Daily Globe.

Official paper of the City and County.

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THE GLOBE AT CHICAGO.

The GLOBE has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The GLOBE office at Chicago is located at room 11, *Times* building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue. Visitors from the Northwest to Chicago are cordially invited to call at the GLOBE office, which will be found open during the greater portion of every night, as well as day.

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GRAND PACIFIC,
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SUTHERLAND'S, Exposition Building.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.80	75	W	Clear
La Crosse	29.82	73	S	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.88	63	Calm	Clear
Ft. Garry	29.77	60	W	Fair
Minnedosa	29.83	53	NW	Clear
Moorhead	29.84	61	NW	Fair
Quapelle	29.92	50	W	Clear
St. Vincent	29.78	60	W	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	29.91	62	W	Cloudy
Ft. Buford	29.88	64	NE	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	29.79	73	E	Fair
Helena	29.80	71	N	Clear
Huron, D. T.	29.86	69	NE	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.86	63	N	Cloudy

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.76	62	Calm	Fair

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.847	73.4	63.1	SW	Fair

Amount rainfall, .00: Maximum thermometer 87.5; minimum thermometer 58.5; daily range 29.0.

River—Observed height 3 feet, 8 inch.

Fall in twenty-four hours, 1 inch.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1 a. m.—Indications: Upper lake region—fair weather in the southern portion, clearing weather in the northern portion; stationary temperature; variable winds generally from the southeast to the northwest. Upper Mississippi valley—Fair weather; variable winds; stationary temperature in the southern portion, slight fall of temperature in the northern portion.

Democratic Congressional Convention of Fourth District.

A Democratic convention of the Fourth congressional district of the state of Minnesota, is hereby called to meet in the city of St. Paul, on Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall be elected a member of congress from and for said district at the next ensuing general election.

The basis of representation fixed for such convention is one delegate for each county of the district, and one delegate for each two hundred and fifty voters or major fraction thereof, cast at the last general election for the Democratic candidate for governor. The several counties of the district will on this basis be entitled to representation as follows:

Anoka	3	Pine	2
Chisago	2	Ramsey	16
Hennepin	19	Sherburne	2
Isanti	1	Washington	7
Kenabec	1	Wright	8
Total delegation			61

EUGENE M. WILSON,
Chairman of Congressional Committee of Fourth District.

190-93&199

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

Wheat was 1c dearer in St. Paul yesterday. At Milwaukee a cautious advance of ⅜@½c was made. Chicago was bolder and went 1⅛@1⅛c better than Wednesday. Corn was booming and closed 2⅛@2c higher; oats, too, shared in the buoyance, closing at 26⅛@25½ for August and September. Pork was at the point of the elevated horns of rampant taurus, closing at $22.50@21.25. Stocks opened quiet at New York (they had no Democratic convention there) and became weak and lower, but toning up they advanced and closed fractionally higher than on Wednesday. There was considerable activity in mining stock.

MINNESOTA, although a Republican state, is a power in the Democratic national convention.

JOHN KELLY says Gen. Slocum is his candidate for President, but nobody has seconded the nomination.

BEN BUTLER will have to be content with the two nominations for President he already has. He wont get any more.

THE representative men of the Minnesota Democracy now at Chicago, are among the very strongest men in the national convention.

The Legislatures of States and Congress should be henceforth, and immediately invoked, to stay the wild reckless destruction of the forests, and tree-culture should be encouraged by liberal inducements.

A KANSAS CITY man says Gen. Butler hung his son at New Orleans in 1862, and if he runs for President he will shoot him. Ben may take into consideration the propriety of declining a couple of nominations or so.

THE DEMOCRATIC House for once set a good example, and adjourned decorously. There were none of the wild scenes, boozy speeches, and paper wad practice that begun under Colfax, continued by Blaine and extended down to Keifer. Thus reform will be apparent in all the departments and branches of the government that come under Democratic administration.

THE Senate hung on like grim death to get a big naval appropriation, but was in the end defeated in the scheme to put a big campaign fund at Bill Chandler's disposal. The Republican candidate for President is said to be much disappointed at this miscarriage. From the head to the foot of the administration, Chandler only excepted, there is no one to boost Blaine, for the simple reason that as he will not be elected it would prove a waste of labor and money.

