only say that it is positively dishonest and disgraceful. The man who wrote it is no friend of either the Irish or the Catholics; for, whoever he is, he is no fool, and knows full well that if such a dishonest appeal to race and religious prejudice does catch a few votes of the ignorant, it will tend to create prejudice against them in the minds of all liberal-minded American non-Catholics. Of all men, Hon. Thomas Wilson is the last man in the state that an Irishman should thus write about. I personally know that he is entirely free from anti-Catholic prejudice and "Orangeism." He is a native of the North of Ireland, but to his credit be it said that, notwithstanding this fact, he has shown himself to be entirely free from the bigotry charged. When, years ago, the Irish-Americans of our state held an immigration convention in St. Paul, and he was chief justice, they were highly pleased to have him accept their invitation to preside, and when, two years ago, a monster meeting was held at Market hall, in this city, in behalf of Ireland's cause, at which many elegant speeches were made, his was conceded to be the address of the evening; and yet this address says: "We have yet to learn of his ever having uttered a hearty, earnest word for the cause of the poor, struggling people of Ireland." Such electioneering is outrageous.

The statement that "in congress he provoked the hostility of every Irishman in America by his efforts to secure the passage of legislation under which every Irishman in the United States who had taken the part of his country could be turned over to the English authorities and consigned to the prison pens of Ireland's oppressors," is simply not true, and a falsehood made out of whole cloth. I was there, and know that no such legislation was ever proposed by any one, much less Judge Wilson. That circular is a very silly piece of work. The man who wrote it must have a poor opinion of those whom he expected to influence by it. It will prove a boomerang, and it ought to.

PROMINENT IRISHMEN

Unite in the Strongest Condemnation of the Cowardly Circular.

Hugh Campbell—It is a dastardly attack. It is absolutely untrue and I believe it will react on the originator.

J. C. Brennan—I have been personally acquainted with Judge Wilson for many years and I can unhesitatingly say he is not the man to be biased in any way. The charge made against him is absurd.

C. J. McCarthy—The charge against Judge Wilson is an iniquitous one. It has been got up purely for political purposes and I brand it as a pure invention of the men opposing Judge Wilson's candidature. The circular is an outrage against decency.

Timothy Reardon—It must have been an Orangeman who wrote that circular. It is an outrage and scurrilous attack on a pure-minded and fearless man. There is not a word of truth in it.

Ald. Costello—No one of intelligence, particularly if they have met Judge Wilson, can be misled by this attack. It bears the imprint of untruth, and is the pure invention of men opposing the Democratic candidate.

T. A. Prendergast—I have not read the circular, but, from what you tell me and from my knowledge of Judge Wilson, I can honestly declare there is absolutely not a word of truth in it. Words fail me to properly denounce such a dastardly and unprincipled attack.

Hon. P. T. Kavanagh—It is an outrage to charge Judge Wilson with being unfriendly to the cause of Ireland or to Irishmen. He is one of the best friends of the Irish people to be found in this country. I think Irishmen will resent this attack at the polls.

James G. Donnelly—I have read the circular, and cannot find words strong enough to denounce it, knowing it to be a falsehood from beginning to end. I have known Tom Wilson for twenty-five years, and was first introduced to him by the father of Archbishop Ireland. I have always found him to be a thorough Irishman in every respect. He was born in the same part of Ireland that I was, and although he belongs to a different church, he has ever and always been to the front in the cause of Irish liberty. This attack upon him is simply outrageous, and certainly will react upon the people who are behind it.

Hugh Frazer—I am personally acquainted with Judge Wilson, and can truthfully say that he was never antagonistic to Irish liberty or to the Catholic religion. He is a broad-minded man; there is nothing sectional about him.

OUT FOR THE STUFF.

Having Retired From Politics Prince Bismarck Will Start a Brewery,

This Will Be More Remunerative Than Making Maps of Europe.

No Danger of a Customs Union Against the United States.

