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Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN!
COLUMBUS DAY BADGE.
Cut this out and present at the Globe counting room Thursday, Oct. 20, and receive a Badge.

VOL. XIV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1892. NO. 293.

FORCE AND FRAUD

How the Minnesota Iron Company Bulldozes Its Poor Employes.

Methods That Are a Disgrace to the People of the State.

Clerks and Bosses Act as Judges of Election and Whippers-In.

The Land Office and United States Senate Contain Its Tools.

Little "Johnnie" Spooner and C. K. Davis Among Its Attorneys.

The Arrogant Sellwood Master of the Republicans of St. Louis.

Special to the Globe.

TOWER, Minn., Oct. 18.—The people of Minnesota have been hearing a great deal about intimidation, vote suppression and bull-dozing in the South during the present campaign, but if they desire to find a community near at hand where all these crimes against a free ballot which they have mentioned have been committed with impunity ever since the settlement of the country, they should visit the two mining towns of Tower and Ely and the "mining location" of Soudan, two and a half miles from Tower. Those who have never visited this portion of Minnesota and learned of the condition of affairs from people in all walks and conditions of life can form no idea of the manner in which that great corporation, the Minnesota Iron company, handles its employes and thereby controls the politics of the largest county in the state. This little city is the center of the mining industry of the great Vermillion iron range. It is a lively and prosperous town, and has grown and thrived in spite of influences that were calculated to keep it a pocket borough of this powerful corporation. The people of the state at large have heard very little of either Tower or Ely, and for a very good reason.

The Minnesota Iron company and its kindred corporation, the Duluth & Iron range railroad, were given a large part of this most valuable section of the state for building a railroad from Duluth to Tower. Having so much to start with, a desire to possess the entire country seized the officers of these corporations, and they have ever since been binding their claims upon the country. Although the Iron Range railroad has been in operation for nearly ten years, it is a fact no less startling than true that to this day it has never carried a carload of iron ore for any individual or corporation save the Minnesota Iron company. This road is, like all other railroads, a common carrier, but the men who found the great mines on the Mesaba range knew that they

Would Be Worthless

until a new railroad was built, although the Duluth & Iron Range passes through the new range. As an old settler and a leading business man of Tower remarked today:

"The Minnesota Iron company has spent thousands of dollars to libel this iron country and convince outsiders that there is nothing here. The plans have been to secure control of the entire range, and to this end prospectors and settlers have been harrassed and driven out, and the man who dared to stand up against them has been made to feel their power. Business men who incurred the enmity of this corporation have been ruined and driven out of the country. In former years they controlled the vote of Tower absolutely, and the bosses voted the men as they pleased. Now the city is divided into wards and Democrats are on the election board. In Soudan they do as they please. In Soudan and Eley there are not less than 2,500 votes, and these votes control the politics of St. Louis county."

Few miners at present reside in Tower, as the mines are located at Soudan, two and a half miles away, and the miners are compelled to live in the mining location. They are given land at nominal ground rent upon which to build houses, by signing a contract to sell upon leaving to the men who take their places in the mines. At Soudan there are at present about 1,500 men employed in the mines. In the past these men have been voted by their bosses almost solidly as desired by the corporation. In national and state politics they have cast all these votes for the Republican ticket, but in St. Louis county's local fights they have frequently shown the cloven hoof, and by so doing furnished convincing proof that the company manipulates and casts the votes of its miners as it desires.

Were it not for these capers in the past the Republicans might claim that the miners are all Republicans, which is, of course, exactly the reverse of the true facts. The officers of the mining company say that the elections at Soudan and Ely are as fair as they are in any other part of the state. That this is not true is shown by the case with which this vote has been

Thrown Against Republicans

disliked by the iron company. A few of the many instances of this kind follow:

In 1884 the votes of the miners elected Hon. Charles d'Autremont county attorney over S. D. Allen, the regular Republican nominee, and one of the ablest and cleanest Republicans in St. Louis county. Mr. Allen in his profession as an attorney had brought suit against the iron company for several poor clients. The heavy vote of Soudan, cast under the direction of the mining bosses, was almost solid for d'Autremont. To show the power of the corporation, and how thoroughly it was used, it is only necessary to state that out of 440 votes cast Mr. Cleveland received but 32, while Allen, the Republican candidate for attorney, had hardly that many.

Again in 1886 Charlegmagne Tower Jr., of the Minnesota Iron company, was a candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator in the Duluth district. He was defeated in convention by R. S. Munger, an old and respected citizen of the Zenith City. The Democrats nominated A. J. Whiteman, and the vote of the iron company was cast almost solidly for Munger.

At the same time the vote of the Soudan miners elected A. R. McGill governor of the state.

