BY THE DEMOCRATS.

The State Democratic Convention Meets and Nominates a State Ticket.

Daniel W. Lawler of St. Paul Chosen to Lead the Democratic Forces.

THE TICKET.

For Governor—D. W. Lawler of Ramsey.
For Lieut. Governor—Harry Hawkins of Scott.
For Secretary of State—Peter Nelson of Goodhue.
For State Treasurer—Joseph Leicht of Winona.
For Attorney General—J. C. Netheway of Washington.
For Justices of the Supreme Court—William Mitchell of Winona, Daniel Buck of Mankato, Thomas Canty of Hennepin.
For Presidential Electors—R. A. Smith, B. F. Nelson, D. R. P. Hibbs, A. L. Sackett, D. N. Jones, J. T. Barron, J. C. Oswald, William Quinn, Martin Shea.

The state Democratic convention was called to order at Minneapolis on the 3rd inst., at 12:30 o'clock by chairman Campbell. Rev. W. Wilkinson opened proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Campbell, in behalf of the state central committee presented the name of Alfred Jaques, of Duluth for temporary chairman to which the convention agreed.

Chairman Jaques in accepting the nomination said he esteemed it no mean honor to preside over such a gathering. He apologized for his youth and inexperience, and asked the convention to excuse any mistakes he might make, as they would be due to faulty judgment rather than to bad intention and unfairness. He said:

Every day brings evidence that the five years' educational campaign we have had has wrought wonders in the interests of the cause of tariff reform and has brought forth good fruit. To-day the farmers of this state are asking themselves the question if it is just or expedient that they should be compelled to purchase everything in a market of high prices and limited competition and sell their produce in a market where they have world-wide competition. The wage earners have learned that a protective tariff is a fraud and a delusion as far as they are concerned, and people in general are inquiring whether it is just and popular with a free people that a few should become rich by law.

The chairman concluded by applying more flattering epithets to the young and hoped he would see no factions in the Democratic party of Minnesota this fall.

The chairman then announced the selection of John A. Johnson of St. Peter as temporary chairman and B. J. Mullaney of Minneapolis as assistant.

It was then decided to empower the chairman to name committees on credentials, permanent organization and platform on the basis of one member from each judicial district and five at large.

D. W. LAWLER.

On the motion of John H. Ives of Ramsey it was decided to refer all resolutions to the committee on platform. It was also resolved that each delegate to the convention shall be an actual resident of the county he claims to represent. A recess of ten minutes was then taken, after which the chairman announced the following committees:

THE COMMITTEES.

On Credentials—First district, J. C. Gerharty; Second district, A. E. Boysen; Third district, C. von Kampen; Fourth district, Martin King; Fifth district, D. E. Darby; Sixth district, Charles Andrews; Seventh district, J. H. Sheets; Eighth district, John Sheery; Ninth district, Tim O'Connor; Tenth district, Thomas Blacklin; Eleventh district, A. Woodward; Twelfth district, D. O'Brien; Thirteenth district, S. B. Crane; Fourteenth district, James E. Morrissey; Fifteenth district, C. D. Johnson; Sixteenth district, Charles Cater. At large—R. O. Craig, P. J. Hammerel, J. J. Rider, P. P. Fitzpatrick, T. F. O'Hara.

On Platform—First district, E. W. Durant; Second district, W. F. Goehr; Third district, W. J. Whipple; Fourth district, M. A. O'Hair; Fifth district, G. F. Baxter; Sixth district, J. C. Wise; Seventh district, D. F. Calhoun; Eighth district, W. C. O'Dell; Ninth district, E. P. Bertrand; Tenth district, H. R. Wells; Eleventh district, F. N. Sullivan; Twelfth district, S. W. Leavitt; Thirteenth district, A. D. Laduc; Fourteenth district, W. S. Kelso; Fifteenth district, W. Hempstead; Sixteenth district, Dr. Bart Robertson; at large, Lewis Baker, S. A. Challman, F. C. Brooks, William M. Campbell, M. S. Wilkinson.