Germany Declines to Join Austria in Waging a Tariff War.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Together with several Hamburg financiers, Prince Bismarck will establish a brewery at Friedrichsruhe. The capital of the company will be 600,000 marks. The capitalists referred to will own the brewery, paying rent to Prince Bismarck for the use of his name, who reserves the right for his heirs to purchase the plant and business at the expiration of [illegible] years. It is calculated that the concern will do a large export trade. The commission on the tariff question, presided over by Herr von Boetticher, minister of the interior, has concluded its consideration of the proposed Austro-German customs union. The report of the commission has not been published, pending the progress of negotiations with Austria, but its conclusions are known to disfavor both an extensive revision of the customs and combined action in the way of reprisals for the American and French tariffs. The new French tariff is a heavier blow by far than the McKinley law against the Austro-Hungarian export trade, for, while the French measure does not affect Germany, exportation from Austria to France is almost destroyed by the new tariff. Wood, sheep, corn, flour, fresh and salt meat and beer are chiefly affected, the increase in the duties being practically prohibitive. The Austrian newspapers declare that the French government, in drafting the bill, directly aimed at frustrating all attempts toward closer commercial relations between Germany and Austria. Herr von Boetticher's commission doubtless had an influence upon the French tariff, and other influences are at work. Protests, chiefly from the agricultural interests, have been pouring into the chancellerie against a zollverein with Austria. A letter from Count Nimberg Stirum, a Conservative member of the unterhaus, embodying the sentiments of his party, was made public to-day. The writer warns the government against sacrificing for political considerations any of the essential economic interests of Germany, and, in conclusion, says that an intimate commercial treaty with Austria, instead of cementing, would ultimately

Injure the Political Alliance

with that country. Thus thinks Count Stirum, whose letter is interpreted as a party protest against a reduction of the corn duties. The delegates from Bavaria, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt and Wurtemberg, who are assisting Herr von Boetticher, approve of a modification of the German tariffs on Austrian corn and cattle in exchange for advantages to German manufacturers. This is as far as Chancellor von Caprivi now dare go in framing proposals for submission to Austria. The government does not come near Austria's wishes, so far as joint reprisals for the McKinley tariff are concerned, an official inquiry having shown conclusively that such action was an impossibility. The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the situation, declares that the idea of a tariff war against America is entirely visionary, and that the difficulties in realizing such a project are insurmountable. The Centerists, who were recently inclined to accept the assistance of the Socialists in demanding that the government consent to the return of the Jesuits, have opened an uncompromising war on the Socialists. Dr. Windthorst, at a conference at Cologne with the leaders of the Rhine Catholics, decided to entirely dissociate the Centerists' policy from that of the Socialists, and to begin an active war against the Socialist party throughout the country. Meetings of Catholics in Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria already mark the fervor of the agitation. Although the congress at Halle eliminated the religious question from the socialistic programme the anti-religious character of socialism was openly avowed by the speakers. Since the congress at Cologne the socialist committee has advised the party to abstain from taking part in Catholic reunions having pretended aims at social reforms. It

Distrusts the Clerical Zeal

for the progress of Democracy. The Centerist leaders, in view of the radical hostility of the Socialists, have resolved to treat them as irreconcilable adversaries. Herr Schorlemer-Alst, a leading Centerist, is circulating an appeal to the people to combine against the spread of doctrine aimed at the subversion of Christianity, the destruction of the family, the suppression of property rights and the overthrow of the monarchy. Emperor William has ordered that Herr Palzwaldt, editor of the Potsdamer Zeitung, be prosecuted for publishing the remarks made by the emperor in proposing a toast to the Duke of Connaught at a dinner given by the Ziethen Hussars, of which regiment the duke is honorary colonel. The criticisms of the French press, which are daily submitted to the emperor, drew attention to the duke's presence at a banquet held to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of Metz, as well as the dinner of the Hussars, at which the emperor called the duke an able German officer worthy to lead the hussars in the presence of the enemy. The French papers asked whether the future commander-in-chief of the British army ought thus to identify himself with the German army. M. Waddington, the French embassador to England, according to reports, told to Lord Salisbury that the Duke of Connaught's presence at the Metz anniversary, coupled with the terms of the kaiser's toast was offensive to the French government. The kaiser disavows the accuracy of the report of his toast, and will prosecute Palzwaldt for its publication. A communication which appears in the official press signed by Dr. Lucanus, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, denying curtly that the kaiser took any step whatever, direct or indirect, to induce Prince Bismarck to come to the Moltke fetes, suggests no lessening of

The Imperial Animus.