In that same campaign Alex Fraser, of Duluth, was the Republican nominee for sheriff of St. Louis county. Mr. Fraser was a capable man, highly popular, but he was a delegate in the convention in which Tower was defeated for the senatorial nomination, and when the votes were counted in Soudan and Tower he found that the iron company had taken revenge, and S. Truelson, a Democrat, was elected.

Truly the ease with which this great vote is cast for the friends and against the enemies of the iron company is remarkable.

In Tower it is now impossible for such intimidation to be carried on, as the city is divided into wards, and there are plenty of Democrats and fair men to insist upon things being done right. In Soudan, however, there are three precincts, and the election judges and officers are in every case either the mining bosses, the clerks or some other employes of the iron company. Nearly all of these miners are naturally Democrats, but they realize that they are in the power of their employers and cannot afford to fight against such odds. Of course, these men in the past could refuse to vote as directed, but if they did it was likely to go hard with them later.

"Suppose you had refused to vote the ticket handed you by the bosses," said the GLOBE man, "what would have happened?"

"Things would be made mighty uncomfortable for me," was the reply.

Several years ago the Democrats fixed up a scheme to get around the inner bosses and provided the men with

Tickets in Advance.

Some of these got into the box, but many of them did not. The experience of one of the men who went up to the polls with the intention of voting the Democratic ticket follows in his own words:

"I had the ticket rolled up in my pocket and walked up with the intention of voting it. When I approached the election officers my boss saw me and asked me if I had a ticket. I said I had and he demanded that I show it to him. I finally handed it over. He looked at it and tearing it up said that it was not the right ticket. He then handed me a Republican ticket with the exception of the nominees for sheriff and senator and hustled me up to the polls, where I voted it."

"But this will all be changed under the new election law," said the GLOBE man. "Under it the men can mark their ballots as they please."

"I don't know about that," was the reply. "That will be all right in Tower, where there are men who watch the elections, but in Soudan the bosses can do as they please."

And this is exactly the situation at Soudan. The bosses can do as they please. They can send a man into the booths with each voter to mark the tickets, as they have the election officers. One of the clerks, or bosses of the iron company, is a deputy clerk of court, and always takes care that the newly imported Austrians are naturalized. And this deputy clerk is more anxious to manufacture votes very often than he is to carry out the law, and two years ago paid no attention to the question of whether or not the men had been in this country long enough to be entitled to take out their first papers.

Two years ago the contest for the office of clerk of court was very close, the majority for the Republican candidate on the face of the returns being only one. The Democratic and Alliance candidate thought of contesting, and looked up the returns. At Soudan the vote was practically solid for his opponent, and in looking up the evidence it was found that nearly 300 men had taken out their papers and voted who had not been in the United States a year, as required by law.

At Ely the miners are not so completely under the thumb of the mining company, for the reason that the miners are not outside the town, as at Soudan. The superintendent of the Chandler mine at Ely is Joseph Sellwood, who is also a member of the Republican state central committee. He is big and burly, and bears convincing evidence of his bulldozing inclinations stamped all over him. Were he a common miner he would be called—well, it is not necessary to state what, but the men all know him, and decent Republicans at Duluth and throughout St. Louis county are disgusted over being represented by such a bully.

Sellwood Is Boss.

But Joe Sellwood is the absolute ruler of the Republicans of St. Louis county. He has things in his hands, and proposes keeping them there.

Two years ago Duluth gave Judge Wilson a plurality over Gov. Merriam, and Tower did the same thing. The miners at Ely and Soudan were voted almost solidly as usual for Gov. Merriam through the efforts of "Capt." Joe Sellwood. This vote for Merriam in the range was the making of Sellwood, for this year when the county conventions were called, the county committee made the apportionment on the basis of the vote for Gov. Merriam in 1890, which gave the Soudan and Ely voters control of the conventions.

And on one occasion Capt. Sellwood came to Duluth with fifteen

Proxies in His Pocket,

and ran the convention. The Duluth Tribune, strongly Republican, was disgusted when the same scheme was sprung again, and in its issue of Sept. 26 last said, under the heading "Unfair Convention Calls":

The call for the coming county convention, made by the county committee, gives the Republicans another dose of "snap" medicine, savoring of the pothouse flavor. The call is based on the vote of 1890 cast for Gov. Merriam. The call should not have been based on that vote. In 1890 the Australian system applied to the city of Duluth, but did not apply to Tower and Ely, and as a consequence Gov. Merriam, who has during his term of office at all times been unfriendly to Duluth, polled a full vote on the iron range and ran behind in this city, where he is unpopular. The little ring of politicians now in control of affairs within the party, instead of issuing a call based upon a fair and equitable showing, have arrogantly and dictatorialy assumed the privilege of foreshadowing and controling the action of the coming county convention by giving the range the practical control of the convention. The snap convention of last July was contrary to the spirit of fairness heretofore exhibited by Republican managers, and will be the cause of