On Permanent Organization—First district, C. L. Davis; Second, F. W. McCutcheon; Third, John McGovern; Fourth, Titus Mareck; Fifth, A. LaDuc; sixth, J. J. Thornton; Seventh, C. L. Baxter; Eighth, B. F. Pierce; Ninth, Fred Gley; Tenth, J. M. Larabee; Eleventh, C. P. McGinnis; Twelfth, C. W. Stouton; Thirteenth, C. P. Shepherd; Fourteenth, J. F. Holmes; Fifteenth, J. W. Hawkins; Sixteenth, M. F. Finnegan. At large, P. B. Winston, V. E. Boden, H. C. Stivers, J. W. Craven, Joseph Leicht.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reconvened at 3:30 p. m. The committee on credentials presented their report which was adopted.

In the matter of the selection of presidential electors, it was decided to allow each congressional district to select its own elector and the convention to select two at large.

THE NOMINATIONS.

A motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates for governor was, after considerable opposition, carried.

The roll of counties was ordered called for the purpose of making nominations, and Aitkin, the first on the list, gave way to Ramsey amid cheers, and Judge C. E. Flandrau of St. Paul ascended the platform, but before he could make the speech nominating Daniel W. Lawler he was compelled to wait for Hennepin. The Hennepin delegates asked leave to retire for the purpose of conferring. They departed amid hisses and returned with changed hearts amid cheers.

Judge Flandrau then proceeded as follows:

I rise to perform a duty which to me is a gratifying privilege. What I have to say relates to matters of serious import to the American people. This is no time to cover up the iniquities of party corruption and legislative frauds with rhetorical flourishes and insincere mouthings. We are more concerned with stern realities. The music that greets the ears of the American people to-day is the outcrysts of indignation from 80 per cent of our population who are robbed of one-third of their sweat bought earnings by vicious tariff legislation. They demand reform. They know that they occupy the most productive country on the face of the planet. They know that they are industrious, moral and intelligent, and yet they feel that they are handicapped in all their efforts to gain a reasonable livelihood. They demand an explanation of the difficulties which environ them.

JUDGE FLANDRAU.

It is the duty and the mission of the Democratic party to make the road clear to them by intelligent discussion of existing troubles, and by thorough reformation in tariff legislation should the power to do so be bestowed upon us. The national campaign is fairly inaugurated, and will be fought out on the lines of protection to the few and the rich at the expense of the many and the poor on the one side and a tariff for revenue only—for the necessities of government—on the other, together with the question of whether our national elections are to remain to the people, free and unrestricted, or to be controlled by federal bayonets. This state election in Minnesota

INVOLVES ALL THESE QUESTIONS,

for as the state goes on local issues so will it on national issues, and it becomes our duty to exert every force at our disposal that may lead us to victory.

How are we to combat these evils that afflict our people? By what means are we to equip and place in the field an army that will lead us to victory? I answer, by choosing generals of high intelligence, great enthusiasm, keen sincerity in the advocacy of our doctrines, of youth, vigor and strength, men who possess the power of virile eloquence that carries conviction in its utterances, men who can stand before the people with the assured position of honorable consistency in the principles they enforce. This and this only is the road to victory in the coming struggle.

To insure this glorious result I nominate Dan W. Lawler of Ramsey county for the position of governor of the State of Minnesota, and I rejoice in the assertion that he possesses all the qualifications for such leadership. All of you have known Mr. Lawler for years, and when you know him as I do you will agree with me that he is the man among men for our leader. There isn't a more eloquent, a more prudent, and more democratic man in the whole commonwealth than Dan Lawler.

When the cheers died away after Judge Flandrau retired there were loud calls for Cyrus Wellington of Ramsey, and in response he made a fiery speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Lawler.

The nomination was also seconded by D. B. Johnson of Hennepin.

