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A TRIANGULAR TALK.

St. John, McKinley and Warner Address Multitudes at Monona Lake.

The Cold Water Orator Arraigns the Liquor and Tariff Systems.

Democracy's Champion Gets in Ringing Blows for the People's Rights,

And Gov. McKinley Labors in a Long Speech to Glorify His Bill.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, Gov. McKinley of Ohio, and W. C. Warner of the New York Tariff Reform club, delivered addresses at the Menona Lake assembly today. Henry Watterson, who was announced as one of the speakers, was taken ill at Chicago and could not be present. Mr. St. John addressed hundreds of Prohibitionists in the morning. He said:

In 1863, when under Democratic and Republican rule our government went into partnership with the liquor traffic, the amount of intoxicating liquors consumed equaled but 2 59-100 gallons per capita of the population. From that time until 1891, under the fostering care of these two old parties, the consumption continued to grow until it now equals 15 57-100 gallons for each man, woman and child in the United States. The question I propound to you Democrats and Republicans is this: How long will it take to get rid of this home and soul-destroying evil at this rate? At the close of 1889 we found in this nation 171,369 retail liquor houses. At the close of 1890 the number had grown to 196,710. At the close of 1891 it reached 240,797. In other words we find that the liquor traffic has grown more rapidly than during any other three years.

Over a Billion Blown In.

Over the counters of these 240,797 Democratic and Republican liquor houses was expended in 1891 the sum of $1,507,000,000. Did you ever think what that means? Let us put it in silver dollars; and by the way, in view of the fact that we have heard so much about silver lately, it may not be out of place to declare, now and here, that I am in favor of free coinage of silver. [Applause.] Let us put this enormous waste over the liquor counters into silver dollars.

Load 2,000 pounds into a wagon and start it westward, and when it has gone 100 feet load up another wagon with 2,000 pounds and keep the procession moving, each wagon occupying 100 feet, and when we have loaded the last 2,000 pounds of these silver dollars spent over the liquor counters of the nation in 1891, we will have a procession 860 miles long. This expenditure over the liquor counter would more than pay off the national debt in a single year.

For thirty years, whenever these two old parties said anything about the tariff, they have claimed to be for some kind of tariff. I take the position that the whole tariff system is wrong in principle, because it levies its burdens on what we consume instead of what we possess, thus making the day laborer contribute as much to support the government as we impose upon a millionaire.

A Robber System.

Any system that does that is robbery. Fifteen or twenty men control today all the means we have for reaching the markets of the world, and our merchant marine has been practically driven from the high seas, carrying in 1889 1,164,000 tons less than we carried in 1860, with less than half the population we have today. While the farmers compose over fifty per cent of the population, they owned of the wealth of the country in 1850 five-eighths; in 1860, less than one-half; in 1870, a little over one-third; in 1880, a little over one-fourth; in 1890, less than one-fifth, and still the farmer is consoled with the blessed assurance that he is "protected."

Under this system capital takes $16 net income from a ton of steel, while the gross receipts of labor are but $1.57, and in the face of these facts the laborer's wages are reduced 25 per cent, with a demand that his contract terminate in January, instead of July. And because he refuses to submit to this deduction and sign a contract that would enable capital to turn himself, wife and children into the mid-winter storm, capital confronts him with an army of hired Pinkertons; and when he defends his interests he is called a murderer. In this country, where we have a government to protect every interest, it should be made treason to organize a private army to intimidate even the humblest citizen in our land. [Loud applause.]

Warner's Plain Talk.

Mr. Warner, the defender of the Democratic faith, followed in a two hours' speech, listened to with the deepest interest by the crowd, which extended even beyond the range of his strong voice. In brief, he said that tariff reform is the greatest issue of the day. It means equal rights to all, special privileges to none. The question is asked, said he, what may be done to lift the burdens from the shoulders of toil? Whether we can tax a country into prosperity? When you lay down the money necessary to support the city, town or country institutions it is raised in proportion to the financial valuation of the property in the district, but when you raise the millions of money to support the government of the United States it is not raised, it cannot be raised, in proportion to the value of property.

The study of the age has been to raise the necessary money for carrying on the government without burdening the people. You can rob the people of millions, and they will never know that they have been robbed. But do not think that the farmers are so ignorant of these questions now as they were four years ago, and

A Stupendous Kick

is going to be made next November. Now let us see how the two parties are treating this topic. The Democrats proposed to put this tax on the things used by the wealthy and take it off those used by the poor, and approximate justice as nearly as possible. The speaker then drew a word picture of a store, supposing that the tariff tax for each article was placed above the articles on large placards. On one side were the luxuries of life, on the other the articles used by the poor. Now, what were the Democrats going to do? They proposed to take the signs bearing small figures above the luxuries and put them above the articles on the opposite side of the store.

