IT IS KNUTE NELSON

The Republicans of Minnesota Name Him as Their Candidate for Governor.

A Brief Resume of the Proceedings of the State Republican Convention.

The state Republican Convention was called to order in the Peoples church, St. Paul, July 28 by chairman Heatwole of the State central committee. Rev. Dr. Smith offered prayer.

Mr. Bixby read the call, and as he concluded L. P. Hunt of Mankato presented the name of Hon. Mark H. Dunnell of Owatonna for temporary chairman. There was not a dissenting voice raised against his election and the ex-congressman came forward amid a storm of applause.

Gov. Barto of Sauk Center nominated A. B. Clinch of Anoka county for temporary secretary. His election was unanimous. On the motion of S. A. Phillips of St. Louis county F. J. Chipman was elected an additional secretary.

J. D. Jones of Todd county moved for the appointment, by the chair, of a committee on credentials, to consist of one from each judicial district. George P. Johnston offered an amendment to the effect that each district should choose its own member on this committee, but there was no second. Another amendment was then offered by ex-Lieut. Gov. Rice for the appointment of one additional member at large, so that the committee should consist of seventeen members. This amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Hon. Thomson Simpson of Winona made a motion for a similar committee on resolutions, and Senator Dougherty of St. Louis moved for a like committee on permanent organization.

John Goodnow, wishing to fill the galleries at the afternoon session, moved that the doors be thrown open to the old soldiers, after which an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the convention at 2 o'clock it was learned that the committee on credentials was not prepared to submit its report, and W. H. Eustis of Minne-

KNUTE NELSON.

apolis was called upon to address the delegates. Mr. Eustis expressed his pleasure at being in a state convention where the spirit of harmony pervaded the atmosphere. Parties were weak when they should be strong, he said, because that in the selection of their candidates they did not always put their ear to the ground to hear the voice of the people.

The following testimonial was then presented, which elicited the wildest applause when the name of James G. Blaine was announced. The approval of the convention was given amid great cheering, and with the delegates all on their feet.

SYMPATHY WITH BLAINE.

The Republicans of Minnesota desire to express their keen and grateful appreciation of the brilliant and distinguished services rendered his country by the Hon. James G. Blaine as secretary of state. His administration of our foreign affairs for three years has been so conspicuous in character and extent of the work done, as to excel any like period in the history of American diplomacy. The settlement of long standing and vexatious questions, the meeting and solving of new and unexpected issues, the convening of the Pan-American congress, having for its primal object the establishment of the brotherhood of the Western hemisphere, originating and advocating the great law of reciprocity, and fostering its far-reaching fruits by treaties, till on land every American farm and on sea every American ship, now or soon, will feel its quickening powers, bear immortal testimony to the statesmanship and the patriotism of the greatest American of our day, James G. Blaine.

During these years of arduous toil for the state he was twice grievously afflicted and now once more sits within the shadow of a great sorrow.

We desire to assure him of our unchanging love, and tender him and his family our deepest sympathy. After a season of rest from more than thirty years of continuous labor, we express the hope that our country may again have the services of the foremost statesman of the world.

Short speeches were made by other prominent delegates

The committee on credentials then made their report which was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization now reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent and the convention concurred. Mr. Dunnell again thanked the delegates for the honor done him in electing him chairman.

"For the first time in the history of the state," said he, "a majority of the Minnesota representatives in the house are Democratic, and for the first time, in case the electoral college is not able to elect a president, and it is thrown into that house, the vote of Minnesota's representatives will be cast for the Democratic candidate. We must not let the Republican State of Minnesota increase the margin of the Democratic majority in the house, and therefore in the election of representatives and a senator we must cast aside all personal feeling and work to secure a Republican victory."

Chairman Simpson next read the report of the committee on resolutions, which presented the following platform for the endorsement of the convention:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of Minnesota, through their delegates in convention assembled, do affirm and declare as follows:

First—We endorse and approve the platform of the Republican national convention adopted at Minneapolis June 10, 1892.

Second—We endorse the wise, pure, firm and intensely American administration of President Harrison.

Third—From its very infancy and for upwards of a third of a century our state has been managed and guided by men and principles of the Republican party. During that period the state has grown from a mere outpost of scattered settlements to a commonwealth of 1,500,000 souls, prosperous and agressive and equal in moral, intellectual and commercial vigor to the best of the older states. Such a people so prosperous and so growing have not been badly governed. Our state administrations have been creditable, and always loyal to the best interests of the people. The administration of Gov. William R. Merriam has been in no way inferior to those of his predecessors, and may justly be regarded as a model of faithfulness to a great public trust.

