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 greaterportion of every night, as well as day.

The GLOBE is on sale at the following news stands in Chicago:

PALMER HOUSE,
GRAND PACIFIC,
SHERMAN HOUSE.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 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	29.94	60	NW	Clear
La Crosse	29.92	65	NW	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.99	55	Calm	Clear
Ft Garry	29.98	51	N	Cloudy
Minnedosa	29.93	49	Calm	Cloudy
Moorhead	30.00	52	NW	Clear
Quapelle	29.83	54	NW	Clear
St. Vincent	29.95	49	NW	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	29.85	66	SW	Cloudy
Ft. Buford	29.93	60	S	Clear
Huron, D. T.	30.06	50	N	Clear
Helena	29.87	62	SW	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.89	64	Calm	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.87	57	W	Lt. rain

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.784	69.2	59.5	W	Cloudy

Amount rainfall. .0: Maximum thermometer 77.7; minimum thermometer 60.0; daily range 17.7.

River—Observed height 2 feet, 6 inches.
Rise in twenty-four hours, 0 inches.
Fall in twenty-four hours, 0 inches.

Note—The "time ball" is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) from the flagstaff on the Fire & Marine building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, at noon, "Central Time," as determined at Carleton College observatory.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1 a.m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi: Cooler, clearing and a few weather winds shifting to northwesterly; higher barometer. Missouri cooler, clearing, fair weather northwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

There was no change in local markets yesterday, but coarse grains were more active. At Milwaukee wheat declined ⅝@½c. At Chicago, wheat closed ¼c lower; corn advanced 1⅛c@⅝c; oats were also firmer and closed ⅝c@1¼c higher than on Tuesday. Pork continued to be held at $27. The stock market opened strong and advanced from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent during the morning, but during the afternoon the market weakened and in most shares the advance made in the early part of the day was lost. The market closed weak and irregular. Compared to Tuesday's close Northwestern was ⅝ per cent lower; St. Paul ⅛ per cent higher, preferred ⅜ higher; Omaha was ¾ and Western Union 1 per cent higher. Northern Pacific was ⅝ per cent lower and Oregon Transcontinental was ¼ per cent lower than on Tuesday.

Now the campaign will begin.

HIRE a lawyer—JAS. G. BLAINE.

TELL the truth—GROVER CLEVELAND.

TELL the Truth and Turn the Rascals out.

Now the campaign has begun let the Democrats watch and pray.

"EXTRA" Halstead growls at President Arthur because he is "indifferent" to Blaine's election.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks that "Butler is the political ogre of the Nineteenth Century." We must be living in a grand and awful time.

OUT of revenge for his own defeat ex-Speaker Keifer has gone on the stump in Ohio for Blaine and Logan, and this will cost those worthies a good many votes.

IT is not so very long ago that the New York *Sun* office was decorated with a bust of Ben Butler with a spoon on his shoulder. Now it is trying to put him into a green grave as it did Holman.

WHEN Blaine was nominated Hannibal Hamlin tucked his hands under his swallow-tail coat, rocked forward on his toes and declared on the gumption of a man that never wore an overcoat that Blaine would carry Maine by 25,000 majority. Now the honorable gentleman would be glad to compromise and call it ten thousand.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* seems to be possessed of a grain of sense, and thinks the campaign of brag and slander has run long enough, and it appeals to the committee to call off the dogs and proceed to business. "Republicans should proceed to organize. Mere brag will not carry the election," it shouts at the Blaineites. It has begun to dawn on the sense of some of the members of the grand old party that the course that is being pursued is adding greatly to the Democratic strength.

SENATOR CAMDEN and ex-Senator Davis both speak with the greatest confidence that the electoral vote of West Virginia will be given to Cleveland. This, of course, is the logic of the views of the people of the state. But Steve Elkins has singled out the state for his prey as Dorsey did Indiana in 1880. Nobody believed Garfield could carry Indiana, but he did, though it involved the expenditure of $400,000 brought into the state, in addition to the tens of thousands spent in campaigning by the local politicians. Senator Camden says "the Indiana 'Golden Stream' dodge won't work with us. The Republicans would be obliged to go into bankruptcy before they could wheel our state into their column." It is to be hoped this is exactly true, but it will not do to take anything for granted. Put on the war paint and drive Steve Elkins and his associate rascals out of the state. If the Democrats had pursued this course Dorsey could not have bought Indiana.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

If a multiplicity of nominations counts for anything Mr. Donnelly ought make a formidable competitor for Major Strait in the Third district. He has received the Democratic, the People's and the Farmer's nomination, and if he receives the full Democratic vote of the district his election is assured.

It is to be regretted, however, that the proverbial instinct of a Minnesota Democrat to kick over the traces whenever there is a reasonable prospect of success, is apparent. A minority party can never become a majority party unless it wins support from its opponents.

The report of the Democratic convention at Glencoe yesterday indicates that a considerable number of the Democratic delegates are especially alarmed lest persons who have hitherto acted with the Republicans, should vote the Democratic ticket this fall. Mr. Washburn was elected by Democratic votes in 1878 in this district and if Major Strait is elected in November, it will be by Democratic votes. So long as the Democrats enjoy such victories they are reasonably sure of being able able to secure them.