THE newspapers, such of them as make any fair comments at all, are speaking truthfully and in high terms of the contrast in the character of the men prominent in the June national convention and the July national convention. One single instance illustrates the whole. The Republican national committee chose Powell Clayton for temporary chairman of the national convention. The committee represented a faction in the party, and its choice was the behest of the faction. Another faction defeated the election of Clayton on the high moral ground that he had turned traitor to the faction that rose up in opposition to him. The whole convention was disgusted with the "man and brother" elected temporary chairman, and allowed him to preside but an hour. On the other hand the Democratic national committee made choice of ex-Gov. Hubbard of Texas, and the convention promptly approved the choice. A Republican contemporary has the fairness to say of him, "he is a man who well deserves any position he may secure." Gov. Hubbard has now taken prominent parts in two national conventions, and the day is not far remote when he will be sent to the United States senate, where his high character, strong and varied attainments and conservative cast of mind will render him an important and valuable adjunct.

EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN CATTLE.

An attempt is being made to perfect an arrangement to send cattle from the United States ranches over the Canadian Pacific to Montreal, and thence to England. This is opposed by British cattle dealers on the alleged ground that foot and mouth and other diseases prevail in American herds. This opposition of the Canadians is inspired by a desire to monopolise the cattle trade with England, by shutting out competition from the States. The Canadians frankly admit that the live cattle trade between Canada and Great Britain, by shipping American cattle on an equality, would be practically destroyed. It is about the only flourishing industry the Canadians now have. The farmers who have had such bad luck of late years insist on being protected against the States.

Gladstone, and some other eminent English statesmen opposed such stringent exclusion of American cattle, but were voted down. The Canadians defiantly assert that disease or no disease the embargoing of American cattle will be pursued. This shows that the alleged disease is a mere sham, an empty pretense to secure exclusion. There is not much free trade, not much reciprocity in this demand for rigid protection of the Cannadian cattle-raisers, against American competition.

FOREST DESTRUCTION.

The rapid destruction of American forests is something fearful. There seems to be an insane desire to cut down the trees and to denude the entire land of its forests. Reckless of future consequences, the wood-chopper's axe still swings and the sturdy oaks and pines come thundering down. This will cause the drying up of springs and the sources of rivers, will serve to affect atmospheric moisture, diminish rain-fall, and produce drouth, barrenness and death.

This ruinous and remorseless destruction of trees is going on in every portion of the country. The forests gone, there will be nothing to arrest or break the force of tornadoes, extremes of drought in freshet will pile disaster upon disaster, and any thing like an equible, productive state of the atmosphere will be destroyed. How shall this great and trying evil be averted. The legislatures of some of the States have put forth some efforts to stay the destructions of forests, but hitherto these efforts have been feeble and without much success.

The attention of Congress has been called to this matter, to prevent vast areas of the public domain from being denuded of its forests. We are not aware that any efficient action has been reached. The Senate passed a bill and none to soon, to stop the sale of public lands in a large portion of Northern Montana, and to establish it as a great forest reservation. But the House, in its haste to adjourn, unfortunately failed to pass the Senate bill. Unless something of this kind is done the sources of the Columbia, Missouri and other large rivers will be strongly affected, as are now the Hudson and several other rivers in the State of New York.

This is a matter that ought no longer to be neglected. Unless the farms of the country can be well watered, they will become unproductive, barreness and blight will ensue, wretchedness and poverty follow, and the population will flee before starvation and ruin, and towns and cities will languish, and one wide scene of desolation will follow. This is no fancy sketch. Water, fresh water is the renovator of the world. Destroy its sources of supply, and barren wastes are created.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the scramble for wealth and in ambitious and ostentatious modes of living the public, and even domestic health is neglected and lost sight of. Costly and beautiful mansions are constructed and furnished with "all the modern conveniences," and these consist of water pipes, sewer pipes, gas pipes furnace pipes and the like, the multiplicity of which do often vitiate the atmosphere of the house, and more, poison it. Typhoid fevers, typhus fevers, diphtheria and the like are the results. Health and life fall a sacrifice too often to these modern conveniences.

Prince Albert of England, the husband of Queen Victoria, lost his life owing to the defective sewage of his palace. And the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent of the British throne, but just escaped with his life, from a severe attack of typhoid fever, produced by the same cause. And thousands, unknown to fame have sickened and died from the same cause, and the cause perhaps unsuspected.

The new mode of house construction and interior appointments it is safe to say are not as conducive to health as the old and less pretentious houses, when the scientific (?) or unscientific plumber was unknown, and while there was neither water pipe nor gas main, and the still more objectionable sewerage pipe. The absence of all these conveniences, and the presence of the open fire place tended to keep the atmosphere comparatively pure. Those who enjoy the "modern conveniences" often do it to the costly expenditure of health and life.