Fourth—Recognizing that in some states force and fraud are used to defeat the expression of the will of the people the Republicans of Minnesota are in favor of all wise means to secure to every citizen a free ballot and a fair count.

AGAINST COMBINATIONS.

Fifth—Trusts and combinations to control and unduly enhance the price of commodities are a great evil, the outgrowth of human cupidity, and exists in all civilized communities, regardless of tariff laws. We are opposed to the same and are in favor of all proper legislation to eradicate and repress the evil. In this connection we refer with pride to the establishment and maintenance at the state prison at Stillwater of the manufacture of binding twine, which has been the means of protecting and defending our farmers against one of the great trusts and monopolies.

Sixth—We believe in protecting the laboring man by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect the health, life and limb of all employes of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies; (2) the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of all disputes and disagreements between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as pertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laborer; (3) the exclusion from our shores by suitable laws and regulations of all paupers, criminals, contract labor and other dangerous classes; and (4) the preservation of the public domain for actual and bona fide settlers under the homestead law.

FREE AND OPEN MARKETS.

Seventh—The farmers of this state, who constitute the chief element of our productive wealth-creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap, safe and easily obtainable elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination, at fair and reasonable rates, proper transportation facilities to all accessible markets.

Eighth—Railroad, telegraph and telephone companies and all corporations or individuals charged with and performing any public service or employment are amenable to public control, and we favor the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will compel them to render the best and most approved service at a fair, just and reasonable rate without discrimination as to persons or places.

AGAINST OPTIONS.

Ninth—The convention approves and readopts the resolutions passed by the last Republican state convention, urging upon congress the passage of the Washburn-Hatch anti-option bill.

Tenth—Realizing the importance to the people of good public highways, we are in favor of the enactment of laws for the systematic improvement and maintenance of the same.

PENSIONS.

Eleventh—The debt of this nation to the men who preserved it cannot be computed from the standpoint of dollars and cents. A nation's gratitude is theirs and in proof thereof the Republican party of Minnesota, not grudgingly, but heartily, cordially and earnestly favors a system of pensions so liberal as to properly provide for the living and tenderly protect from want the widows and orphans of the dead. And we rejoice that the nation's growth and great prosperity of the government they served warrants us in making this pledge.

Twelfth—We recommend the work and the object of the State League of Republican clubs and advise a continuance of the same.

Thirteenth—The Republicans of the state are heartily in favor of the protection of its forests so far as consistent with its general interest.

C. K. DAVIS NOMINATED.

Fourteenth—Whereas the Republicans of Minnesota, recognizing the conspicuous ability and fidelity of Senator Cushman K. Davis, have manifested substantial unanimity in demanding his re-election to the position he has so ably filled; and,

Whereas, notable precedents are on record for the nomination by state conventions of men who are evidently the popular choice for United States senator, thus making them the recognized candidates of the party for that high office; Therefore,

Resolved, That this convention hereby presents the name of Cushman K. Davis as the chosen nominee and candidate of the Republican party of the State of Minnesota for re-election to the United States senate by the legislature of 1893.

NELSON NOMINATED.

The convention now being regularly organized and possessed of a platform, was ready to transact business. Nominations for governor were declared in order and the first to rise for the purpose of making a nominating speech was James A. Tawney of Winona. Mounting the platform, he gave a record of the private life and public services of Hon. Knute Nelson, and followed up his biographical sketch by saying:

With a record such as this, such as he has achieved against all the adverse circumstances that accompany poverty and lowly birth, is it, I ask, at all remarkable that to-day the choice of an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of Minnesota for the nomination for the office of governor is Hon. Knute Nelson of Alexandria? [Cheers.]

We are are at this time confronted with questions of the most vital importance to the public weal; questions we must consider, and, by the peaceful arbitrament of the ballot, decide on the 8th of next November. We have not had, we will not have, during this last quarter of the nineteenth century, more important national issues presented for our consideration and determination than those which to-day divide the people of Minnesota into practically five distinct political parties. That these questions may be decided right, decided exclusively

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE

of our state and nation, it becomes us as freemen, and we owe it to ourselves and to our party, to select as its representatives the men whom we honestly believe to be the choice of the people. With Harrison and Reid, C. K. Davis and Knute Nelson, we can sweep the State of Minnesota and win for our party and its principles a triumphant victory on the 8th of next November. In behalf, therefore, of Winona county, of a large majority of the Republicans of this state, and especially in behalf of the Republicans of Southeastern Minnesota, I present to this convention as the nominee for the office of governor the loyal, patriotic American citizen, Hon. Knute Nelson.