The bureau of the oberhaus sent an invitation to Bismarck as a member of that body, but the ex-chancellor told his friends that, while he would respond to an invitation from the kaiser, he could not mingle with the imperial circle unless he was made welcome. An article in the Hamburger Nachrichten, clearly the prince s own, refers to the exultant howling of his enemies, and declares that the calumnies will be regarded with contempt by all right-feeling people. The writer also asserts that future historians will estimate the abusive press of 1890 at its true value. The North German Gazette denies the rumor that the more friendly attitude of the British government towards Portugal is due to German interference. The German government has not ventured to express any opinion to the British government through its embassador in London, though it hails with satisfaction the settlement of the dispute. The Duke of Nassau goes to Luxemberg on Monday to open the chamber of deputies. The duke was averse to re-assuming the functions of the government until he was assured that the condition of the king of Holland was hopeless. Despite his denial, Count Kalnoky is expected to join Prime Minister Crispi and Chancellor von Caprivi at Milan on the 7th inst. Gen. Cosenz, chief of staff of the Italian army, will accompany Sgr. Crispi and give Gen. von Caprivi a statement of the condition of the Italian army. Sgr. Crispi will come to Berlin after the Italian elections. The Austrian official papers ignore the visit of the Austrian empress to Rome. She remained there two days, staying at the Hotel Russie, under the name of Mrs. Norris, and accompanied by a single attendant. She had a long audience with the pope, and spent the rest of the time in sight seeing. Dr. Koch will read a report on his cure for consumption at the Berlin academy of medicine at the December meeting. Prof. Leyden, who is in the confidence of Koch, considers the latter's discovery of the highest value to humanity. Die Nation says that it is a chemical substance which is injected into the body, and that it even checks cases of advanced tuberculosis. The czarewitch passes a day at Vienna on his way to Trieste.

COST A COOL MILLION.

The Corner Stone of the World's Temperance Temple Is Laid.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The corner stone of the Woman's Temple, which is being erected by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was laid this afternoon. The exercises were opened at the Second regiment armory, by the singing of "America" by a trained chorus of 2,000 children. Mrs. E. J. Thompson, "Mother of the Crusade," assisted by Rev. Florence Kollock, gave the crusade psalm. This was followed by an invocation by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., responsive scriptural reading led by Bishop Fallows and the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Addresses were then delivered by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., Rev. A. H. Delano and Miss Frances E. Willard. Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, who projected the enterprise, and is carrying it forward, gave a brief resume of the plan and progress of the work. The audience then proceeded to the site of the temple on the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets. After the children had sung the song "Saloons Must Go," written by Miss Willard for the occasion, Rev. Herrick made the dedicatory prayer. Then, with a delicately wrought silver trowel, Mrs. Carse laid the corner stone, while the great chorus of children sang "Rise, Temple, Rise." The building, when it is completed, is to be a superb structure in French-Gothic style, costing $1,100,000. It will be thirteen stories high, and from the center of the Gothic turrets will spring a fleche of gold bronze seventy feet high, surmounted by the figure of a woman that stands with outstretched hands and upturned face, as if in prayer. The finances of the undertaking are on a firm basis, as $600,000 of stock has been sold, and the remaining amount will be raised by bonds.

HAYES ON THE NEGRO.

He Is Hopeful of Their Being Uplifted.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, while in the historical library of the Johns Hopkins university, was asked by Dr. Adams to say a few words to the students on the subject of negro education in the South. Mr. Hayes said: "My title to such a recognition on your part is very feeble, although I must confess that the subject of the education of the negro is one that has interested me for several years, and I should feel highly gratified to interest one of the students here assembled in a study of the progress of such education. 'What can we do with the negro?' is a question of great interest to-day. Their number is not over 6,500,000 in this country, but it is a matter of great importance how to improve their condition morally and educationally. If there is any young colored man in the South whom we find to have a talent for art and literature or any especial aptitude for study, we are willing to give him money from the education funds to send him to Europe, or to give him an advanced education, but hitherto their chief and almost only gift has been that of oratory. What you find as historical students as to their condition in the South, especially in the 'black belt' is surely not encouraging. They are seen most favorably in what is called the Virginia land district of Ohio. This tract of land, between the Scioto, Little Miami and Ohio rivers, was granted by the state of Virginia to its officers in the Revolutionary war, many of whom settled there with their slaves. Most of these were freed, and have increased rapidly, with a corresponding increase in education. A careful examination of that region will show a considerable advance in the good qualities of civilization and a proper appreciation of citizenship. But I do not despair of the other negroes, but am rather hopeful of their being uplifted in the future."