P. B. Winston, of Minneapolis, moved the suspension of the rules and the making of the nomination by acclamation, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Thornton a committee of three, consisting of Winston of Hennepin, Leavitt of Meeker, and Thornton of Watonwan, was appointed to escort the nominee to the platform. The band commenced to play, and before it ceased Mr. Lawler had entered the hall and stood on the platform bowing to the cheering crowd. When silence was restored Mr. Lawler spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Your committee has informed me that this convention has placed me in nomination for the high office of governor. I earnestly and sincerly hoped that this great honor and responsibility might be conferred upon some older man [cries of No! No!]. But bowing in submission to the will of the Democracy of Minnesota, I accept the nomination. I accept it in the belief that the state and national tickets will receive the endorsement of the people of Minnesota in November. The Democratic party deserves that much at the hands of the hundreds of private citizens of this state, because it is the organization which expresses in its principles the noblest aspirations of the American people of our day. I have no word to utter against the rank and file of the Republican party, for they are Americans and honest in their convictions, but the party of 1860, the party of Greeley of Lincoln, Chase and Sumner is our day merely the political machine of Gould, of Vanderbilt and of Andrew Carnegie. The party that marched to the aid of the black slave in 1860 is to-day in the hands of a ring of men who lay their whips on the backs of sixty-five million free American citizens. A protective tariff which the people generously granted in 1860 is to-day in a time of profound peace higher than during the darkest days of the War of the Rebellion. It was Grover Cleveland who raised his voice against this iniquity and who raised his hand and tore the mask from the face of protection. What has protection done for our merchant marine? The fleets of vessels which once covered the ocean sailing under the American flag are no more, and the vessels carrying the produce to and from this country almost without exception carry a foreign flag at their masthead, and our ocean carrying trade is almost entirely in the hands of foreign nations.

The farmers and workingmen of all classes are called upon to pay an unnecessary tax on all they eat and on all they wear, but when this monopoly lays its hands upon our people does the government give the farmer and the workman protection in the markets of the world for their products?

THE HOMESTEAD MATTER.

Within the last few weeks the condition made possible by a protective tariff wrought at Homestead the saddest and most terrible disaster in American history. The people of this state can afford to put their trust in a party which stands by the principles of Grover Cleveland. And I believe firmly that they will not only in the Democratic county of Ramsey, which will give us 10,000 majority when November comes 'round again, but also in the banner Democratic county of Hennepin. Democratic principles are for the "plain, common people" of America, and we will see this fall the old Democrat and the young Democrat stand shoulder to shoulder in a campaign of political honesty and they will carry the banner of Democracy to victory and plant it on the state house in November.

If elected to this office, as I believe I will be, I have one promise to make. I will be no man's man, nor will I wear any man's collar, but according to my light I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of that high office in the interest of the people of Minnesota.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Lawler's speech was well received, and he delivered it in a manner which quite captured his auditors. The tumult of applause having subsided, Lewis Baker, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following platform, which was read in a perfunctory manner and adopted by the convention:

The Democrats of Minnesota gathered in delegate convention, mingle their rejoicing with that of their fellows in the nation that the earnest voices of the rank and file of the party was heard and obeyed by the national convention and found expression in the nomination of the able and courageous Cleveland for our leader, and in the bold, explicit declarations that Republican protection is a fraud, in proof of which we point to Homestead, where the militia of a state is keeping peace in a quarrel over the spoil between the real and supposed beneficiaries of protection.

We denounce the rapacious and conscienceless combination which has grown up in this state, with the connivance of Republican legislatures, between the elevator companies, the millers and the railroads, by which our grain markets have been monopolized and our farmers robbed of the fruits of their hard labors. We reaffirm our belief that this combination rests upon the fact that the railroads of this state have abjured one of their primer functions, the provision of suitable means for handling grain, and have given the same over to the control of private parties, and we again declare our belief that the remedy, simple but efficient, lies in legislation requiring the railroads to resume this proper function, thus giving to every station a free and open market.

TO CATCH THE LABOR VOTE.

We recognize the great, conspicuous fact that the prosperity of our government rests upon labor, and that all legislation should be shaped, so far as possible, to relieve it from all unjust and oppressive burdens and to secure to it its just share of the benefit of our general prosperity.