Dr. Smith in a short speech announced that the name of A. R. McGill had at his request been withdrawn from the contest.

Frank F. Davis of Hennepin then took the platform to second the nomination of Knute Nelson he said:

The face of the Republican party is ever turned toward the dawn. It bathes itself in the sunrise of promise, and on the eastern hills of progress pitches its tent.

In the full glow of God's sunlight, where men are prosperous, where happy homes are built, where wheels of industry hum, where the face of freedom lifts itself to the sky and the dark specre of slavery flees in terror, there it finds congenial atmosphere. It has no field in the shades of night, where unholy shapes of want and famine, of poverty and calamity revel—that field it leaves to its opponents. Its orators are not calamity orators, its prophets are not prophets of evil, its adherents live not to block and retard the wheels of progress, but to move onward the car of man's advancement and elevation into broader fields and higher planes of human existence. Its mission is not ended. Its mission will not end while unsettled questions of state confront men in the ever changing circumstances of American life.

AN AMERICAN PLATFORM.

When the Republican party makes a platform it makes an American one. Its Magna Charta is the bill of rights and the federal constitution. You shall not find in its platform, as you shall find in that of Democracy, a sentiment drawn from the constitution of a rebel contingent, disloyal to country and hostile to flag. You shall not find as its cardinal principle hostility to American homes, American workshops and American bread winners. It has no time or place in its creed in which to make America the slave of Europe. It is for good money, for honest money, or for an obligation that represents an honest dollar and an honest ability to pay what is pledged. It believes in universal suffrage not as a theory, but as an exemplified fact.

IT WILL MAINTAIN RIGHT

as it did in the days from '61 to '65, even though the blood of traitors be shed in the contest. It is the enemy of anarchy and discord; it is the foe of the midnight assassin, of the mask and the cloak and the midnight raid, as it was once the foe of the bloodhound and the scourge.

IN THE CHOICE OF ITS LEADERS

it has ever exhibited wisdom. It has sought the best for guidance, for it has the best for guidance. Men of uncertain and unsafe statesmanship it has laid aside, and men of sterling worth, of wise leadership, and of broad state views, it has been its disposition and its record to honor.

To-day these cardinal principles of our creed seek in this convention a leader in the State of Minnesota. He whom we present possesses every qualification demanded. What is his blood? That of the Vikings. The men who in the early days of Saxon England smote Anglo and Saxon and placed a royal diadem upon the head of a sea rover. The men who created, the iron dukes of Normandy, who, in after centuries, on Hastings' bloody field, made a new race and a new line of kings for a new England. His is the race that in this later day has made the prairies of Minnesota and the Dakotas blossom into harvest fields.

IT IS A STURDY RACE,

and by the arts of peace is making to-day a greater nation than ever sprung from its contests of arms in the centuries of the past. Born on foreign soil, it is still his proud record that he has so far eliminated foreign thought, foreign custom and foreign prejudices from his nature, has become so thoroughly American that the great American party of a great state is demanding by acclamation his nomination in this convention.

His character is molded by principle. Even in the face of party dictation he has ever dared to assert his individual preference and choice. I should be the last man to condemn him for his vote upon the Mills bill, although I am an ardent advocate in all its breadth of the doctrine of protection. I recognize in that single act of legislative conduct,

NOT ONE OF DISLOYALTY

to principle or party, but of the paramount supremacy of personal conviction. I have heard it said that for this act he is not a Republican. I say in the presence of this convention that for this act of personal grandeur he has splendidly exemplified his Republicanism in that principle which has guided him rather than party dictation. For the man who honestly differs from me on principle, I have the highest regard. He has fought

THE BATTLES OF REPUBLICANISM

in this state, his voice has been heard upon the stump, his strong personality has been injected into our political contests. No spot is upon his character, no stain lies upon his political career, his hands are brown with toil, as his heart is seasoned with love for the common masses and a devotion to his party principle. He has been no seeker for this office. In his quiet home by the lakes of Alexandria, he has waited

UNTIL THE PEOPLE CALLED.