Dr. Frank Hamilton, the eminent New York physician, in speaking of the testimony given by the chemists, the sanitary engineers and plumbers, before an investigating committee says:

"With all respect to the distinguished gentlemen they suggested nothing of any importance which is new; nothing that was not known before; nothing indeed which has not been tried and which has not for one reason or another proved itself to be either impracticable or insufficient, and, in many cases, inefficient."

And he further says:

"If we limit ourselves to the consideration of the unwholesome atmosphere of our houses—although this does not by any means constitute the only possible or probable source of sickness and physical decay incident to civilization—the concessions demanded as a condition of the successful application of our present knowledge of the laws of hygiene are: 1st. That all plumbing having any direct or indirect communication with the sewers shall be excluded from those portions of our house which we habitually occupy: in other words, that it shall be placed in a separate building or annex. 2nd. That we return to the open fireplace or the grate as a means of warming our private houses. 3rd. A diminished consumption of oxygen by gas burners. As long as we must depend upon gas we shall have to content ourselves with light, and not insist upon illumination."

From all this it will be seen that the furnace, the gas, the water, the sewer pipes, all have an influence to vitiate the atmosphere of modern dwellings, when in their most perfect condition, and when defective, they contribute an actually poisonous element to the atmosphere.

Dr. Hamilton deserves commendation for boldly pointing out the defects of current style of living, superinduced by a modern civilization, supplemented by the "modern conveniences" of the dwellings of the period.

THE CHOLERA.

Another conflict with that great, destructive element, epidemic cholera, has begun. That the real Asiatic cholera has reached France cannot be doubted. All the countries in Europe are in great fear of its spread and are taking measures to prepare for it. Dr. Koch, the eminent German authority on the subject is reported to have gone from Berlin to France, visiting Paris and Toulon, and offering his services to the government to determine the real nature and cause of the cholera in the south of France. Dr. Koch has studied the cholera in India, in the light of the germ theory of infectious diseases, and and it is alleged has found the actual cholera germ. These germs were found in cholera patients, only—always in them, never in others. At an outbreak of cholera in Calcutta, in the reservoir from which the people drank water, the cholera bacillus was found in great numbers. The epidemic subsided when the water was cleared of these parasites.

An English surgeon in India tried an experiment by giving some of the bacilli to a pig, which was seized with virulent cholera and died in three hours. The English people are preparing to meet this dire enemy of the race. The theory that it is a germ-spread disease, and that it cannot be warded off by establishing quarantine restrictions, is said to have been accepted by the English government, and no restrictions are placed upon the entrance into English ports, of French vessels. Should the epidemic break out in England, it may be looked for on our own shores at any time. Dr. Koch reports from Toulon that he has found germs, or microbes exactly similar to those he discovered in his experiments in India and Egypt, and is credited with saying that fumigation is useless, and that the disease will go everywhere.

When a deputation waited on Lord Palmerston then Premier, recommending him to appoint a day of prayer and intercession to stay the cholera plague, he replied, that while it would be eminently proper to seek divine protection, it was incumbent on the people themselves to take measures for their own safety, and he recommended the copious use of whitewash in dwelling houses and good drainage.

If according to Dr. Koch, the enforcement of stringent sanitary regulations, cannot prevent the spread of the disease, they may mitigate its severity and fatal effects, to a marked degree.

The great feeders to typhoid fevers, and to the cholera itself, are found in imperfect sewerage, and impure water. Water which has been regarded as the most pure, and most safe of all drinks, it is found may be impregnated with the very germs of disease and death. The people, and the authorities of cities, should redouble their dilligence in establishing and practising the most salutory sanitary regulations. In view of the impending visitation of the great cholera epidemic, every householder should bestow the closest attention to cleanliness and renovation, within and without and make his house and his premises a real sanitarium. Every person should exercise the most dilligent care in regard to diet and drink, and even the quality of water, and its source of supply should not go unthought of or unchallenged.

As painful as the apprehended approach of the dreaded epidemic may be, there is no necessity for a panic for that action will only make matters worse. In calmness, and in careful and intelligent action let all look to their habits, their diet, to the cleanliness of their premises, to the sanitary regulations of the cities, and abide results, with a composure born of rational fortitude.

At the expense of a slight repetition, the GLOBE subjoins the following as a matter of encouragement and instruction to its tens of thousands of intelligent readers.