We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of citizenship and best government.

We again call the attention of voters to the manifest injustice and inequality of our tax laws, under which wealth easily evades its share of the public burdens and compels moderate accumulations to bear the part it shirks, and we again invite the coming legislature to a serious consideration of the subject, to the end that a just, evenly-bearing system may be adopted.

REGARDING IRON MINES.

The Democratic party has always been and is to-day the consistent opponent of all legislation the result of which is to create law-made wealth which impoverishes the poor and those of moderate means in order to enrich the few. We condemn all use of the taxing powers for this purpose. We call the attention of the people of the state to the fact that mineral wealth at the northern part of this state is not bearing its just share of the public burdens. The non-resident millionaires who own iron mines whose value is, at a moderate estimate, $20,000,000, under our present statutes pays less than $9,000 per annum in taxes. In exchange for the votes of 2,000 employes, coerced into voting the Republican ticket, the Republican party has covenanted to perpetuate this system and to deliver to these men the government of one of the counties of the state.

We demand that this condition of things be rectified. We denounce all bounties and exemptions and demand that all taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and that all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation and be equalized and uniform, and we call upon all good citizens, without distinction of party, to join with us in defeating the proposed constitutional amendment, known as chapter 2, of the General Laws of 1891, to be voted upon this fall, which seeks to perpetrate this unjust system of taxation, and while it pretends to levy taxes upon sleeping car and other similar corporations, it repeals the existing constitutional tax of 3 per cent upon gross earnings of our railroads, now realizing for the state a revenue of $725,000 and annually increasing, and places the rate of taxation upon the earnings of such railroads at the caprice of the legislature.

WANT AN AMENDMENT.

We especially call attention to and denounce the form of the ballot for the proposed amendment to be voted on at the coming election, which is known as "Senate File No. 124," as being especially designed to mislead the voters, and we call upon all honest citizens to assist in rebuking such trickery.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a radical change in the laws of this state, and demand such legislation as will provide for intelligent and economical supervision of the building and maintenance of our country roads.

That for the better security of our government we recommend an amendment to the federal constitution extending the presidential term to six years and making a president ineligible for re-election.

We favor also the election of president and vice president and senators of the United States by the direct vote of the people.

[The following resolution was introduced after the platform was adopted, and it was also adopted by the convention:]

Resolved, Believing the contract system in force in the state penitentiary to be wrong in principle, prejudicial to the interests of the state, the welfare of the convicts and an injustice to honest labor, we demand its discontinuance at the expiration of the present contracts, and that the legislature prohibit any future contracts and provide for the employment by the state and for the state of all convicts and persons confined in the penal and reformatory institutions of this state.

The method of appointing the state central committee occasioned some dispute, but after a long wrangle the chairman cut the knot by declaring an amendment providing for the appointment of five members at large by the chairman and two from each congressional district, carried. An effort was made prior to the adjournment for supper to have the matter reconsidered, but a motion to adjourn cut off the effort.

C. J. Buell tried to introduce a resolution he seemed to think important, but J. J. McCafferty sat down upon the single tax man and the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The ball was started at 8:30 by a motion to nominate a lieutenant governor, but Mr. D'Autremont of St. Louis was not inclined to abandon the effort to have the vote on the motion to appoint the state committee reconsidered. He objected to the method proposed and would not be suppressed. He proposed that the committee be selected in this manner: One committeeman from each judicial district, one each selected by the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, and the chairman to select five committeemen at large. He obtained a reconsideration and offered his plan as a substitute for the original motion. The substitute was accepted by Mr. Stevens, the mover of the original motion, and was adopted with one dissenting vote.

Nominations for lieutenant governor were now called for, and Aitkin county yielded to St. Louis county. J. Adam Bede of Duluth took the platform and nominated Harry Hawkins of Carlton county, "a suburb of Duluth." He made an exceedingly humorous speech regarding the real and alleged history of the Democratic party. He referred to the armies of the North and South during the war by saying: "They were all Democrats on one side and all Democrats on the other." He declared that the Republican party with "honest ballot and political purity" in its mouth could vote fifty Indians with one suit of clothes. He told the story of the Borneo monkeys fishing for crabs and using their tails as bait.