Defections have occurred in the ranks of the Republican party in the State of Minnesota. Men have gravitated from our ranks who have been loyal for years to our principles and our organizations. We need these forces that have strayed away from us. They are made of the men whose hearts are true, but whose judgment has been led astray by sophistry, by divers circumstances, or by misfortune in no wise due to the action or attitude of the Republican party. They are among a class of yeomanry which this man can best approach and more completely reach than any other. Nominate him in this convention and his shall be the splendid task, not only to be elected in this campaign, but to restore to the Republican party of Minnesota the majorities that have made her the envy of her sister states in the West and the admiration of her sister states in the East. He is not the choice alone of the country element of our party. I stand here to tender him

THE CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT

of the mighty metropolis of the Northwest. We recognize his worth, his fitness as a candidate, and pledge him such a vote in Hennepin county as will strike terror into the hearts of our opponents. The conorts which shall defend him and sustain him in his contest will not be drafted alone from the brawny sons of the prairie, but from the men of the mill, the workshop, the office and the store, who are as united in their sentiment that he is the chosen leader of the campaign before us as are the loyal legions of the yeomanry whose choice we know he is. For Hennepin county and the city of Minneapolis I second the nomination of Knute Nelson.

After the speech of Mr. Davis delegates rose in all parts of the hall to second the nomination of Mr. Nelson. W. R. Morris of Hennepin moved that the nomination be by acclamation and a rising vote. The chairman put the question, and everybody with the exception of several Ramsey county delegates rose and cheered. Nelson was nominated.

NELSON SPEAKS.

The chairman appointed a committee consisting of J. A. Tawney, ex-Gov. Barto and A. Anderson to notify Mr. Nelson and bring him to the hall, and after a short absence the committee returned, the applause welcoming Mr. Nelson interrupting the nominations for secretary of state. He was escorted to the platform, and after the cheering had subsided he acknowledged the honor done him in the following words:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: You have had the goodness to place me in nomination for the high office of governor with a unanimity and under circumstances seldom the lot of any candidate. For this deliberate testimony of your confidence I am grateful beyond measure, and appreciate it all the more because of the high character and great worth of the gentlemen whose names have been associated with mine as candidates, and I appreciate it, too, from the fact that we are confronted with vigilant and persistent foes contemplating an active and aggressive campaign.

The Democratic party, our old-time adversary, aside from its sinuous history and its heterogeneous make-up, has taken but few issues with us, and all of them except one were feigned issues.

A member of congress is a member of the legislative department of the federal government and in voting for such an official the citizen exercises a federal right and performs a federal duty. And any encroachment upon this right and duty on the part of the people or authorities of a state, is a disturbance of a federal, not a state election. To deny the right of the federal government to maintain and protect the purity and integrity of the federal ballot is to deny the supremacy of the federal government within the scope of the functions given it by the constitution. If federal government cannot regulate and control a federal election, it is an abject political nonentity—at the complete mercy of the several states. Viewed in this light—and our federal constitution affords no other—the second paragraph of the Democratic platform, in view of the fact that the Republican party is not seeking to control state elections, sets up a man of straw, or unconsciously, as if from force of habit, reiterates

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.

Touching the coinage and use of the silver dollar, the Democratic party in its platform is equally halting and ambiguous. It declares in favor of an honest silver dollar, but in the same breath it denounces the coinage act of 1890—the very law under which the integrity of the silver dollar is maintained under the existing disparity of intrinsic value between the two metals. This is like telling the culprit: We will give you your life, but will place you in a cell where there isn't a breath of air.

It is only on the matter of the tariff that the Democratic platform is clear and candid. The very momentum of its candidate impelled the party for once to be candid.

We are plainly told that a tariff that savors of protection, that a tariff other than a revenue tax is wholly unwarranted, both as a matter of right and as a matter of good policy. The issue presented is not whether any particular tariff law is or is not unreasonable in the degree of protection that it affords, but whether a tariff law for any other purpose than mere revenue is at all justifiable.