The memory of the cholera plague in Europe and America is not a pleasant one; and we are not surprised that not France alone, but all Europe, is alarmed at the sudden outbreak of the diacase in Toulon. For hundreds of years it has been epidemic and recurrent in India, following the dispersion of the great Juggernaut pilgrimages, and, as intercourse with India has increased, even finding its way, in successive tidal waves, to Europe and America. In 1832 the disease, having taken eight years for the journey from India, by way of Russia and Poland, crossed from Ireland to Quebec with a dozen immigrants, and thence, passing by the way of the military post of Fort Dearborn (Chicago), went down the Mississippi, reaching New Orleans in October, 1832, and destroying there 6,000 out of a population of 50,000. In 1844 immigrants from Havre carried the disease to New Orleans, where it showed considerable violence and extended through the South and West. Meanwhile the advance in communications made the dissemination of the disease a shorter progress; and the outbreak of April, 1865, in India had been transferred to Mecca early in May, to Alexandria early in June, had reached India by July 10, and in 1866 it was distributed from New York all over the country, though with no such fatal violence as in the case of its first appearance in 1832.

We now know more about the disease than we did at the time of these visitations. We know its cause and character. The cause is precisely like that of typhoid fever. It has a specific microscopic germ, the bacillus discovered only a few months ago by the German physician, Koch, in his researches on the cholera in India. This bacillus swarms in the dejecta of cholera patients, and is distributed partly perhaps as dust, but chiefly in drinking water which has been contaminated by the washings through the soil of these dejecta. The researches of the German commission confirm the deductions of experience and show that hygienic and sanitary methods will almost wholly control the disease, or will very narrowly limit its spread. In times of danger all water to be drunk should be first boiled, and then treated with a few grains of permanganate of potash. A healthy stomach, in the process of digestion, and with the stomach distended with food which is being macerated by gastric juice, is not likely to be affected even by infected water.

The chief danger comes from drinking water when the stomach is empty. In an infected region it is safe to regard all water as infected. Cholera and typhoid fever alike are proving to us the vast importance of protect against the contamination of sewage.

It is not likely that there will now be any great spread of cholera in Europe, although it has come early enough in the season to have time to extend anywhere. But the French government is awake and is doing all that is possible to limit the disease. The German, Spanish and English governments will keep a strict quarantine, and the American government is receiving daily bulletins and will doubtless act as may be necessary. These plagues are no longer black terrors, as they were in past centuries. We understand their cause and their treatment and can limit their spread. This is the fruit of the careful sanitary studies of the past fifty years. Great pleagues are a thing of the past.

YESTERDAY AT CHICAGO.

The very full specials which we give this morning show that but one thing was certainly settled yesterday in Chicago, and that is the boom of Butler. In another direction there was a quietus put on the extreme views of tariff reduction advocated by Watterson. Thus, at the same moment, an end was given to the star-eyed goddess and the cock-eyed God of so-called reform.

The proceedings towards the close seem to have been somewhat tumultuous on account of an attempt to force the voting after a single ballot had been taken for a presidential candidate. It is not thought the result of the single ballot was as favorable to Cleveland as had been expected by his more ardent admirers. Nevertheless he has a most unmistakable lead, and the chances are apparently in favor of his nomination. The platform adopted has its greatest objection in its length. The position on the vexed tariff matter is constructed very ingeniously and may be interpreted to mean that the manufacturer shall not be deprived of protection nor the free trade be forced to submit to custom house extortions. It is a very happy compromise. It is one of that kind that is intended to hit the animal if it is a deer, and to miss it if it is a calf. There was but little debate on it, the main thing done being the necessary effort to prevent its being befouled by the attempt to get up a union between it and Butler's platform. The convention does not seem likely to end before to-morrow. Meanwhile this morning may bring some new development. The friends of Bayard profess to feel encouraged, and it is certain that until the favorite-son business is ended the real work of nominations will not begin.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A TRUE remark by the Chicago *Herald:* "The moral influence of 60,000,000 of free people is much greater on foreign princes and potentates than any amount of war's machinery would be. With courage, self-respect and conservatism at Washington, a country possessing the resources that this does will always be honored abroad, and never wantonly attacked. With impudence, aggressiveness and lust of empire and glory dominant at the capital, all the forts, columbiads, ironclads and armies that could be gathered together would give us neither dignity abroad nor peace at home. Mr. Randall's appropriation may be scant; the others certainly were excessive. We cannot adopt the European standard of military and naval establishments without suffering some of the consequences."