Losing Hundreds of Votes

for the party. The second dose of "snap" medicine, just administered, will be the means of losing several hundred more votes. Every Republican should "have a show for his white alley." The theory of having one man come down from Soudan with fifteen proxies in his pocket, thus practically controlling the action of every convention, is pre-eminently unfair. Being entitled to fifteen votes in the convention, fifteen of the most prominent Republicans of Soudan should personally attend the convention. Tastes and opinions differ. If the fifteen delegates should prove to be of one mind and stand together, well and good. The idea of having one man control fifteen, or eighteen, or twenty votes out of the sixty in a convention has a baneful effect on the party. This "snap" business must cease or the Democrats will soon be in complete control of the county as well as the city. Go slow, gentlemen. You may lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink. Machine politics of the small-bore variety just crammed down the throats of the Republicans of St. Louis county by the county committee in their two last calls has nearly wiped the Republicans off the face of the earth in Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. The coterie of self-constituted leaders of St. Louis county who are now blindly attempting to lead the party in machine politics in this county are riding it down to defeat and destruction. "Honesty is the best policy" in politics as well as in business.

Fraud Easily Detected.

At Ely the Democrats two years ago challenged voters whom they suspected had not been in the county long enough to be entitled to naturalization and sixty-seven men turned away, admitting that they had not been in the United States a year. This year there will be over 1,200 votes cast in Ely, and an attempt will be made to have the bosses and clerks of the mining company accompany the voters into the booths to assist them in marking their ballots. Two years ago not a vote was challenged at Soudan, and everybody voted and voted the same ticket.

When the Minnesota Iron company gets after a man he had better move out. This is entirely true at Ely, and at Soudan if he does not get out he will be fired bodily. It is now possible for a man to live in Tower in spite of the corporation, but he cannot do business with the 3,000 or 4,000 people at Soudan. This is illustrated by the case of Charles McNamara, a business man of good character. He is in the coal business. A few years ago he had a law suit with the iron company, and defeated it. Since then he has not been allowed to set foot on the "mining location" at Soudan. This has, of course, cost Mr. McNamara some business, but he is not saying a word. Having

Felt the Iron Hand

of the iron company, he is satisfied to let them alone and would not talk on the subject to a GLOBE man.

The Minnesota Iron company controls the politics of St. Louis county absolutely, it exercises a powerful influence on the state government, and is able to get exactly what it wants in St. Paul. In the Duluth land office its tools are in power, and in Washington the secretary of the interior bends a pliant knee when Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, and ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, tell him of the favors they demand for this great and arrogant corporation. "Little Johnnie" Spooner owns stock in the company, while Senator Davis and his partners are its regularly retained attorneys. One of them spends his entire time lobbying around the legislature each session in its interest, and, of course, at Washington Senator Davis takes care that no adverse decisions are rendered.

The Minnesota Iron company wanted a certain man appointed to the Duluth land office, and Senator Davis brought it about at once. Perhaps this was not in the interests of the iron company in the famous "Section 30" case, but the fact that the secretary of the interior sent the case back for a rehearing at once looks suspicious. The lands in dispute in this case are worth several millions, and the Minnesota Iron company proposes to tire out the opposition, it is said. The other claimants are not so wealthy and can ill afford a lengthy a contest. Capt. Joe Sellwood ran the convention that nominated a legislative ticket, and, of course, he looked out for the interests of his company, but in this end of the county Jim Boggs is so well known that all the power of Sellwood and his whippers-in can not get him a majority. Boggs has been in a manner in the employ of the Minnesota Iron company for years.

Thus it will be seen that by bulldozing and intimidation this octopus controls enough votes to make it a power in county, state and nation. It fills every office with its creatures, from justice of the peace to district judge; it elects its hired men to the legislature and has United States senators as attorneys and lobbyists. It controls government land offices, and robs and runs all who dare to venture on what it deems its preserves.

And yet Senator C. K. Davis will talk of a free ballot and a fair count.

CYRUS AND IGNATIUS.

They Hold Rival Meetings at Fergus Falls.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Cy Wellington and Ignatius Donnelly addressed separate meetings here tonight. In spite of Donnelly's fame Wellington's audience was much the larger. Two rival bands paraded the streets for an hour before the meetings, and both the Democrats and People's party used all possible means to attract a crowd. Many of Donnelly's auditors were farmers, while the city people listened to Wellington. Donnelly talked most of the time on the wheat question, and made strong points against the abominable conspiracy which now bears down prices. Wellington's speech was eloquent and forcible. He spoke of the tariff, of Lawler's fitness for governor and of Republican abuse. He made many converts.