On this issue the Republican platform is as clear and explicit, as that of the Democracy. We not only announce that we are in favor of protection, but we clearly define the subjects and the degree of the protection we justify. This is not the time nor the occasion for the discussion of the merits of free trade or protection. It is sufficient to now say that he who believes in a protective tariff at all cannot well doubt or question the rules of protective legislation prescribed in our national platform. Such, in brief, are the feigned and real issues between us and our old-time adversaries.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

But we are confronted with another party, lately rechristened the People's party, who, while they agree with the Democracy on the tariff issue—that bridge over which it was fondly hoped that fusion might be reached—raise or suggest other issues, some of which are visionary and utopian in character, and involve organic or revolutionary changes in our system of government. Many of the leaders of this party are men who have in some way exhausted themselves in one or both of the old parties; and in the platforms, preambles and resolves which they have now made for their followers, as rules of action, they have taken strange and novel grounds. Their first aim seems to have been to make their followers believe that the capital of the wealthier classes is nothing but plunder—plunder ruthlessly wrenched from those who are poorer. In other words, that the poor are poor because they have been robbed, and the rich are rich because they have robbed some one. Their next aim is to impress upon their followers that this government of ours—state and national—is the most corrupt and unjust government on the face of the earth, and that the people are as badly governed as bad can be. In proof of this I quote you a sentence from the Omaha platform, as follows: "We have witnessed, for more than a quarter of a century the struggle of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grevious wrongs have been inflicted upon a suffering people." When we reflect that during this period nearly every American citizen has been a member of one or the other of these great parties, it seems strange to be told that the American people have for a quarter of a century been engaged in a grand hari kari of self-destruction.

THE CHIEF PREREQUISITES

for the reforms planned by these leaders, seem to be hatred of capital and hatred of our system of our government.

And what are the chief remedies prescribed for the ills complained of? In brief these three: Government ownership of all railroads—as though nothing could be regulated or controlled unless owned—unlimited free coinage of silver—thereby under the existing disparity of value between the two metals, paying the owners of silver bullion 100 cents in coin for 70 cents in silver; and last but not least, the federal government must turn pawnbroker and set up a great national pawnshop under the so-called subtreasury scheme. Thus when our government owns all the railroads, buys all the silver bullion at a big premium, and does the biggest and most unreasonable pawnbroker business known, then, and not till then, has this government of ours—founded by Washington and preserved by Lincoln—that degree of perfection contemplated by these new apostles of reform. This is not the time nor the place to consider these remedies and reforms in detail. I hope as the campaign progresses to take them up one by one and discuss them in detail, for I believe that when the great mass of the People's party—who I know are honest and wish well of the republic—come to consider these matters calmly and deliberately, come to understand them fully, and realize what a great working capital the government will need, to embark in so many new business enterprises, they will be as quick as any of us to abstain from doubtful or questionable methods of government.

A PERSONAL WORD.

And now, kindly permit a few words personal to myself. You of the old Fifth district—now the Sixth and Seventh—know my merits and shortcomings, and you in the other parts of the state not so well acquainted with me, I hope to meet during the progress of the campaign and to become as intimate with you as with the people of the "old Fifth." I have been nominated freely, and without pledges to any one by you, the representatives of the Republican party of this state, and it will be my highest and dearest ambition in case the people ratify your choice to make you all an honest, upright and fearless executive worthy of trust and confidence of all the people of our great state.

In conclusion I desire to say that I hear you have adopted a resolution endorsing Senator C. K. Davis and pledging him your support. That resolution meets with my hearty support, and I trust you will give him the same loyal support I know you will give to me.

CLOUGH NAMED.

After the committee appointed to escort Mr. Nelson to the hall had retired nominations for lieutenant governor were declared to be in order, and Frank Nye of Minneapolis in a brief speech presented the name of David M. Clough of Minneapolis to the convention as a man of indomitable energy, determined purpose and manly nature, who would make an invaluable second to Mr. Nelson.

"In victory or defeat," said Mr. Nye, "you will find Dave Clough the same. He is always ready to proclaim his convictions and never goes behind a man's back to do so. I present as the man best fitted to make the fight for us the name of the Hon. D. M. Clough of Hennepin county."

J. J. Howe of Brainerd moved that the nomination of Mr. Clough be by acclamation and by a rising vote the convention agreed.

Mr. Clough returned thanks briefly and then the convention took up nominations for secretary of state, first limiting all nominating speeches to four minutes.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Warren J. Ives of McLeod was nominated by S. T. Henderson; H. E. Gibbons of Le Sueur was nominated by J. H. Rieger; George P. Johnson of Watonwan was nominated by Mr. McCallum; Capt. E. J. Osborne of Minneapolis by Mr. Peterson; Albert Berg of Chisago by R. C. Dunn, and W. E. Joubert of Big Stone by M. Cressfield.