"The Republican party has baited its tail with Knute Nelson and is dragging it over the prairies hoping to catch the farmer vote. But the Republican party will not do any thing for the farmer that the monkey will not do for the crab."

When Mr. Bede concluded a delegate proposed three cheers for him and they were given with a vim. Carried away by the humor of the speech another delegate rose and proposed that Mr. Hawkins be nominated by acclamation, and amid laughter and cheers the convention carried the motion.

Mr. Hawkins was called to the platform and made a brief stereotyped speech, thanking the convention for the honor it had bestowed upon him.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Nominations for secretary of state were called for, and Anoka yielded to Ramsey county. C. J. Buell nominated H. B. Martin of Hennepin, who is the nominee of the People's party. He declared that Mr. Martin had no love for the anarchistic doctrines of the People's party.

When he had finished a Hennepin delegate wanted to know how it came that a Ramsey county delegate nominated a Hennepin man. Ramsey county delegation promptly repudiated Mr. Martin, and Senator Craven of Carver said that unless Martin would pledge himself to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom and work or Daniel W. Lawler and not for Ignatius Donnelly he could not be the Democratic nominee.

W. P. Murray of Ramsey nominated Peter Nelson of Goodhue county and Washington county seconded the nomination. Mr. McCafferty demanded to have Martin produced and declared the convention wanted the whole of its ticket to be composed of Democrats.

The roll was called on the nominations and when Meeker was reached and Martin had only received one vote the further reading of the roll was dispensed with Martin was withdrawn and Nelson declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

THE OTHER OFFICERS.

For state treasurer, Frank Nocollin, Joseph Leicht of Winona and H. C. Bullo Wright were presented, but before the roll call was completed Nicollin and Bull were withdrawn and Leicht's nomination was made unanimous.

For attorney general John C. Netheway of Washington county, W. Logan Breckenridge of Olmsted and J. L. McDonald of Ramsey, the last named being the People's party candidate, were presented, but before the roll call was completed Netheway's nomination was made unanimous.

It was decided to nominate three candidates for justices of the supreme court, one at a time. Hon. S. T. Champlin of Blue Earth, in a few feeling words, placed Daniel Buck of Mankato in nomination.

Hon. Mort Wilkinson seconded the nomination of Daniel Buck.

Secretary Johnson moved that the nominations of Buck, Canty and Mitchell be made by acclamation.

After considerable discussion this was carried.

This concluded the business of the convention with the exception of the selection of presidential electors, and the delegates went into caucus by congressional districts to make selections.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At 11:45 the chairman succeeded in bringing the remnants of the convention to order once more and the congressional districts reported the following electors:

First district, D. R. P. Hibbs, Albert Lea; Second, A. L. Sackett, St. Peter; Third, S. N. Jones, Gaylord; Fourth, J. T. Barron, Stillwater; Fifth, J. C. Oswald, Minneapolis; Sixth, William Quinn Wright county Seventh, Martin Shea, Otter Tail.

The chair appointed F. Nelson of Hennepin and R. A. Smith of Ramsey electors at large.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

The chairman then announced the new state central committee as follows:

Owen Austin, Hastings; Dan Aberle, St. Paul; Chris H. Heffron, Rochester; John Coleman, Anoka; R. O. Craig, Jamesville; J. C. Wise, Mankato; C. A. Moody, Benton; George Dutah, Chaska; M. Mullen, New Ulm; J. D. Sheedy, Austin; Morris Thomas, Duluth; J. M. Spicer, Willmar; James Manning, Washington; Fourteenth, James D. O'Brien, Crookston; Fifteenth, Hempstead, Werner Brainerd; Sixteenth, Charles Cater, Grant county; Hennepin county, Lars M. Rand; Ramsey county, Crawford Livingston.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, secretary and exposition management was passed and the convention adjourned.