SHAKOPEE SMOKED.

The Town Has a Narrow Escape From a Conflagration.

Special to the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, Minn., Oct. 18.—Fire broke out in the west end of the business portion of this city this afternoon with a strong west wind threatening to destroy the business portion. When the fire was at its height another one broke out in the east end. St. Paul and Chaska were telephoned to for aid, but our firemen controlled it and kept the fire from business houses and confined it to five frame buildings, not of great value.

Black Hills Democrats.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 18.—A rousing Democratic rally was held tonight at Lead, three miles from here. All the prominent Democrats of the Hills participated. The attendance was fully 500. Four bands were in attendance. The Democrats are confident of carrying half the county ticket.

Democratic Torches.

Special to the Globe.

MILLER, S. D., Oct. 18.—Dr. Stiles, candidate for state superintendent of schools, opened the Democratic campaign here last night, speaking to a good-sized audience. There was also a torchlight street parade.

Child Killed.

Special to the Globe.

DUNDAS, Oct. 18.—Engine No. 67, with caboose only, Elmer Brooks conductor, ran over and killed the eight-year-old son of A. D. Weston at 5 o'clock this evening while the lad was driving a cow across the track. The cow was also killed.

AN OVATION TO MILLS

The Greatest Crowd of the Year Greets the Texan at Austin.

Farmers for Twenty Miles Around Gather to Hear Him Speak.

A Splendid Address on the Great Issue of the Day, the Tariff.

At Least One Thousand Men With Torches in the Great Procession.

Special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., Oct. 18.—The largest political meeting ever gathered in Southern Minnesota greeted Senator Mills here tonight. Clubs from Lyle, Adams, Leroy, Owatonna, Spring Valley, and other towns came in on the eary trains. Large delegations came from Northern Iowa, and at 8 o'clock it was estimated that there were 8,000 people in the city. Farmers drove for twenty miles, bringing their entire families with them. There were about 1,000 men in line bearing torches. The armory could not hold all the people who came, and an overflow meeting was held in the court house and was addressed by Judge Wilson and Capt. Harries. Senator Mills' speech was superb. After the speech the crowd gathered around him, and it was impossible for him to leave the hall for over half an hour, so anxious were the people to meet him. Judge Wilson, Capt. Harries, Judge Nethaway, Congressman Hall and many other distinguished gentlemen were present. In his address Mr. Mills said among other things:

"The Value of Labor

lies in the freedom of exchange for its product. Where is the use or value of labor if you cannot sell it or its product where and to whom you please! Commerce needs independence for its best and highest development. We need a brotherhood of man to reach the best results of civilization. This is a need decreed by law. It is one of nature's dictums. Our Republican friends attempt to revise this law. They say that we can produce all we consume. They would raise coffee in hot houses and tropical fruits in artificial heat. They want not only to be independent of all the world, but independent of God Almighty. The highest possible beneficence it is possible for humanity to attain is in strict conformity with the laws of nature. They are established for our guidance. If we violate them it is at our peril. But the Republicans propose to improve upon the divine plan, and with paternalistic recourse to law reverse

The Course of Nature.

Man has never been made religious, moral or wise by law, and he has never been made rich by law except by processes of legalized robbery. [Loud applause.] Forty per cent of the people of this country live by farming. It is the industry out of which all live. The average consumption of wheat is five bushels per head. The farmer who raises 606 bushels of wheat consumes twenty-five bushels with a family of five. The balance is his surplus. The surplus of any product controls the price of it. It is not what is consumed, but what is left for sale that fixes the price. The great wheat surplus goes to a foreign market, constituting a large part of the farm products, which make 80 per cent of our exports. The promise of a home market to consume being left unfulfilled, after years of protection the Republican senate committee on finance proposed to shut out foreign manufactures and import foreign non-agricultural laborers. The average annual wheat crop is 625,000,000 bushels; the average consumption, 5 bushels per head. This leaves

An Annual Surplus

of 288,000,000 bushels. To consume this we must import 57,000,000 non-agricultural laborers in one year. [Laughter and applause.] Where are they to be employed? One-third of the number would be workers, and with the increased manufactured product growing out of their labor, which we could not export, owing to high tariffs on raw material, in one year the surplus of manufactured product would be so great we would have to begin importing farmers to consume it. You cannot restrict imports without restricting exports. Two things are necessary to make trade; a man cannot trade with himself. Two things must pass in every transfer. Suppose a man has a horse he wants to trade for a cow. There is no law against a horse trade, but there is one against the trading of a cow. What is the effect of such a law? Is it not to restrict commerce? To destroy trade? To lose money? When we bar out importations we not only destroy the exchange of foreign goods for our surplus farm products, but, by reducing the trade, employment and wages in foreign countries injure their capacity to consume them, even were they willing to send the cash for our surplus.