Mr. Childs of Faribault rose amid cheers to nominate the Hon. F. P. Brown of Faribault, the present secretary of state. He claimed that the usual courtesy of renomination, which had been the custom since the state was organized, should be extended to Mr. Brown. It was at the close of Mr. Child's speech that the Hon. Knute Nelson was introduced.

With seven candidates in the field the convention proceeded to vote, and when the roll of counties had been called such a large number of changes were made that the chairman had to shut down upon them as the tellers were unable to keep tally and were becoming confused. The result of the first roll call was as follows:

Brown	329	Osborn	15
Ives	205	Gibbons	11
Berg	100	Johnson	20
Joubert	25		

Whole number of votes cast, 705½.
Necessary to choice, 353.

Mr. Peterson of Hennepin then withdrew the name of Osborn, the chairman tersely remarking that it seemed an unnecessary formality.

The second roll call for secretary of state was called, and resulted in the nomination of F. P. Brown by the following vote:

Brown	387½	Gibbons	14
Ives	222	Johnson	7
Berg	72		

Whole number of votes cast, 703.
Necessary to a choice, 352.

Mr. Johnson moved that Mr. Brown's nomination as secretary of state be made unanimous, and the motion was carried and Mr. Brown was declared the nominee.

A motion was made to take a recess until 8:30 p. m., and it was declared carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was called to order at 9 o'clock, nominations for state treasurer being in order, Theodore Sander of Ramsey, Joseph Bobleter, Albert Scheffer and Julius Ackerman were placed in nomination. The result of the ballot was: Bobleter, 407; Ackerman, 210; Sander, 65; Scheffer, 34. Col. Bobleter's nomination was made unanimous.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

H. W. Childs, Nathan Kingsley, William Hodgson, Willis F. Sawyer, were placed in nomination. Mr. Childs, received a majority on the second ballot and his nomination was made unanimous.

SUPREME JUSTICES.

Ex.-Gov. Yale moved that Justices of the Supreme Court Dickinson, Vanderburgh and Mitchell be renominated by this convention.

This brought out a long and spirited discussion, and being finally put to a vote resulted as follows:

To nominate the three judges—

Yes	437
No	188½
Whole number of votes cast	625½
Necessary to choice	313

Justices Vanderberg, Dickinson and Mitchell were declared the nominees.

J. A. Tawney offered a resolution providing that the number of the state central committee appointed at large be seven. The motion was carried.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 a. m

Hot Water Bathing.

In hygenic matters the Japanese have everywhere a habit which may have a lesson for us. In their nightly bath and morning wash the water is never cold, never warm, but always hot as can be borne. To foreigners this habit seems very surprising, but the most inveterate Englishman, if he stays in the country long enough, abandons his cold tub in its favor. The cold taking which it is suspected must follow is not found to occur if the water has been hot enough. This heat is mantained by a little furnace beneath the bath. In the bath the bather or bathers take a prolonged soaking, the washing proper being done on the bathroom floor; then follows a final soaking, drying with a towel and a lounge in a bathing wrapper. This habit seems to promote softness and suppleness of the skin and by persons incline to rheumatism is soon found to be altogether preferable to the cold bath in every particular. The poorest of the Japanese hear of a cold bath with amazement and would be sure the man who used it must be a barbarian.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Same Here.

American Girl—Is it customary for some one to give the bride away at a wedding in England?

Englishman—Yes.

"But the bridgroom is not given away!"

"No; but he is sometimes sold."—New York Press.

UNTIL DECEMBER

Is It Proposed to Postpone the World's Fair Appropriation.

A Democratic Caucus So Decides, but the Fair Men Will Bolt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A Democratic caucus was held in the house to-night, to endeavor to effect an agreement by which the present deadlock on the world's fair appropriation clause in the sundry civil bill could be broken and a speedy adjournment be brought about. There were about one hundred members present.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN IN THE CHAIR.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Mutchler of Pennsylvania, which in effect was that there should be a vote on a separate world's fair bill making an appropriation of $5,000,000 on the first Wednesday in December next, after six hours' debate and that only three amendments thereto shall be in order. The resolution further provided that the house should insist on the agreement to the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill and that the Dockery subcommittee of the committee on appropriations should be continued during recess with power to visit Chicago, inquire into the financial condition of the fair, and report at the opening of the next seision of congress as to the necessity for government aid.

Representative Reilly of Pennsylvania offered a substitute that the house proceed to vote on the pending motion, namely, to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house concurred in the senate amendments, without the interposition of any further dilatory motions. This was debated pro and con, and a vote resulted in the defeat of the resolution by 61 to 39.