All the wealth of the country comes from mother earth originally, and it is labor that brings it to the surface. Protection puts this wealth into the pockets of 10 per cent of the people of the land; protection means the taking of money from one class of people and placing it in the pockets of another class through the sanction of the law, by two methods, that of protective tariff and that of bounties.

Prosperity and Taxes.

Mr. Warner then treated of both of these questions at length and illustrated the injustices they fostered. He said the Chicago platform contained many planks of great importance, but in those days when agriculture was driven to the wall and the great sea of labor was tossing restlessly over the rights of the common people, the question was being asked where lies the road to reform? Could the nation be taxed into prosperity?

If tariffs are predicated upon a system of justice and equality, then anything which grew out of them, he said, must necessarily be right, and no man could tell that a 40 per cent rate was not better than a 20 per cent rate. If tariffs were founded on a wrong foundation, upon a system of injustice and inequality, one might bring the wisdom of ages to bear upon their schedules and rates and they would end with injustice.

McKinley Tackles Taxation.

When Gov. McKinley arose to speak he said he was not present to represent the Republican party or to discuss the tariff in a partisan way, but to present in plain language the great business questions of the day. He knew of no subject so dull, he said, as taxation. "If we had the power to do away with it altogether it would be the policy of the Republicans and Democrats alike, but so long as we have a government we must have revenue. We can secure that revenue in only one way, and that is by the government, involving the constitutional power of taxation upon its own people and the taxation of other people seeking a market in the United States.

It requires in this country nearly $400,000,000 every year to pay the expenses of the federal government, more than a million dollars every twenty-four hours. This is what makes the subject under discussion of importance, and that is what the citizens of this and other states are to determine, what system of taxation shall raise that $1,000,000 required every day to prevent the wheels of this government from being clogged.

The Two Ways.

You can do it in one of two way, by direct taxation, or by tariff taxation. You can do it by taxing yourself, your land, your land property, your goods your investments, your labor, your property, real or personal, and you can do it by taking the product of every people of the world seeking a market in the United States. How will you do it? The Democratic leaders today seem to look to diret taxation, he said, or the system of Henry George, to put the single tax on lands, to raise the nearly $400,000,000 required annually for public purposes.

The speaker then dwelt on the disadvantages of direct taxation, and quoted Madison as earnest opponent of it. In closing, he said that the tariff or free trade has nothing to do with strikes and lock-outs, and has nothing to do with differences with labor. He accused the Democratic congress of defeating the world's fair bill, and doing nothing for the benefit of the country. He said a protective tariff was a true ideal for a nation like us.

IRON HALL FUNDS.

Members of the Order Apply for a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—Shortly after noon today Albert R. Baker, Homer A. Samphill and Dan W. Kneffler, through their attorneys, Winter and Elam, filed a complaint against the supreme officers of the Order of Iron Hall, wherein they asked for the appointment of a receiver. The complainants say that there were 1,200 local branches throughout the Union, with a membership of 60,000. The plaintiffs state that they believe the order to be insolvent because it was indebted for maturing benefits for the remainder of the year of 1892 over $1,000,000, and for disability benefits $325,000; for 1893 for maturing benefits, $4,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits $650,000; for 1894 maturing benefits $6,000,000 and for sick and disability benefits $650,000 for 1895, maturing benefits $9,000,000 and for sick and disability benefits $650,000.

It is alleged that the reserve fund amounts to $1,200,000, only one-seventh of which was available each year for the payment of liabilities; that the property of the order amounted to about $1,000,000 and that the assets were largely composed of cash, more than half of which was on deposit in bank and situated outside of the state, of which F. D. Somerby, supreme justice, was president.

The plaintiffs allege that large sums of money have been expended for traveling expenses and payment of pretended claims, the sum of $50,000 having been wasted in that way in the last year. It was charged that large sums of money have been taken from the reserve fund, which amounts were lost to the beneficiaries and members; that Somerby, in an endeavor to keep the fact a secret, caused alterations to be made in the books and accounts of the order.

The further claim is made that he appropriated charter fees and money received from the officers of the local branches. It was also alleged that the constitution has been violated inasmuch as there has been no meeting of the executive committee since 1890, and that no report of the financial condition of the order has been made to the members since that year. It was further stated that a special meeting was had in 1891, at which Somerby's salary was increased from $6,000 to $10,000 per annum, and that this fact was kept from the members of the local branches.

In conclusion the complainants asked for the appointment of a receiver saying if the management of the affairs of the order were left in the hands of the present management, the members would derive no benefits.

A Slip in Slippery Company.