OSSEO IS AROUSED.

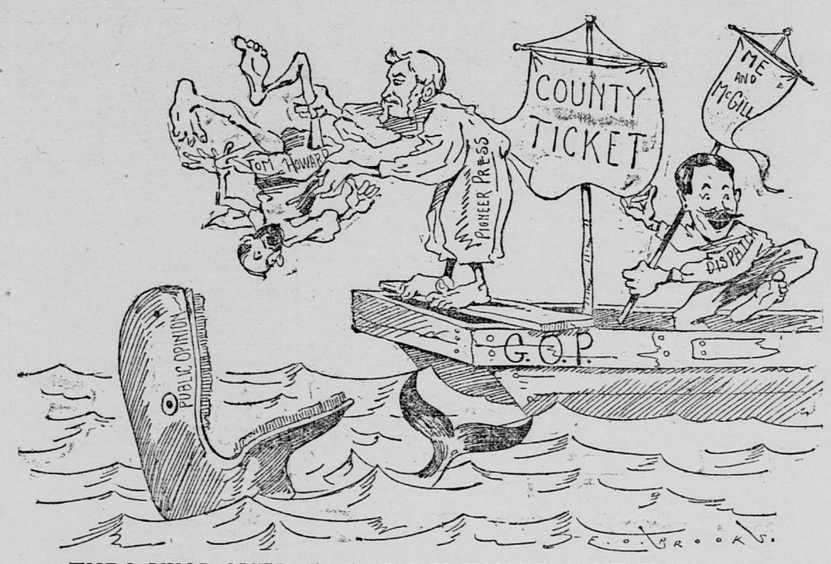
Republicans Are Becoming Democrats in Flocks.

Special to the Globe.

OSSEO, Oct. 18.—Last evening witnessed a great Democratic gathering at Turner hall. It was the most successful political meeting ever held here. Farmers came in from all the surrounding country. An attentive and enthusiastic audience greeted the speakers of the evening. Frederick Schmidt Esq., an old and prominent citizen, was the presiding officer. Seated on the platform, besides the chairman, were Hon. James W. Lawrence, of Minneapolis, the Democratic candidate for representative in congress from the Fifth district; Caleb S. Miller, Wilkis E. Noxon and James Woodford, candidates for the legislature, and John W. Willis, of St. Paul. Mr. Lawrence, the first speaker, was greeted with cheers when introduced as the next member of congress from this district. He delivered a strong, earnest and instructive speech, largely devoted to the tariff.

Willis E. Noxon briefly touched upon some phases of the tariff question and the conflicting principles of the great parties, and then turned his attention to state politics, giving excellent reasons why the monopolies and rings favored "cute Knute."

A speech by John W. Willis closed the programme. His address was delivered in his usual vein, and was well received. He declared the election of Grover Cleveland to be assured. Then, coming to state issues, he brought the audience to its feet with a storm of cheers for Dan Lawler. He then described the operations of a high tariff, showed how it bred trusts, monopolies, millionaires and tramps, and appealed to those present to vote for the interests of the Minnesota farmer and wage-earner rather than to enlarge the profits of Andrew Carnegie. Then, devoting a little time to local candidates, he most effectively portrayed their merits and their claims for popular support. His speech was loudly applauded. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Cleveland and Stevenson, Lawler and Lawrence. Judging from present appearances, Loren Fletcher and Knute Nelson "are not in it," so far as the voters of this vicinity are concerned. The Democratic gains in and about Osseo are very marked.



THROWING OVER THE JONAH WON'T SAVE THE SHIP:

HUNDREDS IN LINE.

The Germans Hold a Tremendous Meeting at St. Peter.

Special to the Globe.

ST. PETER, Minn., Oct. 18.—St. Peter has worn her best holiday dress today. The occasion was the annual session of the state German Catholic benevolent society, which was held here today. There were present 100 directors of the society and nearly 1,000 attending members. Special trains were run from Mankato and New Ulm, Springfield and St. Paul. The last-named brought upwards of 300 people. Upon its arrival a parade over a half-mile in length was formed with a thousand men and eight brass bands in line. It was one of the largest demonstrations ever witnessed in St. Peter. At the business session the reports were read and they prove the society to be in a flourishing condition. There has been a gain of membership during the year amounting to 396, which makes the total membership 1,707. The reserve fund has been increased to $22,503. The following officers have been elected for the next year: George Mitsch, St. Paul, president; M. Neuremberg, St. Cloud, vice president; John S. Grode, St. Paul, secretary; Matthew Koch, St. Paul, treasurer. St. Cloud was chosen as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

KITTSON IS CONVERTED.

Nelson Won't Get 200 Votes in the County.