GEN. BAKER WITHDRAWS.

The Alliance Candidate for Governor Declines the Nomination.

At a meeting of the alliance state central committee in St. Paul Gen. Baker resigned as the Alliance candidate for governor in the following letter:

GEN. BAKER RESIGNS.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2, 1892.—To the Alliance State Central Committee—Gentlemen: I herewith submit my declination of the gubernatorial nomination the Alliance convention was pleased to tender me on the 7th of July last. It will be remembered that I reserved the privilege of so doing should circumstances, in my judgment, indicate such a course wisest for the cause. I am of opinion that the general situation is such, both for the ensuing campaign and our future as an organization, that we withhold present political action.

It appears to me that you can as well preserve the Alliance party organization without a state ticket as with it, though I trust that continued local action will ensue, especially in the legislative field. Some of us were originally Republican Alliance men, some Democratic Alliance men. The suspension of present political action by your committee will leave the members of the Alliance in this state free to co-operate with such political party as in their judgment will best promote true Alliance principles. I respectfully submit we had better so form our action, that we may not be subjected to the charge of resisting any real reform movement. I have not at any time, as you well know, stood in the way of harmony. We distinctly stated that we desired none of the offices. These we were willing to remit to greed and ambition. In fact we only sought to keep the reform forces of the state in the path so successfully pursued in 1890. It should be borne in mind that the original purpose of

THE ALLIANCE WAS NON-PARTISAN.

It was established for the economic and social betterment of the farmer. Against the best judgment of the best men of the Alliance it was plunged into the mire of politics. Its influence as a non-political organization was vastly more powerful than it will be as a political party. The moral influence it brought to bear upon the old parties was healthy and successful.

But its present management in this state has brought to it new and extraordinary political measures. The most important step taken by the People's party of Minnesota, and sought to be enforced with relentless discipline, was making the subtreasury scheme the only test of party loyalty. To this procrustean bed must all its followers conform. A bold and reckless scheme, it has no home in the atmosphere of honest political economy. Above all it is the special child of class legislation.

POLITICAL CHARLATANS OFFER IT

as wine at the banquet to beget irridescent dreams of easy fortune. To-morrow it will be consigned to the lumber room of political trash. Its only function in Minnesota has been to drive men of conservative judgment out of the People's party.

The utter abandonment of tariff reform by the People's party is the most shameless case of political cowardice in the history of the state. This was the potential issue with the Alliance two years ago; to-day it is side-tracked for the sub-treasury, a substitution of the fox for the lion. There were plain and practical questions on which we could all have united. That we did not do so is no crime of ours. The responsibility lies with those who have perverted the Alliance into a mere political machine, dominated by "bosses," like the lowest type of political parties. Our action was a revolt against such treason, and a rebuke against selfishness.

To the People's party in its natural aspect we have offered no opposition. The general trend of its purposes is good. It is

A RAPIDLY MUSTERING ARMY

born of many injustices and wrongs. Its errors are such as time may cure and the final sifting may enable it to form its lines of battle on tenable ground. But in this state, unhappily, it has been so officered and so led that for the present all hopes of uniting the reform forces are frustrated.

I am especially proud to have been nominated by the old Alliance. The stalwart men who created the organization, who were its promoters and brave builders, have not struck their flag to the new and absurd doctrines which later men, by craft, have imposed upon it. My grateful appreciation is due these men for the high honor they have conferred upon me. They have made a history and planted an organization in this state which political strife will not soon efface. With them it will be my pleasure to cherish the old principles which have given real life and power to our cause.

Very respectfully, J. H. BAKER.

The resignation was accepted and it was decided not to put any candidates in the field for this election.

Poor Man's Gout.