NEW YORK, July 29.—John E. Milholland, the well known Republican, was severely injured at the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning. About 11:30, while walking through the corridor in company with Whitelaw Reid, he slipped and fell, his head striking the marble flooring and cutting a big gash on his chin. A physician was sent for, who said Mr. Milholland would probably not be able to be out for a day or two.

Fatalities in Quakerville.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—Twenty-nine deaths were added to the results of the hot weather today, but relief in the shape of a thunder storm came tonight, and the temperature has fallen several degrees.

The Mississippi Rising.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., July 29. — The water in the river here has risen over two feet within the past twenty-four hours, the gauge at the drawbridge indicating six feet above low water mark.

HOMESTEAD AWAKING

Relaxation of Military Supervision Allows Free Breathing Again.

How to Rout the Non-Unionists Is Now the Absorbing Problem.

Hugh O'Donnell's Mission to New York May Result in a Surprise.

Berkman Given a Hearing and Held for Trial in a Very Large Sum.

HOMESTEAD, July 29.—Tonight the old scenes that were familiar prior to the advent of the soldiers are being enacted in Homestead. Knots of strikers are to be encountered every few yards on the principal streets, discussing the best and safest means of routing the non-union men now in the mill. While much interest is taken in the discussions, the leaders continue to caution the more radical men against the employment of force. Were it not for the troops, the fence around the mill would not long separate the union and non-union men.

It is said that all told ninety men who went out on the 28th of June have applied for and received their old positions. Early this afternoon word was received that thirty-five non-union men were on their way from Indianapolis to Homestead, and that they would reach Pittsburg this evening. A committee was sent out with instructions to intercept the men and use all honorable means to prevent their reaching Homestead. A telegram was received stating that the non-union men had all agreed to return home tonight.

O'Donnell's Secret Mission.

Speculation concerning Hugh O'Donnell's whereabouts is again on tapis, and all sorts of rumors agitate the locked-out men who are not in the confidence of the advisory committee. Master Workmen Dempsey, of District Assembly No. 3, K. of L., said tonight to the Associated Press representative that O'Donnell is not on a vacation as reported, but in New York, arranging a disagreeable surprise for the Carnegie Steel company.

The differences between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated association will now doubtless be settled by arbitratian. At the last conference D. B. Oliver, representing the masters, made an unanimous proposition to arbitrate the differences under the Wallace act of 1883. The proposition has been referred to all the local lodges with favorable recommendations by the committee, and it is confidently expected by both sides that this will put into effect at the next conference meeting, to be held a week from next Thursday.

A Pay-Day Fight.

The strikers at Duquesne were paid off this afternoon, and a fight between a man named Burke and a watchman named Foley almost precipitated a riot. At the hearing Foley's son struck Burke in the face. The crowd threatened to mob Foley, and the deputy sheriff's wired to Homestead for assistance. The prompt arrival of the sheriff and troops prevented serious trouble, and the Foleys were taken away under the protection of the cavalry. They were held for court.

Since the departure of the large body of troops the strikers are congregating on the streets and discussing the fight in louder tones, but it is not probable that they will again attempt to so thoroughly control municipal affairs as they did. It is safe to say, however, that non-union men will not find their way unobstructed.

At a meeting of the advisory committee today there was present a committee from the Frick Coke works in the Connellsville region. The visitors told the committee that if the Carnegie company is successful in starting up its Homestead plant with new men the Frick coal men would go out.

Berkman Held for Trial.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate H. C. Frick, was given a hearing in the private office of the jail this afternoon, and held for trial at the September sessions in $24,000 bail. The only witnesses were Vice Chairman Leishman, who was with Mr. Frick at the time, and David Forney, the elevator boy.

Berkman said it was not true that he tried to shoot Mr. Leishman. "I did not want to touch any one but Frick; I meant to kill him."

During the hearing Bergman was remarkably cool, and smoked constantly at a cigarette. It is stated that in New York "reds" are raising a fund to defend Berkman.

David Land, who claims to be an anarchist, was arrested on the street today while making a drunken harangue to a crowd and was sent to the workhouse.

Can Raise $10,000.

Paul Eckard, a leader among the total anarchists, in an interview this evening said: "We can get all the bail we want for the imprisoned anarchists. We can raise $10,000, and they should and will be admitted to bail. I know what I am talking about when I say that they cannot do anything with Bauer or Knold. They are anarchists, it is true, but that is not a crime. We will not see them suffer."

When asked what the Allegheny groups thought of Mr. Frick, he said: "Well, they think he is an oppressor of labor. He did more, however, to help our work along at Homestead than all the circulars and tracts we could have published."

"Was Herr Most at Homestead?"

"I guess he was."

Threatening letters continue to reach several of the leading officials of the Carnegie Steel company. The letters are said to be anonymous and mostly written in red ink, while a few are adorned with suggestive skulls and crossbones. No alarm is felt by the Carnegie officials, who consider the letters the work of cranks.