Special to the Globe.

HALLOCK, Minn., Oct. 18.—William Campbell addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in this city last night, and his talk has raised pandemonium among the Republican backers at this point. They admit their cause is lost, and that the Democracy and the People's party have the earth. His exposure of the wheat steals under the present administration was a death blow to Republicanism in this country, and in this city tonight over a score of Republicans have signified their intention of voting the straight Democratic ticket. Knute Nelson will not get 200 votes in Kittson county. The fusion on the electoral ticket pleases the People's party, and will work jointly in the matter. The leaders of this party will vote for Cleveland here.

A Boy's Awful Fate.

Special to the Globe.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., Oct. 18.—Sunday last, while passing through a dense tamarack swamp in North Burnhamville, the Bean brothers came upon the remains of the little three-year-old boy of Andrew Stergeon, who, it will be remembered, strayed away from home in the latter part of July last. When found the hands and one foot were gone, but in his wanderings the little fellow had held onto his hat, for it lay as if it had been in his hand when he dropped down.

He Stole Tickets.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Thurman Gentiel, of Madison, Wis., and John Leo, of Minneapolis, were arraigned before Justice Newell today upon the charge of larceny of tickets from the railroad depot in South Park on the 6th inst. Gentiel, who is only fifteen years of age, pleaded guilty, and was committed to the state reform school. Leo was found not guilty, and discharged.

Winona's Electric Plant.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 18.—George N. Duffie, of St. Paul, representing the Northwest General Electric company, was in the city today and closed an option which the company had on a large plat of property on the levee. Here will be erected an electric light plant 60x140 feet in size. This plant will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000, and will operate the electric street railway, which the company also controls.

His Chances Excellent.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Oct. 18.—The Democratic convention of the first legislative district today nominated P. B. Gorman for representative. He has the unanimous support of the granite workers in this district, and his chances of election are of the best.

Spoke at Hinckley.

Special to the Globe.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Oct. 18.—Alf Jacques and J. H. Grannis spoke to a fair Democratic audience tonight on the tariff question. The speeches were well received and applauded. Many ladies attended.

WHITELAW ACCEPTS.

Reid Gives His Letter of Acceptance to the Country.

The Tariff the Principal Burden of a Lengthy Epistle.

If the Democrats Succeed All Is Lost to His Party.

Cleveland's Election Will Give the Democrats Absolute Control.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid's letter accepting the Republican nomination for vice president was made public tonight. It is addressed to Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind., and is dated Ophir Farm, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1892. The letter contains 5,500 words. In it Mr. Reid says:

"When the nomination with which the national convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of the appeal to the popular suffrage. There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the Republican platform in this connection, and no doubt as to the attitude of the candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken, and they will strive by all the lawful means in their power to obey its plainly expressed will.

"The party platforms—so-called—are more important this year than usual. Both

The Leading Candidates

have once commanded the approval of the American people in its highest form of expression. Attention is therefore concentrated less on the men themselves and more on the principles each is put forward to represent and would in case of election be required to carry out. It is obvious that the really vital issues which this year divide the parties and demand a popular decision, are those relating to the tariff and the currency. Fortunately both sides have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness. We favor protective tariff, and when in full power made the present one. Our opponents favor a tariff for revenue only, and promise the repeal of the present one.

"We maintain that the tariff should cover the difference in the cost of home and foreign products caused by the difference in the home and foreign wages of the laborer employed upon it. Our opponents distinctly repudiated the proposition that American wages should be considered in the matter, and declared instead that a tariff levied for anything but revenue only

Was Unconstitutional.

Mr. Reid then goes on to say that the constitutionality of a protective tariff has heretofore been thought established, and notes that a tariff bill avowedly for "the encouragement and protection of manufactories" was carried through the first congress. Coming down to the question of reciprocity, Mr. Reid goes on to show the benefits derived from that policy, which, he says, the Democrats have designated as a sham. On the subject of currency, the issue between the Republican party and its opponents is almost as sharply defined as on the tariff.

"The danger has neverbefore been so great. The Democratic party has often threatened the peace or the prosperity of the country, but within the memory of this generation it has never had the power to carry out its purposes. When it had a president, he was held in check by a Republican congress, and when

A Democratic House

of representatives was elected it was still held in check by a Republican senate. Not for one hour since March, 1859, has the Democratic party had power to control legislation and direct the policy of the United States government. But the present political situation makes it plain to everyone that success in the states which they must now carry in order to elect a president will also enable them to a reverse in the present slender majority in the United States senate. If they elect a president this term they will clearly have both the house and senate, too, and will be thus placed in absolute control for the first time since 1859."

Mr. Reid, speaking of the attempted force bill, says that it scarcely calls for notice. Mr. Reid next refers to the revival of American shipping, and repeats his adhesion to the resolutions of the Republican national convention as a whole.