THE Ottawa *Free Press* is agitating vigorously for the establishment of a divorce court in Canada. Divorce is almost breaking up the social fabric in the States and working bad even in England where it is surrounded with greater safeguards. But it must be confessed that Canada's position is a most anomalous one. Ours is essentially a case of one law for the rich and another for the poor. The French Canadian members who vote against divorce bills are consistent, but the English speaking ones who vote for them and yet refuse to put them within reach of all classes cannot justify their action on any conceivable ground.

AN English court decides that a kiss is not a legal consideration. A surgeon in Lambeth kissed a working man's wife. The husband valued the kiss at £5, and the surgeon gave his note for that amount. When the paper fell due it was not paid, and suit was brought. The learned Judge of the Lambeth County court gave a verdict for the defendant on the ground that there was no consideration for the note. The question arises if the case was decided on its merits, as the lady was in court, or, if it lays down a general principle, that there may be "kisses and kisses" and nothing legal about them.

THE maggot or catterpillar that is devouring the thistles is an ubiquitous creature. It is eating up the mangel wurzels in Ontario, playing havoc in the market gardens in the eastern states, and attacking the potatoes as far west as Macleod, so the *Gazette* of that town says. While it confines its operations to roots and noxious weeds, no great damage will be sustained; but if it should fall foul of the wheat, there would be serious trouble. The Toronto *Globe* says the only hope of destroying it is in "finding a parasite or an insect that will prey upon it." The wheat has certainly not been attacked as yet.

Prof. H. A. Clum, while making oxygen and hydrogen gas for use in a stereopticon exhibition at the Baptist church in Binghamton, N. Y., was killed by an explosion. He had neglected to turn the stop cock into the gas bag, and there was no escape for the gas which was being generated. Prof. Clum claimed to be the inventor of the machines now used in the signal service of the United States for registering meteorological observations, and considered himself the father of the science in this country. He was sixty-two years of age.

A GREAT library, according to Mr. Winsor, the librarian of Harvard College, should preserve every book and pamphlet printed. The worthless tract of to-day may prove invaluable to the historian writing in the year 2000. Two hundred years after the execution of the great Marquis of Montrose, the account books kept by his agent were discovered. From these the biographer of Marquis drew much of the history of his hero's early life.

IN 1775 there were only 53 newspapers in Japan; in 1876 there were 70; in 1877 there were 156; in 1878 there were 225, and at present there are about 2,000. The principal journals among them are the *Hotchishimboun*, the organ of the Liberal party; the *Nitchinitchichimboun*, the organ of the government; the *Tchoyazhimboun* and the *Mainitchishimboun*, radical organs. "Shimboun" means "journal." The *Kwampo* is the official journal.

BEREA COLLEGE is on the border line between the blue grass and the mountains of Kentucky. The puplis are divided in about equal numbers between males and females, and between whites and blacks. Boys and girls, whites and blacks, sit side by side together at a common table and recite in the same classes. On commencement day the colors and the sexes alternate on the platform.

A distinguished relic of man worship has just been transformed into a new shape in Milford, Mass. About 1760 George Washington tied his horse to a tree while he went into the house to get his dinner. The tree has stood until a few weeks ago, when it was cut down, as it was in the way of travel, and sawed into memorial blocks.

CHARLES COGHLAN was paid $700 a week last season; McKee Rankin, $500; James O'Neill, $400; Mr. Searl, $350, and so on. The theatrical gossip of the New York *Times* learns that Coghlan is not likely to get again anything like his salary of last year and that the salaries of most actors will be lower during the coming season.

MISS CATHERINE LORILLARD WOLFE, of New York, has volunteered to pay the expenses of an American archæological expedition to Babylon, where Nebuchadnezzar ate grass in days of old. The leader of the party is Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, who, with his three associates, will start for Asia in September.

T. F. Burns, of Remington's Landing, Clarke county, W. T., thinks he has the largest and most productive cherry tree in the United States. It is of the black Tartarian variety, and measures twenty-two inches in diameter at the base. It has this year produced about 1,700 pounds of fruit.

IF John A. Kasson shall devote himself with the same talent and assiduity to pleasing Bismarck that he does to pleasing the ladies and the voters, he will have the chancellor living on American pork and acting as agent of an emigration society within less than three months.

IN Kansas a trick to evade the liquor law is to have an obscure room stocked with drink, and give keys to all customers. They enter at pleasure and get their drink, depositing the cash in a box. No one is seen to receive the money, and hence the great difficulty of convictions.