COST OF THE LOCK-OUT.

Over a Million Dollars Already Figured Up.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The great lock-out at Homestead is just one month old, and has already cost over $1,000,000, besides the sacrifice of half a score of human lives and serious injuries to many times that number. Of the loss in cash, the military has cost in round figures $330,000, the workmen have lost in wages $180,000 and Carnegies have lost and spent as much more in getting new workmen. The workmen at Beaver Falls, Duquesne and the Union mills in Pittsburg have lost about $100,000 in wages by their sympathy strike, and the firm is out $100,000 by the idleness of these plants. Added to this will be the county expenses for deputy sheriffs, and murder trials, the expense to the city for hunting anarchists and to the nation for the congressional investigation. Another item of no mean significance is the loss to the workmen and manufacturers in plants indirectly affected, which have been compelled to close down for want of material.

Frick Mending Rapidly.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—This evening's bulletin issued by the attending surgeon indicates but little change in H. C. Frick's condition, save in the direction of continued improvement. It is now thought that he will be on his feet and again personally assume the direction of the varied interests of the Carnegie Steel company in two or three weeks at the latest.

LAWLESS JUSTICE.

One Lynching Reported and Two More Possible.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Lee McDaniels, a negro, was lynched at Tilton, Ga., this morning for assaulting a white girl named Clemmie Woods.

KNOXVILLE, July 29.—In Campbell county yesterday Andy Beshears and John Willis entered William Dilks' home, knocked him down, bound and gagged him and assaulted his wife before his eyes. They then fled. A posse captured them today and Dilks at once attempted to shoot them, but the sheriff disarmed him. Dilks had been married but a few months. The men were his rivals and committed the outrage out of revenge. Lynching is probable.

A telegram received tonight at 12:30 states that the two men were lynched about midnight. The officers were overpowered and the men carried out to a tree. They were made to stand on a gate until the ropes were fixed. Then the gate was swung on its hinges, and both men were sent into eternity side by side.

RICHMOND, Ky., July 29.—Alonzo Brookshire, alias Charlie Hurley, the murderer of Jailer Tipton and Tom Howard, of Mt. Sterling, was captured at Valley View this morning. He was taken to the Richmond jail. Charlie Johnson was also arrested, suspected of helping Brookshire to make his escape. A mob is organizing to lynch Brookshire.

ONE KIND OF PLEASURE.

A Death-Dealing Bull Wins Mexican Admiration.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mex., July 29.—A sickening accident occurred here Wednesday night at a bull fight witnessed by electric light in the new ring near the limits of the city. There were fully 5,000 people present, among them being a number of American ladies and gentlemen tourists. The mattador, Albert O. Limeratura, was in the act of giving the third bull a fatal thrust with his short sword, when he slipped and fell. The frenzied bull had him on his horns in a moment and was goring him ferociously, when three of the banderilleros rushed to the rescue. Suddenly he charged upon one of the banderilleros, overtook him, and caught him up on the sharp points of his horns, which penetrated entirely through the man's body.

The crowd was wild with excitement, the Mexicans cheering the bull for his grand fighting qualities; and, when the bugle sounded the call for the lassados to come in and throw the mad animal to be killed, the spectators protested vehemently against such action. The dead body of the banderillero remained on the bull's horns until the animal was killed. Limertura, the mattador, died while being removed from the ring. The performance was then stopped by the peace authorities.

DEATH OF C. H. HARDIN.

An Ex-Governor of Missouri Passes Away.

MEXICO, Mo., July 29.—Ex-Gov. C. H. Hardin died at his home in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. Gov. Hardin had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected. Charles Henry Hardin was elected governor of Missouri in 1872, serving until 1874. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Trimble county July 15, 1820, but was brought to Missouri the same year by his parents, who settled at Columbia, Boone county. He graduated from the Miami, O., university in 1841, practicing law from that time, also serving as district attorney and in the state legislature, where he voted against the secession of Missouri, afterwards retiring to a farm, where he remained during the war, resuming the practice of law at its close. In 1873 Gov. Hardin established Hardin Female college, Mexico, and has since that time taken close interest in its progress.

DUEL OVER A FILE.

Two Hoosier Farmers Battle to the Death.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 29.—A probable double murder occurred on a farm near this city. Charles Wynn and William Atwell quarreled over the possession of a file, and in the fight that followed Atwell broke Wynn's ribbs by hitting him in the back. The wounded man tore the file away from his assailant and struck him over the head, breaking his skull in two places. Both men fell, exhausted from loss of blood, and were nearly dead when found. They were brought to the city hospital, where they still live, but will not live through the night.