THE SPEAKER SUMMARIZES.

Speaker Crisp summed up the situation in a concise manner and favored the Mutchler resolution. He thought the matter in controversy should go over until December. He cited as a parallel the case of the filibustering on the direct tax bill, and the manner in which it was disposed of. He also dwelt upon the way the sundry civil bill had been amended by inserting the appropriation clause, which he said was an act unprecedented in the history of congress. The Mutchler resolution was adopted, 69 to 31.

Representative McGann of Illinois said after the caucus adjourned that the supporters of the world's fair appropriation would continue to press their cause until congress expired by limitation of law on March 4 next. They would continue to insist on carrying out the will of the majority. Representative Durborrow agreed with the sentiments expressed by his colleague. If this programme be carried out, the caucus will have accomplished nothing beyond substituting the friends of the world's fair appropriation in the place of its opponents as filibusters.

HOW CAN IT BE?

WASHINGTON, Special, Aug. 2.—One of the most intimate friends of Speaker Crisp said to-night that congress would adjourn on Wednesday. The programme is to postpone the world's fair appropriation until the next session and bring it in as a separate measure. There is really nothing to keep congress here except the sundry civil bill.

DEFENDING PROTECTION.

Senators Hawley and Hiscock Hit Free Trade Between the Eyes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Almost all that occupied the attention of the senate were speeches on the tariff question by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Hiscock, advocating and defending the policy of protection. Mr. Hawley contended that the facts showed that in the twenty-five years since the war the selling per cent of manufactured articles had gone down, wages had gone up, and the dividends given to capital had even gone down. Not all of this was attributed to the tariff; part was due to American ingenuity and improved appliances; part to that upward pressure of wages and diminution of the receipts which capital was willing to receive on its investments, which was going on everywhere. Still he claimed for the Republican policy of protection a large share of these results. All the early presidents, including Jefferson, fully recognized the doctrine of protection. He asserted that the distinguished "Pig Iron" Kelly himself was not more vigorous in his advocacy of protection and his expressed contempt for English free traders than was Jefferson. He traced the origin of the Democratic tariff platform of to-day directly to the secession ordinance of South Carolina, which he said was the first authoritative free trade platform in the United States. Mr. Hiscock discussed at length and in detail the figures prepared by the subcommittee on finance, as presented by Mr. Aldrich.

Eight Hours a Day's Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The eight-hour law was signed to-day by the president. It was introduced in congress by Representative John O'Neill of Missouri, former chairman of the labor committee, and was prepared by the labor unions. It prohibits all employes of the government from working over eight hours a day, and extends the rule to those working under government contracts.

To Horticulturists Officially.

WASHINGTON, Special, Aug. 2.—Representative Lind has recommended the appointment of William Harris of La Crescent, Minn., as a member of the national commission of horticulturists which will meet at the agricultural department in Washington. This action is taken at the request of the Minnesota Horticultural association.

Fargo's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Special, Aug. 2.—Senator Hansbrough said to-day that the delay on the Fargo public building had been on account of the failure of the late site owners to furnish a clear title, but now the plans would be rapidly pushed.

Confessed a Crime.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A man who is confined in prison in Glasgow has confessed to the authorities that he was implicated in the murder of Lord Leitrim, who was shot and killed on April 2, 1878, in County Kerry, Ireland. The prisoner also stated that he was concerned in the killing of Lord Mountmorris at Rusheen, County Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1880. He further says he was hired to assist the man who killed the informer, James Carey, who was shot and killed on board the steamer Melrose at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, by a passenger named O'Donnell. None of the persons concerned in the murders of Lord Leitrim and Lord Mountmorris were ever caught.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, lifted the veil today on the conference proceedings of the two houses on the sundry civil bill. He stated that the concessions made by the senate conferees amounting to $4,000,000 or $5,000,008 were apparent rather than real. Six hundred thousand dollars on one item, he said, was included in the pending general deficiency bill by some process not visible to the naked eye, and most of the other items, he asserted, had been "halved" on the distinct understanding that the balance would have to be appropriated in a deficiency bill during the next short session o congress.

HOUSE.

The house devoted two hours today debating the report from the committee to investigate the pension office recommending the dismissal of Commissioner Raum, two speeches being made in favor of the resolution by Mr. Enloe, (Dem.) of Tennessee, and Mr. Little, (Dem.) of New York. Mr. Lind, (Rep.) Minnesota, made the only speech in his defense. The discussion was cut off abruptly by the disagreeing conference report on the deficiency bill, and a new conference was ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

SENATE.