THE Kansas City *Journal* indulges in this unbecoming levity: "The flag of the State Department at Washington should be placed at half-mast. James Russell Lowell has the gout." Father Fulingheyson would never consent. Never.

Dr. Niemeyer gives this advice to ladies: "Thirty deep inspirations taken every morning in a pure atmosphere, and no lacing, will do more for the color of your cheeks than a tumbler of chalybeate or a dose of iron pills."

THE Baltimore *American* has comprehensive "views of dog-day degrees: "The college and the thermometer are at present noted mainly for the profusion of theis degrees."

A LITTLE girl of Burlington, Iowa, saved $400 from the sale of flowers. Her father deserted his family and carried off the money. That assisted the mother to a divorce.

Over 2,7000,000 tons of coal have been carried by rail to London from the Yorkshire coal fields during the past five months.

AT Laselle seminary two gold miniature loaves were awarded to the girls who had taken highest rank in bread-making.

The regular monthly meeting at the "Woman's Christian Home" to-day at 2:20 o'clock.

THE JOBBERS' JOURNEY.

Their Movements Through Dakota Graphically Described by a Staff Correspondent.

Their Reception at Mitchell, Woonsocket, Forestburg, Howard City and Elsewhere.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

AT MITCHELL.

PIPESTONE, Minn., July 10.—The morning opened clear, cool and bright and the St. Paul Jobbers' union and their guests after partaking of a hearty breakfast and strolling about the beautiful city of Mitchell, boarded their train, which, as before advertised, left at 9. The Great Western band played upon the streets and marched to the depot accompanied by a large concourse of citizens. A large delegation of Mitchell people, a large share of whom were ladies, came on board and visited with us as far as Woonsocket. A large and very fine collection of the products of the country displayed at the office of the Mitchell *Republican* was presented to the Union and was deposited in the baggage car.

AT WOONSOCKET.

The train arrived at Woonsocket without particular incident, where carriages were found in waiting which conveyed the party about the place. This is only a kid of a town, having been born but eight months ago. Like others of the Dakota cities and towns we have visited it is built out on the boundless prairie, and has grown with a wonderful push and vigor. It now has 1,000 people, about all of whom turned out to meet us. It possesses some very fine buildings, the Damont House especially attracting attention. Returned to the platform from our drive, Mr. T. D. Knouse gave us a cordial welcome to the place and told us about the eight-months-old town. Mr. C. D. Hackett replied on the part of the Jobbers and the Great Western gave several of its choicest selections. It is here that the Southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at present terminates its track. Our train was transferred here from Mr. W. M. Nellie, superintendent of the Hastings & Dakota division which intersects the Southern Minnesota at Woonsocket, to Fred Underwood, superintendent of the Southern Minnesota division. A delegation of ladies from Woonsocket accompanied us, and consoled the party for the loss of our fair Mitchell friends, whom we here bad adieu.

FORESTBURG.

It was fully 10:40 when our train pulled out, and no stop was made till Forestburg was reached, where the usual crowd awaited us. The usual handshaking and hurried introductions were made.

DIANA

Was reached at 12, noon, and a fine flowing artesian well only 110 feet deep was spouting its liquid high in the air. Truly this is a wonderful country and its wells are not among its least wonderful things. The Jobbers' "Glee" club enlivened the way and helped entertain the lady guests with several selections.

AT HOWARD CITY.

At 12:30 the booming of cannon heralded our approach to Howard City. As we drew up at the station the Hutchins Howard City band, comprised of S. Hutchins, Mrs. S. Hutchins, Miss Carrie, thirteen years of age, Herbert, aged nine, and Ethel, aged seven years, and four gentleman residents of the place, were playing in their band wagon near the depot. The party from the train formed as usual, with the Great Western at their head, escorted by G. R. Farmer and the committee on reception. They marched to the town hall, where a collation awaited them. Mr. Farmer introduced D. D. Hardridge, who read an address of welcome couched in the most eloquent and cordial language. President Finch responded briefly, introducing Judge Chandler, who as usual was equal to the emergency. The guests then attacked the banquet, and, having concluded that, marched again to the train, the Hutchins and Great Western bands having enlivened the banquet with their splendid music. A number of ladies and the Hutchins band accompanied us, filling our train to overflowing, but all were made welcome.

MADISON,

the next place of any importance was reached about 3:30 p. m., where the usual throng of people, attended by the Madison Cornet band, awaited us. Carriages were furnished, and those who desired were taken to drive about the town. An address of welcome was made by C. D. Kennedy, of that city. The Madison band and a number of ladies and gentlemen of that city also joined our party, going as far as Wentworth, where all our lady, and such of our gentlemen friends as were obliged to return, took leave of us.