Milwaukee Heat Victims.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—There was a change of 34 degrees in the temperature in less than twelve hours last night, and the prospect now is for a continued period of cool weather. Two deaths occurred today of persons who were struck by the heat. The dead are: Mrs. Agnes Hage, of 111 Fourth street; W. H. Williams, colored, of 280 Fourth street.

A Swift Ocean Liner.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The steamship LaTourraine arrived tonight. She has beaten the record from Havre in 6 days 17 hours and 35 minutes, and also has eclipsed all previous daily runs of any steamship, having made 528 miles in one day. She had but two days' dense fog, and was obliged to slow down. Her daily runs are 528, 490, 475, 491, 501, 408, 501.

A Madman's Deed.

CAMERON, Mo., July 29.—A young man named Parrot saw a particular friend of his and Miss Annie Coder walking in the park this evening. Driven to desperation by jealousy, he shot and killed Miss Coder and then ended his own life with the same weapon.

CARLISLE IS AROUSED

Preposterous Statements of Republican Orators Get an Airing.

The Brilliant Kentuckian Dissects the Body and Limbs of Protection.

Protected Industrialists of the Land Suffer Losses in Wages,

While Unprotected Workers Are Realizing a Steady Increase.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The anti-option bill did not figure in the senate proceedings today: but in its place the Hale resolution as to the relative merits of the Republican policy of "protection" and the Democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only" was taken up and debated the whole day. The first senator to enter the lists and to take up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Aldrich some days ago was his colleague in the sub-committee on finance, Mr. Carlisle.

After some difficulty in obtaining a quorum and a brief silver speech by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Carlisle addressed the senate on Mr. Hale's resolution as to the relative merits of "protection" and a "tariff for revenue only," and in response to the speeches of Messrs. Hale and Aldrich.

If, said Mr. Carlisle, higher price were injurious to the community at large, and if low prices were beneficial, then everything which interfered with and arrested the natural tendency toward a decline in the price of commodities and a rise in the wages of labor, anything that tended to make it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people to live (whether it were war, pestilence, famine or a McKinley act) was

A Public Calamity

to be deplored by every man who loved his country. His purpose was (he said) to show that the tariff act of 1890 had interfered with the natural tendency to a decline in the prices of commodities and to a rise in the rates of wages, and that it had made it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people of the United States to live.

He said that the fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries were: Bakers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, common laborers, farm laborers, machinists, masons, iron moulders, painters, plumbers, stonecutters, tailors and tinsmiths. The average increase of wages in these occupations during the period covered by the investigation of the finance committee had been 75-100 of 1 per cent. The fifteen highly protected occupations were: Bar iron, boots and shoes, cotton goods, cotton and woolen goods, crucible steel, flint glass, green glass, lumber, machinery, pig iron, steel ingots, steel blooms, steel rails, window glass and woolen goods.

The Wages Lowered.

In these occupations the rates of wages had fallen (since the McKinley act) an average of 89-100 of 1 per cent, as against a rise of 75-100 per cent in the fifteen unprotected industries.

Mr. Carlisle then went into a detailed statement as to the cost of imported goods and as to tin plate. On the latter point he said that the McKinley act had paid, not to the importer, not to the government, not to the dealers, but directly to the Welsh tin plate manufacturers, $4,629,750, or more than half the value of the plant of the 508 tin plate works of Wales. The McKinley act, as to tin plate, had proved to be not for the benefit of the American consumers, but of the Welsh manufacturers.

Every shackle placed upon commerce and every interference with the commerce of the world increased prices and deprived the people of advantages they would otherwise enjoy. But it was not necessary, he said, to pursue this line of argument any farther, because it now seemed to be admitted by the friends of protection that

Cheap Commodities

were beneficial, and the senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich), speaking as the champion of that policy, based his argument almost exclusively on the ground that protection reduced prices and increased the commerce of the country. This was not the purpose for which the original McKinley bill was introduced into the house of representatives, and he read an extract from the report accompanying the bill to establish this statement. The people by a popular majority (1,060,000) had swept the authors of this bill out of congress. As a result of that verdict we had now the senator from Rhode Island contending that high prices were not beneficial to the people—in other words, that the McKinley bill had been a success because it had failed to bring about the object it had been designed to accomplish.

I desire to say further, said Mr. Carlisle, that notwithstanding the statement of the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) that the cost of living in England had increased during that period, the committee made no investigation on that subject. It caused the prices of a number of articles to be taken, but made no inquiry as to the proportion in which they had entered into consumption.

Cost of Living.