In closing he pays a high tribute to the administration of President Harrison.

Just Before Election.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Judge Clute says he will not hand down a decision in the Peck case during the present term of the court. He will have his decision ready at the opening of the next term of the court, Nov. 7, the day before election.

JIM IS CONFIDENT.

Blaine Sees No Reason to Doubt Republican Success.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Herald this morning prints an interview with James G. Blaine, in which the latter says:

"From what I have seen and heard, I am inclined to believe that the Republican chances for success are particularly cheerful. In the campaign of argument and discussion, such as this has been, everything is in our favor, for we have by far the better sides of the great questions before the people. Besides this, President Harrison has given the country an able administration and one that appeals to the people by whatever standard it may be tested. The administration is in itself one of the greatest arguments for President Harrison's re-election.

"All that is now needed to insure a Republican victory and the continuation of prosperity throughout the country is for the Republican voters to cast their ballots. With our full strength out, we regard our success as almost certain. While there has not been so much excitement as in other campaigns, I do not think that is any proof of lack of interest in the election. It is the natural result of manner in which the campaign is being conducted. People are reading more and thinking more and not making so much noise about it. They are just as earnest as ever, as the heavy early registration shows."

Mr. Blaine did not leave his room at the Fifth Avenue hotel tonight. He received no callers and retired early, feeling somewhat fatigued.

MRS. LEASE DENIES.

She Still Sticks to the Cause of the Populist.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, who stumped the South with Gen. Weaver, the People's party candidate for president, telegraphs a morning paper as follows; dated Mount Pleasant, Io., Oct. 18:

"The special going the rounds of the press in regard to an interview in which I am reported to have advised the Populists to vote for Harrison, or that a vote for Weaver was a vote for Cleveland, is unqualifiedly false. I will consider it a public calamity for either Harrison or Cleveland to be elected.

MRS. MARY E. LEASE."

Threw Stones at McKinley.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 18.—An attempt to injure Gov. William McKinley was made at Hurricane, a station between Charleston and Huntington, this state, last night. The train was just pulling out, when a huge rock crashed through the window of the private car in which the governor was riding. Fortunately no one was hurt. Five other stones were thrown. The person who did the work could not be found in the darkness.

Light Registration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Reports at the election commissioners' office indicate that today's registration contained by far the smaller share of the anticipated total. The commissioners expect 250,000 names, but the indications are that less than half went to the polls today. There is but one more day of registration before election.

Gray Gables for Sale.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 18.—A Marion special says ex-President Cleveland's Buzzard's Bay residence, known as Gray Gables, is for sale, and it is stated that Mr. Cleveland will again make his summer home at Marion.

EACH WANTS A BILL.

A Life Insurance President Wants a Divorce on the Grounds of Infidelity.

His Wife Promptly Files a Counter Suit Based on the Same Grounds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The divorce suit of President Newell W. Bloss, of the National Mutual Life Insurance company, against Emma C. Bloss, was put on trial this morning before Judge Pratt and a jury in the supreme court, Brooklyn. Mr. Bloss accuses his wife of being improperly intimate with Lawyer J. Oliver Keane. When the suit was instituted Bloss alleged that his wife was in a delicate condition and that Keane was responsible.

Mrs. Bloss emphatically denies the charges of infidelity made by her husband. On the other hand, she brings a counter suit against her husband for divorce, accusing him of being intimate with Minna Hare. According to Mrs. Bloss, her husband has been intimate with the Hare woman for a period of years in London and also at 227 East Fourteenth street, this city. Mrs. Bloss says that her husband received a weekly income of at least $500. Therefore, she asks that the marriage contract be dissolved and that the custody of her child be awarded to her, and her husband directed to pay her a suitable allowance. Mrs. Bloss thinks that she is entitled to $50 a week alimony.

HE'S BEYOND ALL LAW

The Secretary of State Can Do Just About as He May Please.

And the People May Grin and Bear It From This Time On.

The Courts Hold They Have No Jurisdiction in the Matter.

No Decision as to the Extent of the Wrong He Has Done.

There is no legal remedy for wrong in this state. The courts have so decided. A partisan secretary of state, himself a candidate for re-election, may act at the dictation of the Republican committee and purposely blunder and confuse an official ballot, and the law can offer no redress.

The natural presumption is that Secretary of State Brown arranged the electoral ballot at the orders of his political masters in such a manner as to make it confusing and misleading; and yet there is no remedy at law. The only wonder is that he did not entirely omit the Democratic electors. Mr. Brown is a candidate for re-election; suppose, for example, he should omit the name of his opponent for secretary of state. The law has no remedy. He might be impeached after the election, but that would be too late.