AT EGAN,

where we arrived at 4:00, citizens and a band were at the depot to receive us. The G. A. R. flag hung at the front

AT FLANDREAU,

At which place we were met by a delegation of citizens from Pipestone, the conclusion was reached to change our programme and remain all night at Pipestone, which was greeted with cheers by our party, who were tired and desired rest. The Flandreau people met us with a band and a large crowd as usual.

AT PIPESTONE.

The train ran into Pipestone at 5:15, and the citizens and a splendid band met us, the platform beinfi perfectly black with people. Carriages were in waiting and the party were taken for a drive about.

Blaine at Bowdoin Commencement.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 10.—James G. Blaine attended the commencement exercises to-day at Bowdoin college. At the alumni dinner, when Blaine was called upon, there was a perfect storm of applause, and it was a long time before he was able to proceed. He said: "I had little idea when I accepted your invitation to be present to-day, that I should receive from your hands the great honor of a degree from Bowdoin college. It is a great dignity to be ranked with those who throughout the whole land of letters have done honor to this institution. His excellency named one of the greatest men the country ever saw, W. P. Fessenden, and I question whether there is to be found within this country an institution that in four years of its life, can show such names as Wm. Fessenden, Franklin Pierce, Sargent Prentiss, and J. P. Hale. In public life and in that wider and higer life in literature such names as Henry W. Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne. The years from 1823 to 1827 bear these great names. I am sure I say no invidious words against any institution when I make the assertion that there is no college in this country that has contributed so largely and so richly to learned professtons in proportion to the number of graduates as Bowdoin. If you disbelieve this, I beg you will take the triennial catalogue I hold in my hand and study it. I like Bowdoin college. I am sure it is a nursery of good health. There is one of its graduates here who took a diploma seventy-five years ago. John Mussey, my friend and neighbor. Hon. J. W. Bradbury, who has honored every trust to whom he has been appointed, took his diploma sixty years ago. I must not confine myself wholly to Bowdoin, however, for I have had the honor to attend commencements of three colleges in this state, at each of which has been present an eminent divine of the Methodist church, and whom I now see before me. I heard him describe not long since the effect on the public of the death of Washington. I am a little old fashioned, but I am conservative, having had my education in an old fasioned college.

Blaine here related an anecdote illinstrative of his conservatism and relation to the college. He said: "I don't believe it is right to dicide on a bent for a boys's education when he is 16 or 17 years old. We have reached an exalted point in skill in manufacturies. It is an age when I find the napkin before me on the table made of the same material as the car wheel on which I rode down from Agusta this morning." He closed with a feeling tribute to Prof. Packard. At the close of his speech, Blaine held an informal reception in the hall. He left for Augusta on the 6:30 train. An immense gathering was present at the depot to see him off.

A VOTE AT LAST.

Continued from First Page.

thereafter they failed to have listeners. It was odd to see some venerable gentlemen gesturing away and apparently addressing an audience which was not giving them the smallest attention. It seemed to make no difference whatever to this class of speakers. They talked on as glibly and unconcernedly as if they were holding their auditory spellbound, and finished the attempt as complacently as if in the very best of humor over their success.

At this point it may be said that the speakers thus far who have secured the most attention, who have attained

THE HIGHEST RESULTS

have been the younger ones. Breckinridge, Vilas, Cummings and Powell are all young men, and have scored all the points made in oratorical competition. The old men of both conventions seem to have lost everything like inspiration. They are not abashed in the least by the thousands who front them, and they prose along with a voice, intonation and a gesture which are as mechanical as the movement of a pump handle or the exhaust of a steam engine. They go through an ever recurring routine of inflexions and movements, with a "jury Droop," as Dickens calls it, at certain stages and apparently have as little feeling or interest in what they are saying as a parrot has in a repetition, or an engine has in revolution of its crank.

The morning was a slow one, a state would be called and the chairman would rap and ask permission to have so and so nominate or second the nomination of a candidate. Some applause would greet the chosen speaker as he ascended the steps of the platform; there would be a close attention for a moment or two, and if he did not promise well at once he would be dropped by the audience and no further attention would be given him save when he came to name the candidate whom he favored. Many of the speakers read their efforts or were so closely confined to their paper that they had all the appearance of presenting an essay. It was insufferably dull, and on several occasions the chairman had to announce that the police would be called on if the insolent clamors and demands of the galleries were not stopped.