Mr. Carlisle further said that he had learned for the first time from the presentation of the report that an investigation had been made into the cost of living so as to show a decline of prices in the three cities of Fall River, Chicago and Dubuque (the home of Senator Allison). No knowledge of such investigation had come to him as a member of the committee. He proposed to show that the prices, both retail and wholesale, had been greatly increased by the McKinley bill, and that the cost of living in the United States, giving to each one of these articles its proper importance, had been increased during the period covered by the investigation and during the period of agitation which had preceded the adoption of the McKinley bill more than $285,000,000. This money was gone out of their pockets forever.

In his closing remarks Mr. Carlisle exhibited two samples of woolen goods exactly alike except as to color, manufactured in Canada. Canada, he said, was a protected country but admitted wool free of duty. These specimens sold in Canada for 22½ cents a pound, but could not be made in the United States for less than 40 cents. This showed what our manufacturers could do if they were given free wool to work with.

Sherman's Hopes.

Mr. Carlisle was followed by Mr. Proctor, and he by Mr. Sherman in a brief speech. The latter commended the results obtained through the action of the McKinley act in relation to sugar, tin-plate and other industries, and spoke of the benefits which the farmers of the country had derived from it. He believed that when the question of protection was discussed before the people, and when the Democratic party had taken its bold position in favor of free trade the judgment of the people would be in favor of the policy of protection as approved by Washington and Adams and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe, as favored by Jackson, and only lost sight of in the lights of modern Democracy.

After a short speech by Mr. Allison in defense of the McKinley bill, Mr. Hawley obtained the floor. The Hale resolution went over till tomorrow, and the anti-option bill was laid before the senate as the unfinished business. It was laid aside informally and the president's message vetoing the McGarrahan claim bill was read and postponed until the second Tuesday in December next, and the senate adjourned.

FARMERS AND PROTECTION.

Agriculture Injured by McKinleyism—Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Representative Hatch, from the committee on agriculture, today submitted to the house a report prepared by the committee on the effect of the present tariff law upon agriculture. The report insists that under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity and holds that the more restrictive and prohibitive the trade with other countries the worse agriculture has fared. The result of the prohibitive tariff has been to prejudice European nations (our best buyers) against the United States and in the retaliation which followed agriculture was dealt an irreparable injury. The American farmer is now compelled to sell his products in direct competition with the pauper and slave labor of Asia and Africa, labor which manages to subsist on wages averaging less than $3 per month. The scheme of reciprocity is denounced as a flimsy and bold attempt to deceive the farmers.

Representative White, of Iowa, a member of the committee, prepared a paper to accompany the views of the majority. In this report Mr. White says there is probably no class of our citizens who are so thoroughly handicapped by the protective system in the prosecution of their business as the farmers of the Mississippi valley, who are engaged in the raising of hogs and cattle.

Representative Funston, of Kansas, presented a report containing the views of the minority of the committee. This report says the fact that Democrats in the house having a majority over the Republicans of 153 are about to adjourn without having made any effort to repeal the McKinley tariff law, should settle the question as to whether or not in the opinion of the majority of the house the law is wrong or oppressive.

The minority report recites the benefits of reciprocity, and asserts that the statement that farms have shrunk in volue is a matter of mere assertion for which there is no data. The minority says it has carefully considered the condition of the farmer under the tariff laws of 1883 and 1890 and finds that in no other age, in no other country and in no other time in this country has there been a law passed of an economic character in which the interests of any class of persons were more carefully guarded than those of the farmer was in the tariff law of 1890.

Trespassers Warned.

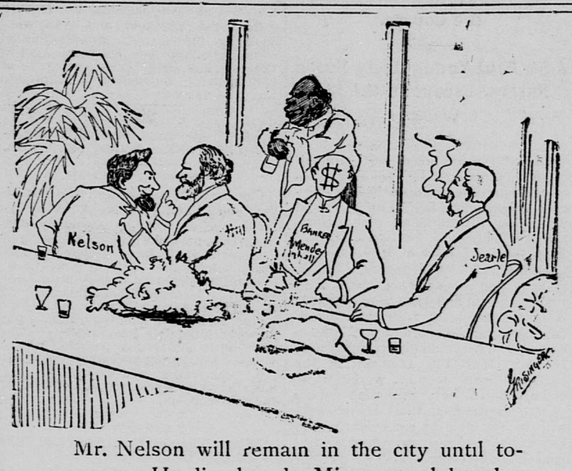
WASHINGTON, July 29. — Secretary Noble today issued a public notice warning all persons now on the Colville Indian reservation, in the state of Washington, without express authority, to leave the same without delay. It is said that, anticipating an early opening of the surplus lands of the Colville reservation, large numbers of trespassers have already entered the reservation and others are preparing to do so, and hence this notice.

CATHOLIC WOMEN

To Be Appealed to in Behalf of the Fair.