London Hospital: Acquired gout is usually one of the consequences of errors and excesses of diet. Those who eat too much meat and drink too much wine are, as is well known, very frequently the subjects of the disease. But it is by no means so well known that beer is a profitable cause of gout. The fact is so, however. Dr. Frederick Roberts, in "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine," tells us that brewers' draymen are particularly subject to gout. Malt liquors, Dr. Roberts considers, stand next to wine as originators of gout. Good whisky and brandy, on the other hand, are said to be much less mischievous in this connection. Brewers' draymen, though poor in pocket, do not generally suffer from the poor man's gout.

On the contrary, their gross and ponderous bodies are gorged with the products of their own excesses. Some of them, it is said, drink as much as two to four gallons of beer a day. Sir Alfred Garrod, a competent authority, states that lead taken into the system is a potent cause of gout. No less than 30 per cent of Dr. Garrod's hospital patients owed their gouty seizures to working among lead. Many of these were probably physiologically poor, poor in blood and tissue; and they would, no doubt, suffer from what is popularly called poor man's gout. Butchers and barmen, coalheavers and painters, and others who have to do with lead are all liable to the disease.

It will be proper here to remind readers that mental worry is a fruitful source of gout, and as the mentally worried often have poor appetites and feeble digestive powers, they are not seldom physiologically poor in a very marked degree, and they are therefore particularly liable to suffer from poor man's gout. Scientifically this question of terms and definitions has little or no interest, because, as we have already said, gout is gout, and can never be anything else. But from a practical point of view the subject is well worthy of the consideration of all intelligent persons.

Grafting Tomatoes and Potatoes Together.

At a recent meeting of Indiana horticulturists the question was asked: "Is it true that tomatoes and potatoes can be grafted together and bear a double crop?"

A professor at the Purdue university present replied: "It is a fact that plants thus grafted have been made to grow tomatoes above ground and potatoes below ground."

W. H. Ragan, while admitting that the tomato and potato are closely related, expressed the opinion that we can go only a little way in this direction of crossing certain species of plants and that the graft connecting the potato with the tomato must be an imperfect one. He thought that usually the union will be only mechanical."

An Indiana farmer present did not believe the time would ever come when potatoes and tomatoes will be grown on the same vine for profit, though it may be done as a curiosity.

CONDENCED TELEGRAMS.

Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the Toronto university, died yesterday.

Death is announced of Adiren De Courcelle, the French dramatic author, in his eighty-sixth year.

A six-story block on Mitchell street, Glasgow, was burned yesterday, and several surrounding blocks were badly damaged. Loss, $800,000.

Pastor Rocher-Dieu, of the Protestant Evangeline church, died in Brussels yesterday. He was president of the synod of the United Protestant churches.

Cholera of a mild form is spreading in Tibriz, Persia, the official accounts reporting twenty deaths daily. The Armenians and Europeans have fled the town.

Lord Tennyson celebrated his birthday Saturday in his house at Aldworth, near Hasterer. He received a number of congratulatory messages from America.

The Birrelia cotton warehouse in Liverpool was burned yesterday. Two hundred bales of cotton and a vast quantity of linseed were destroyed. The property was fully insured.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 78to78½ No. 3 spring, 73to73½c. No. 2 red, 80
CORN—No. 2, 49½c.
OATS—No. 2, 31c.: No. 2 white, 33½to to33½ No. 3 white, 31@32½c.
RYE—No. 2, 65½c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 65c.
MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 70to75c.
CORN—No. 3, 43c; No. 3 yellow, 44
OATS—No. 2 white, 30to30½c; No. 3 white, 29c.
RYE—No. 2, 69to70c.
BARLEY—No. 3, 38 to 48c.
HAY—New hay sold pretty well, if choice, and new timothy also went well, a car of the latter going at $10; old upland, $7to8; new upland, $9to 9.50; new timothy, $9to 10; poor and damaged, all kinds, $4to 6.
ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 81c. No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 73 to 75c.
CORN—No. 3, 43to44c; No. 3 yellow, 46 to 47c.
OATS—No. 2, 28 to 29c; No. 2 white, 30½ to 31½c; No. 3, 30 to 30½.
BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 71 to 72c; malt, 60to75c.
GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, $16@16.50; No. 2, $16.50@17; No. 3, $17 to$17.50.; low grade, $13.50 to 14; corn meal, bolted, $22 to 23. do unbolted, $16 to$16.50; bran, bulk, $9.50to 10.
MILWAUKEE—WHEAT—No. 2 spring 73to74c; No. 1 Northern, 8c.
CORN—No, 3, 45c.
OATS—No. 2, white, 32to33½c. No. 3, do 31to31½c.
BARLEY—No. 2 .58c; sample, 48 to61½c

THEY ALL WANT IT.