GOOD-BY TO CHICAGO.

Armour, Swift and Morris Will Move to Indiana.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The details of an immense deal in real estate by the great packing firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Morris & Co. will be made public this morning. They have purchased 3,600 acres of land at the southern end of Lake Michigan in Lake county, Ind., and will remove their immense plants to that point, where they will establish a vast manufacturing center. The business of these three firms alone amounted to about $150,000,000 per annum, and it is estimated that they with others in the same and similar lines of business who will be drawn there, will, within the next five years, gather at that point a population of 150,000 souls. The Calumet river runs through the heart of the tract and will furnish vast dockage facilities in direct connection with Lake Michigan, which is one of the special advantages sought by the projectors of the enterprise, while at the same time the railroad facilities are perfect. The new town will have its own water supply at greatly reduced rates, and the plant will be relieved of a heavy burden of city taxation. In addition to these advantages, it is said that natural gas will be brought into the new town, whose use as fuel will further cheapen the cost of operating the great plant.

BLAINE IS ANXIOUS.

He Fears That Pennsylvania Republicans Will Bolt the Ticket.

In Strong Language He Begs Them to Indorse Quay's Candidate.

Should Pattison Be Elected the G. O. P. Is Doomed in 1892.

Harrison's Narrow-Gauge Administration Is Lauded to the Skies.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—James G. Blaine arrived at Broad street station at 12 o'clock this noon. Mr. Blaine bowed slightly in response to the repeated cheers of the crowd assembled, but smiled no assenting response when the shout of "Speech" went up. The party that came on the special car from Washington included the secretary of state, Mrs. Blaine and James G. Blaine Jr., Postmaster General Wanamaker and Messrs. Tyler and Jones. The party was driven to the Academy of Music, where Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Thanking you first of all for an old-fashioned, hearty Pennsylvania welcome, for which on this occasion, as on many others, I am your debtor, I shall proceed to the duty in hand. This is not an ordinary occasion, or I would not be here.

Mr. Blaine then spoke of the political campaign in this state, and continued as follows:

The congress of the United States has lately passed a new tariff bill. Do you suppose that the great free trade papers of New York and elsewhere throughout the Union would care to follow up Mr. Delamater on personal charges if they did not have the great purpose beyond? If they can elect Mr. Pattison and defeat Mr. Delamater it is a prodigious gain to the cause of free trade and it is a prodigious loss to the cause of protection. Pennsylvania is not only the Keystone state of the Union, but even in a greater sense she is the keystone of the cause of protection. If she falls back now when the tariff is on its severest trial, the free traders see, or think they see, an easy road to the presidency in 1892. Pennsylvania, with the surrounding states—the six states that border upon her—can settle the presidency. I want to remind you, especially Republicans who differ from the great body of your party, that every one of these states at present is in Democratic hands—Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. The decisive point of the struggle of 1892 may lie in Pennsylvania and in those states; nd how any true friend of the Republican party, how any honest believer in the doctrine of protection can put to hazard the strong position of Pennsylvania at this critical time, I fail to discover. I impute the motives to no man, and yet I must remind every man that he is morally responsible for the plain results of his actions. If Pennsylvania, under a pretext, can at this time be drifted from her lifelong allegiance to the doctrine of protection and elect a gentleman of whom I know nothing politically, except that he is ranked with the free traders—if they can elect as governor of Pennsylvania as ardent a free trader as President Cleveland himself, there may be

No Balm in Gilead

that can heal that wound. I speak strongly on this question. I speak strongly because I do not want to see this state misled by the free traders of New York City. Even the blind can see that the free traders of New York City with their powerful organs are leading the van for the Democrat candidate in this state and against the Republican candidate. The source and inspiration of the Democratic canvass in Pennsylvania comes from this source. The crushing blow, if they succeed, is upon Pennsylvania. The issue itself is concealed under this mountain of abuse of the Republican candidate for governor. Its object is plain. It is for Pennsylvania. Now to show that the results of this campaign shall not be enjoyed by the enemies of protection. We have had some little experience of late with the Democrats in congress. There is undoubtedly in the Republican ranks some difference as to the character of the new tariff bill. Let us be frank. There was a difference. But of the 62,000,000 or 63,000,000 of people that now inhabit the United States every man cannot have his say in making up a tariff bill. That duty was remitted to the congress of the United States. The bill which was finally passed was the result of compromise, and I come with confidence to plead before the people of Pennsylvania, and especially before the people of Philadelphia, not to differ on details. It was in this great city that compromise gave us the constitution of the United States. And if those great men who controlled these great historic events could compromise on issues pertaining to the very foundation of the government, can we not as republicans—even if we differ on the dotting of an I or the crossing of a T in a line or a section—can we not