CHICAGO, July 29—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, and Mrs. Potter Palmer after a long conference at headquarters today agreed upon a plan for securing an exhibit of the work Catholic women are doing all over the world. Yesterday the archbishop came from St. Paul to discuss with Mrs. Palmer the display to be made of Catholic women's work. Both Mrs. Palmer and the archbishop advocated a number of ideas regarding the best method of collecting the exhibit, and on all important points they are thoroughly in accord.

It was agreed that Bishop Ireland should prepare an address, to be supplemented by a letter from Mrs. Palmer, and to this would be attached the message of the pope. The three documents will be sent to sisters in charge of all the convents in America, England, France, Germany and Mexico. In his address the archbishop will urge the sisters to avail themselves of the opportunity to show to the world the results of their noble efforts, and Mrs. Palmer will indicate the character of the exhibits desired. There will probably be paintings, fine statuary and other works of art known to exist in the convents. At the world's fair offices today the women were radiant in the prospect of prospect of securing a comprehensive and valuable collection from the convents.



Mr. Nelson will remain in the city until tomorrow. He dined at the Minnesota club today with J. J. Hill, Judge Searle and Banker Mendenhall, of Duluth.—*St. Paul Evening Dispatch.*

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather--Fair; variable winds.
Joint tariff debate at Monona.
Harrity names his committees.
Proceedings to disbar Attorney Crum.
Nelson dines with rich men.
Fourth day of Hamline meeting.
Stories of cruelty from Homestead.
Congressmen charged with drunkenness.
Wisconsin apportionment attacked.
Testimony by Mr. Powderly.
Carlisle talks on the tariff.
Court house officials ousted.
Lowry talks politics in Gotham.
Tariff retaliation strikes 'Frisco.

Movements of Steamships.

LONDON — Sighted: Bostonian, Boston; Menimore, Baltimore; Nessmore, Boston.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Columbia, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Indiana, Philadelphia; Adriatic, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Wieland and Polynesia, Hamburg.

CAPPING FOR BURKE.

The Associated Press Gives Him Four Majority.

FARGO, N. D., July 29.—The number of delegates in the North Dakota Republican convention will be 325, requiring 163 to nominate. A careful compilation by counties was made here today, including those that have instructed for Burke and those whose delegations are quite certain to vote for him, which give him 190. This includes Walsh county's twenty-three votes. Regular Walsh county delegation is instructed for Burke, but, as there is a contest there, this cannot be included, leaving 167 for Burke, or four more than enough to nominate. The contest in the convention will be very close. Allin having gained some ground in the last few days. Grand Forks county has been added to his forces, and Burleigh and Stutsman, which elect delegates tomorrow, may instruct for Burke.

TAYLOR CRUM'S SCALP.

The Attorneys of Fargo Seem to Want it.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., July 29.—For a long time trouble has been brewing between Taylor Crum, the most noted criminal lawyer in North Dakota, and the Fargo Bar association. It culminated today, when the association met and preferred formal charges of the most serious nature against Crum. These will be presented to court with a view of debarring Crum from practice in the state. The charges against the attorney are perjury, blackmail, altering orders of the court, falsifying, using indecent language in court, abusing jurors and several others, ten in all. A large number of cases are cited. Twenty-eight members of the bar association sign the charges. Crum has the largest practice of any criminal lawyer in the state and is prominent politically.

Gets a New York Girl.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., July 29.—Julius S. Pomeroy, cashier of the Second National Bank of Winona, was yesterday united in marriage, at the home of the bride, to Miss Bessie Phillips, of Hornellsville, New York.

Bold Fargo Burglars.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., July 29. — Thieves entered Gen. H. Capehart's residence this evening and stole a lot of valuable jewelry, including two gold watches and some diamonds and a sum of money.

Takes a Chicago Girl.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, July 29.—Hon. H. B. Wilson, of this city, ex-state superintendent of public instruction, was married at St. Paul on Wednesday to Miss Flora J. Sargent, of Chicago.

MAN AND BEAST DYING.

Furnace-Like Flagstones Annihilating New Yorkers.

NEW YORK, July 29.—People on the streets of this town at noon today believed it to be the center of Gehanna—so sickening was the heat. The effect of the raging, furnace-like glare and heat upon the horses is pitiable. Riding five blocks, between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon, a reporter saw three horses drop in their harness and dragged to the curb. Street car teams were changed every six to fifteen blocks, relays being kept standing under awnings beside the tracks.

The clang of the ambulance gong was frequent in the streets, for up to 11:30 a. m., forty-two deaths from heat had been reported for the twenty-four hours expiring then, while prostrations were frequent. During the night one coroner was called from his home eleven times to give death permits. Last night was a sleepless one for the unfortunates who had to remain in the city, as the mercury recorded the hottest night of the year. At high noon today the record in shady, lofty offices was 90, and the streets, which were like stone ovens, stifled the people with visible heat, while in the sunlight the mercury was over 100. Two hundred horses have died since Monday.