There was a short period of relief when

GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG,

of Wisconsin, mounted the platform to second the nomination of Cleveland. Twenty-one years ago this writer saw a young, active, black-haired, sunburned little man playing an active part in the bloody tragedy being enacted in the march of Grant on Vicksburg. It was Bragg of Wisconsin, then as heroic as the "Little Corporal." Treating the war, his friends, the hardships of the march, and the severity of the battles in a style that was half humor and half a sneer. He had a short upper lip, which was generally curled in contempt of somebody or something, and a tongue that was as keen as his sword, and both of which he used with exquisite skill when occasion and necessity were in conjunction. He was then as fearless as an Apache or a tiger, and no man ever went deeper in the hell of shell, flame and bullets than he. To-day when he mounted the rostrum the writer saw that his raven black hair and beard had changed under autumn frosts and the once straight form was not as erect as when he led his legions at Black River crossing and at Champion hills. The eagle eyes were now covered with spectacles and he climbed the platform rather more slowly than he was wont to charge a battery. He faced the audience, he dropped his head and glared on the masses from his eyebrows. His upper lip curled and

THE BRAGG OF THE OLDEN TIMES

was once more himself. It was the old Bragg of the Army of the Mississippi who had come to the front. Tammany lay in serried masses before him. He did not stop to count. He simply saw where they were drawn up and charged them on sight. How well I recognized the soldier of almost a quarter of a century ago. It was the same dare-devil leader, seen a moment and the next enveloped in the masses of the enemy, and as of yore he came out with skin unbroken and flushed with victory. The gigantic Grady boldly advanced to meet him, but had hardly time to place his lance in rest before he went rolling in the dust before the impetuous charge of the fiery little knight. This episode relieved somewhat the dullness of the morning's session. Bragg was hoarse and could not be heard even by all the delegates, but he made himself understood by the movement of his head and the abrupt jerking of his right arm. Even in pantomime he could be understood and without being heard by a fiftieth part of the auditory he made one of the most effective addresses of the session.

Towards 3 p. m., the stream of talk ran out. Everybody who had been nominated had been presented in a speech, and each in turn had been seconded by one or more other speakers, and all had talked so long and so many had spoken that there was nobody else to say anything, and those who had spoken had said all there was in their souls, and in consequence, as in the case of a boiler where there is no more coal, fire or water, things came to a stop.

The people have suffered much during this infliction but

THE END IS NOT YET,

there are yet to to be nominated Vice-Presidential candidates, and all this dreary work of eulogy has to be done again. There is the consideration, however, that it will be like the second attack of variola or measles, lighter than the original disease. The only only drawback to this reflection is that the systems of the auditory are so enfeebled by ravages of the disease just endured that they may not be able to survive the next assault. There was a lack of celebrities on the floor this afternoon. Gov. Waller of Conneticut took the rostrum to second the nomination of Cleveland and proved himself a fluent and distinct speaker.

He has rather a commanding figure, a large head and an open countenance and from his smoothly shaven face and the use of spectacles he has the appearance of an intelligent and well fed priest. However, as in the case of New Jersey, his comforting assurances that his state would give a Democratic majority did not seem to convince anyone that the fact rendered the election of a Democrat, no longer a matter of doubt. The southern members seem to be unnecessarily quiet. That section has alwas been famous for its orators but thus far it has afforded us but one or two specimens but so good that there is a general disposition to wish for more.

McKenzie, of Kentucky, on yesterday aroused the torpidity of the convention during the time of a brief speech, but we have had none of the (fiery untamed) sons of the sunny south whose fervid emotions are heated by their torrid and whose torrents of eloquence are given impetus by the hot rush along their veins and arteries. Possibly the convention may yet hear from that quarter. In the selections of men they may have a delicacy about uttering an opinion, but it may be that when the tariff is reached sectional remembrances may disappear and the southern orator may be heard in the land. Another day and possibly more time will be required to settle the questions yet remaining unsolved before the convention. The motto of all appears to be "Make haste slowly."

F. B. W.

From Our Barbarian Correspondence.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 10.—"The Tammany crowd are the best looking men in the convention," remarked an admirer of the wigwam faction in the State street corridor of the Palmer House this morning. Just then a loud cheer from the street and a flourish of brass horns announced the presence of the Tammany sachems and braves, and to verify the remark of the stranger the GLOBE papoose waltzed to the side walk, there they were in full war paint and seemingly as confident and joyous as if they