In the mandamus case brought by the Democratic committee to compel Brown to correct the ballot, Judge Brill yesterday rendered his decision, dismissing the case. He holds that the court has no jurisdiction, and on that ground alone discharged the order. He does not decide that the secretary of state is not in the wrong, nor that the ticket is not a piece of bungling work, but decides simply that the court has no jurisdiction. No matter how great might be the wrong of the secretary of state, he is beyond the power of the court. The decision of Judge Brill, in which Judge Otis concurs, is as follows:

The Decision.

The secretary of state is charged, by the provisions of chapter 1 of the General Laws of 1891, known as the Australian ballot law, with certain duties in the preparation of ballots to be used at the state election. It is provided by section 43 of the law, as follows: "Whenever it shall appear, by affidavit presented to any judge of the supreme or district courts of the state, that an error or omission has occurred in the printing of the name or description of any candidate on official ballots, or any other error has been committed in printing the ballots," etc. "Such judge shall immediately, by order, require the officer or person charged with the error or neglect to forthwith correct the error and perform his duty, or to show cause forthwith why such error should not be corrected or such duty performed. Failing to obey the order of such judge shall be contempt."

An affidavit of Lewis Baker was presented to me charging that the secretary of state, in preparing the ballots for presidential electors, was not arranging the names in accordance with the provisions of the law, and an order to show cause was issued in accordance with section 43. At the time of issuing the order I expressed doubts as to the jurisdiction of the court in the premises in view of certain decisions of the supreme court of this state, but was assured by counsel that they believed the point could be overcome upon argument.

If there is any question settled definitely and clearly in the jurisprudence of this state it is that an executive officer of the state is not subject to the control or interference of the judiciary in the performance of his official duties. This has been held over and over again in

A Series of Decisions,

beginning with Chamberlain vs. Sibley, in the 4th Minn., page 312, and ending with State vs. Braden, in the 49th Minn., page 174, and this has been held in proceedings against the governor, proceedings against the state treasurer, proceedings against the state auditor, and proceedings against the secretary of state, and the rule has been applied as well where the duty was imposed by law as where it was directly fixed by the constitution, and as well where the duty might have been cast upon any other officer or person as where it was a duty necessarily appertaining to the office.

By the constitution of the state the government is divided into three departments—legislative, executive and judicial. The powers and duties of each are distinctly defined. Neither of the departments can exercise any of the powers of the other not expressly provided for. This not only prevents an assumption by either department of powers not properly belonging to it, but also prohibits the imposition by one of any duty upon either of the others not within the scope of its jurisdiction, and it is the duty of each to abstain from and prevent encroachment upon the other.

It was said in the argument that the application of this doctrine might result in the failure of justice; that a citizen having a right might be remediless if an executive officer failed to do his duty. That argument applied with equal force in all the cases we have referred to. It is an argument not open to us to consider. The difficulty, if there is any, is inherent in our system of government. There cannot be three independent departments of government and either be under the control of the other. The advantages arising from the separation of the functions of the government and their independence were supposed by the founders of the government, and are supposed by the people, to more than counterbalance any disadvantage necessarily inhering in such an arrangement.

No Distinction.

An attempt has been made to distinguish this case from the cases referred to. We are unable to find any distinction. The duties placed upon the secretary of state regarding the preparation of the ballot by the law of 1891 are official: he is acting as secretary of state, and not as an individual.

It is said the law has cast the duty jointly upon the judge and the secretary. The legislature has no right to call upon the judge to perform a ministerial duty, and it has not attempted to do so. The judge is not required to do anything toward preparing the ballot or having it printed. The duty is cast upon other officers, and if they do their duty the judge is not called upon at all. In case they fail to do their duty, section 43 provides a summary judicial proceeding by which they are to be compelled to do their duty in the premises.

There is no joint action by the executive officer and the judge any more than in any other case where a party performs a certain act because compelled to do so by mandate of the court. The fact that the word "judge" is used in the law instead of "court" is of no significance. All through the statutes of the state a similar use of terms is made in prescribing judicial action.

The duty imposed is judicial in its nature; the judge acts in his judicial character. The action taken is a judicial action.

Counsel also attempt to find an argument in the fact that this proceeding is not precisely the same as the proceedings in the cases where the principle alluded to has been announced. But there is no essential difference between this proceeding and the others. This is in the nature of mandamus. It is made summary because delay would in most cases render it ineffectual. Besides, in none of the cases did the decision turn upon the nature of the particular proceeding; the cases were decided upon the broad principle that executive officers, in the performance of official duties, are not subject to the control of the judiciary.

Must Be Dismissed.

The secretary of state has appeared in this matter and expressed his willingness to proceed to a hearing on the merits and abide the final judgment of the court, but we have