LAYING THEIR PLANS.

Candidates Nelson and Searle Believe in Commencing the Campaign Early.

And Commence With a Dinner With President Hill, of the Great Northern.

Banker Mendenhall, of Duluth, One of the Members of the Conference.

Why Capt. Reed, of Glencoe, Came to the City on Wednesday.

The Republican campaign will be commenced at once, although the state central committee may not be announced for a few days. Yesterday, the head of the state ticket, Knute Nelson, the "Little Norwegian," who left his farm to come to St. Paul to accept the gubernatorial nomination of his party, dined at the Minnesota club with President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern; Banker Mendenhall, of Duluth, and Judge D. B. Searle, of St. Cloud. Whether plans were laid for the success of Mr. Nelson in the state and Judge Searle in the Sixth district, where he is running for congress on the Republican ticket or not, a great deal of time was spent over the dinner, and when it came to an end candidates Nelson and Searle rejoined their lieutenants in the Merchants' lobby looking as cheery and hopeful as though they had their certificates of election in their pockets.

No, the Minnesota club is not a farmers' society, although Farmer Nelson and Farmer Hill and Farmers Searle and Mendenhall hold their conferences within its walls.

This purely social meeting of these four gentlemen furnishes the friends and supporters of Hon. H. C. Kendall, of Duluth, with food for reflection. At the time of the Sixth district convention it was common talk among the Searle delegates that there were a great many prominent Duluth Republicans opposed to Mr. Kendall's nomination. In fact in speaking of this one of them said publicly:

"At our meeting last evening we had assurances from a great many of Duluth's best Republicans that they were opposed to Kendall and favorable to Searle. One of these men came into our headquarters and told us that Kendall was not the choice of the Republicans of Duluth, and that Judge Searle would be given the usual party vote in St. Louis county."

Was Banker Mendenhall one of the anti-Kendall men who called at the Searle headquarters during the Duluth convention?

During the Sixth district fight the Kendall men charged openly that the Great Northern was behind Judge Searle in his canvass. This was not denied, and at the Duluth convention there were no Kendall delegates present from any of the counties tapped by this line of railroad. Under these circumstances a conference between Judge Searle and the Great Northern magnate causes no particular surprise, but the addition of Knute Nelson to the party does, for the reason that Mr. Nelson's friends have been claiming that he resigned his position as attorney for the Great Northern some time ago and has since devoted himself to farming, they say.

President Hill is one of the shrewest and brightest men in the country, and his ability is recognized by all in those branches of business in which he has taken a hand. Those who know him best say that he is as clever at the game of politics as at railroad building and managing. If this is correct it may be that Farmer Nelson and his friends were conferring with Mr. Hill yesterday with the idea, or, rather, the intention of inducing him to accept a place on the Republican state central committee.

That the party had a good time was demonstrated by the high spirits in which Mr. Nelson returned to his handshaking engagement at the Merchants.

WIRED THE CAPTAIN.

Reed, of Glencoe, Promised a Place on the Ticket.

Capt. A. Reed, was not a delegate to the Republican state convention, and, having business to attend at home, did not come down with the McLeod county delegation last Wednesday morning. Judge of the gallant captain's surprise late Wednesday afternoon when he was handed the following telegram:

Come to St. Paul at once. You can have the nomination for secretary of state.

This was signed by one of the Third district leaders, a member of the old state central committee and considered a man of influence. Presuming that the sender of the telegram spoke by the card, Capt. Reed at once boarded a train and came to the city just in time to find that the name of Warren J. Ives of his county had been placed on the slate where his was to have been.

TWO GOOD DEMOCRATS.

The Names of Anderson and Nelson Mentioned for Secretary of State.

The friends of August Anderson, chief land clerk in the state auditor's office, started a lively and healthy movement yesterday to secure Mr. Anderson's nomination for secretary of state by the Democratic convention next week. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the position, as he has demonstrated by the rapidity with which he mastered the details of his present position, which is, by the way, one of the most important in the state capitol. Mr. Anderson was for three years editor of the Minnesota Posten, one of the leading Swedish papers in the state. Previous to this time he was connected for many years with the editorial management of Svenska Folkets Tidning. He is an accomplished and popular man, a thorough American, and, if nominated, would make a splendid canvass.

Hon. Peter Nelson, who for four years represented Goodhue county in the state senate, is another gentleman whose name is being urged for this position. Mr. Nelson is one of the most popular men in Goodhue county, as was shown by his election to the state senate in that stronghold of Republicanism. He has hosts of friends in all parts of the state who would rally to his support in case of his nomination. Segator Nelson is not and never has been an officeseeker, but he is too good a Democrat a decline to accept a call like this from his party.