Forget Our Differences

and as one man support the measures that our Republicans have enacted. I have a little personal difference myself—but not against Republicans. During the consideration of that tariff law a discussion grew up on the question of attaching to the bill or incorporating with it a principle of reciprocal trade. As I have said before, elsewhere, for the little part I took in that, for the first four or five weeks, I was the most popular Republican with the Democratic party in this country. They thought I was trying to divide the Republican party on the doctrine of protection. Well, I could stand that sort of thing while I was laboring, as others were laboring more earnestly than myself, to bring the Republican party together, and finally as one man we incorporated the doctrine of reciprocity in the tariff bill. Just as soon as the Democrats found that that had been done, they did not want any reciprocity at all. They said in effect, "Reciprocity is an excellent measure if it will divide the protectionists; but if you go to incorporate it in the Republican platform, and make it a part of the political system, we don't want any of it—and besides that it is unconstitutional." Did you ever stop to reflect, my friends, what this country would have been to-day if we had been balked by the cry of unconstitutionality every time it was made by the Democrats? We should not have been able to defend the Union when it was assailed; we should not have been able to issue

Greenbacks for Its Support.

we should not have been able to organize a national bank; we should not have been able to improve a river that did not have salt water in it; we should not have been able to improve a harbor in the interior states; we should not have been able to give freedom to a slave, and, as the next point, we should not have been able to secure reciprocity in our international trade. By every attempt, gentlemen, serious and sober individuals, associated in every form in which political action can be taken, the Democratic party expects to wound and destroy the doctrine of protection; and I have come to raise my voice in Pennsylvania to ask the mother of protection to see that her offspring shall not be strangled. If my voice can have any influence with a single man among those who are dissenting from the regular organization, I appeal to him not to think that it will be all well next year. My friends, faction is the offspring of discontent; faction leads to defeat, and defeat leads to mutual hostility and disorganization. If this fight is continued with a disastrous end it will be a long time, I fear, before you will see the Republican party of Pennsylvania come forth in its original strength. Now is the time to stand forth. I do not mean to imply, gentlemen, that the result of the elections for congress—whether we lose it or whether we gain it—will in any great degree affect the Republican party. I have not come here to raise a wail or sound any alarm upon the possibility of the loss of the house of representatives. I hope we shall not lose, and I believe there is a good chance that we shall not; but that is easily recovered. It is one of the natural reactions that comes between the

Two Presidential Elections.

and it is so frequent that it creates no disturbance and no elation. I am not speaking of that. Every one of those considerations confront you in the vote that a Republican casts in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. It is not a question of scandal or abuse or detraction. Those are merely the masks that hide the free trade face behind them. It is not generally considered in the best taste for a member of the administration to eulogize the president under whom he serves, but in Pennsylvania—you will excuse me for saying I always feel at home—you will pardon me for saying that the administration of President Harrison, so far as that eminent man controls it, has been a modest administration, a working administration, a conscientious administration, an efficient administration. The country has been peaceful, industrous and prosperous. It has gone forward in a quiet career, such as a Republican government should always exhibit. I ask you in casting your ballots on Tuesday next to remember that you can sustain the administration of an able, a conscientious, an independent president, or you can set your seal of doubt upon it: you can do much to destroy it. It is in your hands. I have come here not with the purpose of eulogizing the administration, but to bear my testimony and to give you a warning that as Pennsylvania votes on next Tuesday the nation votes two years hence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech there were cries for Wanamaker, and when he responded he was greeted with applause. Mr. Wanamaker thanked those present for giving Mr. Blaine and himself such a welcome reception.