The senate, passed the wholeday in discussing the tariff. Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the subcommittee on finance, which during the summer has been investigating the effect of the McKinley bill upon the cost of the necessaries of life made an elaborate and carefully prepared protection speech. He was replied to in part by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, and a further reply was promised from Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, "before adjournment." The senate took an important step in the direction of adjournment by adopting the report of its conferees on the deficiency bill, leaving only the sundry civil bill to be disposed of. Anti-option was shelved for the day, but is expected that to-morrow a vote will be taken on the Wolcot resolution to postpone that question till next December.

HOUSE.

Bills were passed setting apart lands in Oklahoma territory for school purposes, forbidding railroads to charge more than 3 cents per mile on passenger fare in the Indian territory and Oklahoma, and permitting the people of the territory of Utah to make an exhibit at the World's Fair. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. The appropriation for the French spoliation claims, amounting to $737,785, was omitted. The appropriations in the bill amounted to $5,900,319, being $323,589 less than as passed by the senate and $1,081,087 more than as passed by the house. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was offered by Mr. Holman, democrat, of Indiana, all the items in dispute being agreed to except those relating to the World's Fair appropriation; the appropriation for the national commission and the employment of Pinkerton detectives at the G. A. R. encampment in Washington next September. It was agreed that a vote on these items should be taken at 12 o'clock tomorrow. Dabate then ended on the bill.

WEDNESDAY JULY, 27.

SENATE.

Senator Washburn tried to get unanimous consent to have a final vote on the option bill to-morrow, but failed.

Senator Mitchell made a long speech on the option bill.

Senator Palmer made a speech against the option bill.

HOUSE.

Brief remarks were made by Mr. Caruth, (who formerly voted against the proposition), Mr. Bowers, Mr. Honk, of Ohio, and Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, in favor of the appropriation, and by Mr. McMillin against it. Then came a vote on a proposal to reduce the appropriation to $5, and this was voted down on a decisive majority. The friends of the measure were elated. It was by no means a test vote but it was one which showed a large attendance. What they feared was the lack of a quorum. Then came the vote on receding from the disagreement to the senate amendment, and the friends of the measure were successful by a majority of 12. But their joy was short lived. Mr. Holman moved a reconsideration and this motion, affording a basis for filibuster ring, was followed by dilitory motions until the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

SENATE.

Considerable miscellaneous legislation by unanimous consent was accomplished in a helter skelter way between times, including the passage of an eight hour labor law to apply to all contracts on government work, which now goes to the president for approval.

The melting away of a quorum left Mr. Washburn and his anti-option bill helpless and an adjournment was forced for the first time this session by the suggestion that there was not a quorum in attendance.

HOUSE.

The World's Fair amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill is in the exact state it was when the house adjourned yesterday. Not one step forward was taken. The whole of the day was consumed in roll calls. Calls of the roll on a motion to adjourn until Monday alternated with calls of the house in wearying monotony. A quorum would appear for a moment and then disappear, until tired out at the seesaw game and drooping under the oppressive heat, the house decided to postpone the fight until tomorrow.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

SENATE.

Mr. Carlisle addressed the senate to-day on Mr. Hale's resolution as to the relative merits of "protection" and a "tariff for revenue only" in response to the speeches of Messrs, Hale and Aldrich.

Mr. Sherman made a long and earnest reply to what he termed the fair argument of the senator from Kentucky, denying that cheapness of things was in itself a benefit to the people of the United States, especially when it was our own products in which the fall of prices occurred.

HOUSE.

Watson, the Alliance congressman from Georgia created a great sensation by charging members of the house with being drunk on the floor of the house. The speaker appointed a committee to investigate the charges.

Majority and minority reports on the effect of the McKinley tariff law upon agriculture are presented to the house.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

SENATE.

The senate was in session today for only three hours, but within that time it accomplished some important results. The two principal events were the postponement of the anti-option bill till next session and the passage of a joint resolution extending the appropriations for the branches of the public service included in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

Filibustering began in the house this morning as soon as the World's Fair amendments to the Sunday civil bill was reached. After it had continued some time Mr. Holman as a privileged question reported from the committee on appropriations a joint resolution extending until August 4 the appropriations carried by the sunday civil bill of last year. This being objected to was not received.