An Interesting Contest for the Control of Territory in Afghanistan.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Even domestic politics is overshadowed by the gravity of the news from Pamir. China and Great Britain are both moving in defense against Russian aggression, while the Afzhans also lay claim to part of the disputed territory, and are attempting to hold it both against the Russians and Chinese. The British are decidedly strengthened for opposition to Russian advance by the recent British conquest of the petty States of Hunzea and Nagar, situated between the Little Pamir and the frontiers of Kashmir. The allied States of Hunzea and Nagar comprise all the rivers drained into the Kantjut or Hunzea river, which flows into the Gilgit river, two miles below Gilgit fort. This region is extremely difficult of access, to which fact is due the impunity with which the tribesmen have hitherto been able to carry on their raids into the countries of their neighbors. These valleys are buried in a gigantic mountain system containing some of the highest peaks in the Himilayas, Mount Rakaposhi which towers above Chalt, being 25,560 feet in height, while a number of summits exceed 25,000 feet. Immense glaciers descend into the ravines, the Nagar river itself rising in the vastness of a glacier, which is nearly eighty miles in length. Surrounded thus by granite precipices and huge wastes of ice and snow, affording only a hazardous passage during a few summer months in the neighboring countries, Hunzea-Nagar has but one vulnerable point, the ravine of the Kantjut river, while the junction of that torrent with the Gilgit river is the one gateway of the country practicable for

AN INVADING FORCE.

Even this entrance is practically closed during the summer months, for often the river, swollen by the melting snows, becomes a formidable and raging torrent, overflowing the whole bottom of the valley at many points, so that the only way left by which one can ascend the gorge is a rough track high up on the cliff's side, carried among narrow ledges and overhanging, rightful precipices—a road fit only for goats and cragsmen, which could be easily held by a handful of men against a large force. Holding this virtually impregnable position, the British are much more strongly prepared than a year ago to obstruct the Russian advance, should the Russians endeavor to encroach upon British territory. At present the Russians' invasion is confined to territory beyond the line of British possession, although approaching dangerously near it. A dispatch from Pekin states that the Chinese government is already on the alert and explanations have been demanded from both Russia and Afghanistan for encroaching upon territory claimed by the Chinese. The Chinese forces in the Pamir region commanded by Gen. Chang, without waiting for any explanations, have already encountered the Afghans in a bloody conflict at Samutash. The Chinese were considerable outnumbered, but they fought resolutely and only retreated in the face of overwhelming forces. Gen. Chang, it is stated, has sent with his report of the conflict an imperative demand for reinforcements.

Quite a Mystery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Julia Phillips, the Lockport, N. Y., girl supposed to have been killed here by a train but who, after a corpse had been shipped East said to be hers, was alleged to be alive and all right in Chicago, cannot be found. There is a suspicion that the telegram signed with her name and sent to her parents in Lockport was a forgery. William Ryan, a livery stable employe, formerly from Lockport and believed to be Julia's intended husband, has not been seen since the girl' death.

Struck by a Rock.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 8.—A rock from a blast in a bluff to-day crashed into the smoking car of a St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern passenger train. William Burt of Chicago and W. B. Carnes of Essex, Iowa, were struck in the head by fragments. Burt is probably fatally injured. Carnes was seriously hurt.

Don Carlos Subsides.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Don Carlos has abandoned his opposition to the republic in deference to the pope's policy. He has published a letter announcing that he will no longer maintain a representative in France.

Fritz Williams,

Proprietor of

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