"I am sure," said he, "that Mr. Blaine, although they charge him with being a monopolist, has a very large place in your hearts. I know it has been said that this was only to be a pleasure excursion; that Mr. Blaine would not speak on the issues of the day. Was there any uncertainty about his words?" Mr. Wanamaker indorsed what Mr. Blaine had uttered in reference to President Harrison's administration, and concluded with the declaration that he had come home to vote, which elicited great applause. After his speech at the Academy of Music, Mr. Blaine went to the Union League, where he held a reception for two hours.

AN IMITATION MINE

One of the Great Features of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—The first of the great displays at the world's fair to be definitely decided upon was determined this afternoon. It is the big underground mining exhibit proposed by Col. E. F. Browne, of Colorado. At a meeting of the world's fair board of directors this afternoon the proposals of Col. Browne, which had already been indorsed by the national commission, were formally approved. A palace 500 feet under the surface of the ground, with drifts filled with ore, and representing each of the great mines of the country in place, is what the directors voted to approve. This extraordinary exhibit is to be located on the lake front, and will be constructed by a separate corporation, composed principally of well-known mining men.

BRITONS BUY IRON MILLS.

A Syndicate Acquires Plants in the Mahoning Valley.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 1.—It was announced here to-day that the leading iron manufacturing concerns in the Mahoning valley had been sold to an English syndicate. Some time ago an attempt was made to purchase, but the deal fell through. A Philadelphia broker took the matter up and secured options on the Ohio Iron and Steel company, operators of the Warren rolling mill, Girard rolling mill, Youngstown rolling mill, Lowellville furnace, Youngstown Steel company, Andrews Iron company, and the Mahoning Valley Iron company. The amount involved is $4,000,000, and word was received from the East this afternoon that the English capitalists had accepted all propositions.

BROKE OPEN THE DOORS.

Cincinnati's New Board of City Affairs Takes Hold.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—The new board of city affairs went to the office a little earlier than the usual time for meeting this morning. They were accompanied by the mayor. The office was locked, and only clerks within. To the request of the mayor to open the door, a refusal was given. The mayor directed an officer to force an entrance. Three kicks from a policeman's brogan opened the door. An inner door, also locked, was opened by sending a man through the transom. The board then elected a new clerk and discharged an assistant who refused to give up the book of minutes. President Reemelin, of the old board, came in later and began to raise objections to the action of the board, but when Mayor Mosby told him he had no right to interfere with business, he left the room. The other members of the old board acquiesced.

SHE IS A GOVERNESS NOW.

Sister Rose Gertrude Leaves Lepers to Their Fate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The steamer brings the intelligence that Sister Rose Gertrude, the pretty young English woman who created a great sensation by attempting to spend her life among the lepers of Molokai, one of the Sandwich islands, is now a governess in the family of John Eng, superintendent of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation company at Honolulu. There is said to have been no truth in the statement that she was engaged to Dr. Lutz, about whom and Sister Rose there was so much talk.

Urged to Vote for O. M. Hall.

Special to the Globe.

PRAGUE, Minn., Nov. 1.—A rousing Democratic rally was held here this afternoon. Addresses were made by J. P. Matejka, of Chicago, in Bohemian, and Capt. C. A. Stevens, of Shakopee, in English. They both denounced the policy of the Republican party, and urged the Democrats to unite and stand by their guns. Capt. Stevens paid a high tribute to O. M. Hall, who is in sympathy with the people, and has the courage of his convictions.

Made Votes for Whiteman.

Special to the Globe.

WHEATON, Minn., Nov. 1.—Mr. Robertson, of Graceville, spoke here last night to a large audience of Democrats. He made a very good speech in the interest of A. J. Whiteman.

Original Package Joints Closing.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1.—The original package houses are closing here to-day. Only one remained open at noon. Judge Caldwell's decision is received with joy by the Prohibitionists.

Heir to a Million.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Nov. 1.—By the recent sudden death of L. A. Robinson, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Judge Strong, of Starucca, Wayne county, Pa., falls heir to property valued at $1,000,000.

Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

Special to the Globe.

WHEATON, Minn., Nov. 1.—Peter Harps, a farmer living seven miles from here, was kicked to death last night by his horse.

LIND IS A WEAK MAN.

For the Second Time He Refuses to Meet Gen. Baker.

South Dakota Stirred to Its Center Over the Coming Election.

Senator Pierce's Unpopularity Is Peculiarly Demonstrated at Bismarck.

Two Children Cremated and Two Others Burned in an Hotel Fire.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 1.—John Lind has again failed to come to time in a joint discussion with Gen. Baker. The latter had instructed his committee to inform Lind that he would meet the "tin plate" congressman in joint discussion on Friday or Monday night at Mankato, but the Republican managers and Lind have failed to accept the proposition. Gen. Baker canceled some appointments in an endeavor to meet Lind, but the latter has ignominiously retreated from such an engagement. Lind was informed at Mapleton Thursday, while passing through, that an appointment had been made for him to meet Baker there, but he refused to keep the appointment and meet him. Gen. Baker will be in Mankato Monday night, and if Lind has any confidence in himself or his principles he should be here.

SOUTH DAKOTA IN A FERMENT

The Result of Next Tuesday's Election Extremely Problematical.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 1.—On Tuesday next this state will witness one of the most exciting and hotly-contested elections ever held in the West. The campaign has been a long one, and from the first of July to the present time the strife has been continuous. Every district schoolhouse in the state has held at least one political gathering each week. Three state tickets are in the field, and the candidates on each seem confident of a complete or partial victory. In addition to voting for congressional, state, legislative and county officers the people will vote upon the location of the permanent seat of government. Pierre and Huron being the only candidates; amendments to the constitution prohibiting Indians who receive government support from voting; permitting a further increase of state indebtedness of $500,000, and woman's suffrage also be voted upon. No safe estimate can be made of the result of Tuesday's election. This is the first time there has been an independent ticket, and it is impossible to form any idea of their strength. A great deal depends upon the independent vote in certain localities.

PIERCE'S UNPOPULARITY.

It Is Demonstrated in a Peculiar Way at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 1.—This city is in an uproar to-night. Pierce is holding a mass meeting in the rink, and the opposition another meeting in the other end of town. Two opposing brass bands make deafening music. Denny Hannifan, down at the anti-Pierce demonstration, is firing sky rockets and shooting Roman candles by the dozen. He believes in fighting the devil with fire. At the Pierce meeting there are about 150 people, mostly women. At the opposition meeting there are at least 300 wildly enthusiastic men. At the anti-Pierce meeting Capt. Alex Hughes, Farmer Wallace, F. H. Register and Louis Hanich addressed the audience, and each was received with a great demonstration. Pierce spoke at the rink meeting and made pathetic appeals for votes. It begins to look as if Pierce will be snowed under right here in the city and county, where he claims his residence. During the early stage of the meetings, while the bands were playing and the crowds were gathering and just as the speaking commenced, an old empty dugout, standing within 100 feet of the of the hall where the anti-Pierce meeting was being held, was set on fire. It made a big blaze and brought out the fire department, and, according to programme, the hose cart, with clanging bells, was run down and stopped right in front of the door where the anti-Pierce meeting was going on. But the ruse was not successful in breaking up the anti-Pierce meeting, as was plainly intended it should do.

TWO CHILDREN CREMATED.

Awful Result of an Incipient Blaze.

Special to the Globe.

GLENWOOD, Minn., Nov. 1.—A serious fire occurred in the upper story of the Lake house at Starbuck, Minn., last night. Two children of E. P. Byhee, proprietor, were burned to death, and two others were badly burned and not expected to live. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage to the building is slight, and confined to a few rooms.

Whiteman Looming Up.

Special to the Globe.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 1.—Congressman Comstock and Attorney General Clapp spoke here Thursday evening to a well-filled house. Comstock left the impression that, if he was as slow with his work at Washington as he was in convincing his audience that the McKinley bill was wrong, then he deserves to be retired to private life. That such will be the case and that Hon. A. J. Whiteman will be our next representative in congress is the impression among Democrats and Republicans alike.

Kortsch May Win It.

Special to the Globe.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 1.—At the Democratic senatorial convention for the Forty-seventh district held here Tuesday G. A. Kortsch, of this place, was nominated for senator. The fight in this district is among Wilson, the Republican nominee; Grafe, the Alliance nominee, and Kortsch, the Democratic nominee, with the chances largely in favor of the election of the latter.

Firebugs in Nebraska.

Special to the Globe.

ARLINGTON, Neb., Nov. 1.—All the buildings on the west side of Second street, between Elkhorn and Centre, were burned last night. The fire was the work of incendiaries. Loss, 20,000; insured for $8,000.