In the way off dim—*very dim*—future it may dawn upon an especial element of the Minnesota Democracy, that it would be well enough to win just *one* victory before falling upon each other's necks, not to weep, but that they may be better able to claw each other bald headed.

THE WRETCHED TREASURY SYSTEM.

Gen. Longstreet has been turned out of office add his successor has been turned in. The General wants to settle up and get a receipt in full. He says he has for many months been endeavoring to bring about a settlement of his accounts, but has been unable to accomplish it. He claims that there is a considerable sum due him from the government, and he wants it, he also wants close the case so that his bondsmen may be discharged. The only reason why the ex-marshal is not gratified is the negligent way that the business of the treasury department is done. The system or want of system in keeping the accounts is so wretched, the employes are so indolent and inefficient that all the business of that department is way behind. It may be a year or even two years before Gen. Longstreet can settle and get his final discharge. This is a great injustice and a great evil. There is no reason at all for it, and it exists because there is no proper management. The clerks do not work one-fourth of the time. Half the number employed, if required to work as people work everywhere else, would do all that there is to be done, and keep the work up even with the current day.

The systems of the department seem to have been invented and continued to promote inefficiency and invite rascality. The case of Burnside, a recent defaulter, is an instance in point. His accounts had not been settled in years. Nobody knew anything about them. He took advantage of the laxity and absence of business system and turned thief. When the exposure finally came the first controller's office had a spasm, and a half dozen clerks were put at work to get up his accounts. If Burnside's accounts had been settled as they should have been, monthly or quarterly, he would have remained an honest man and the government lost nothing. Where such things exist honesty can not prevail. Reform is needed. Change is needed. Revolution is needed. Turn the Rascals out.

ENGLISH FEDERATION.

Ten years ago, the relations of Great Britain with her colonies were anything but pleasant, or satisfactory. There was ill feeling on both sides, the colonies believing and asserting that the mother country did not do enough for them and the mother country equally positive in believing and asserting that the colonies were rapacious, grasping and ever demanding more than they were entitled to. "To-day," says the London *Times*, "the conditions are different. The colonies are no longer looked upon with the cool indifference, of ill-disguised dislike. We are proud of them and we have confidence in them. We have no excuse for treating them as poor relations, unfortunate and exacting, and not to be trusted in times of need." Why this charge in the sentiments of the people in the United Kingdom towards the English colonists, is not explained. So far as one can judge of the situation from this country there has arisen no reason why the colonists are either more or less "poor relations" than they were a dozen years ago. But there has come a change, and a very marked one.

During the early part of the present month a conference was held in London at which were present many members of both political parties and representatives from most of the English colonies. The celebrated W. E. Forster, alias "Buckshot," presided, and a discussion was had as to the necessity of imperial federation. A series of resolutions formed the basis of the conference, one of which recited, that in order to maintain the permanent unity of the Empire some extension of its political organization will be indispensable, so that the large and rapidly increasing population of the factions of the empire beyond the sea may have an adequate voice in the control of the foreign relations defense, and all other common interests and concerns, and may take a fair share in sustaining imperial responsibilities. During the speaking which took place, the methods of federation were carefully omitted, the purpose of the assemblage being apparently to develop the benefits of federation, without in any respect, indicating the practical shape it would take in being carried into effect.

That there is felt in great Britian the necessity of a closer union with the late despised colonies is evident from a resolution which was presented to the effect that the "political relations" between Great Britian and her colonies must inevitably lead to ultimate federation or disintegrations, and that in order to arest the latter and secure the permanent unity of the empire, some form of federation is indispensible. What is the secret of this sudden change of attitude towards the colonies! It cannot be that mere commercial interests underlie the agitation, for the reason that the mother country would gain in a federation nothing which she does not already possess, in the direction of trading facilities. It is possible that the agitation which has prevailed for some years in many of the colonies for separation from Great Britain has had the effect to alarm the latter and to suggest the scheme of federation is at once an alternative and a remedy.

As a matter of fact, Great Britain has to retain the colonies or fall back into an insular power, inferior in population, and one which is liable to rapidly retrograde to a subordinate position among the nations. Even now there are two countries which are greater than it in population, Russia and the United States. The latter is growing with enormous rapidity, and will soon outnumber Britain, three, five, ten to one. England must extend itself in some direction, or it will speedily become a mere speck in the ocean of national existence. Possibly in this direction may lie an explanation of the desire lor a federation. Australia is itself a continent. It has a strong party which favors independence, and it may be that the growth of this party, the importance of the colony, and the possibilities of the future, in which England sees itself isolated on a little island in the north Atlantic, has led to the demand for federation.

The character of this proposed federation is something as yet unsuggested, but it may be of a kind that will render the result one of infinite influence on the other portions of the world. A federation which should unite Great Britain, Australia, Canada, South Africa and other British colonies into a government which should be a unit in offence and defence, would be a power that would be a menace to all other nations. It would be cumbrous, it is true, and easily assailable in detail, but still it would be the most formidable unity of modern times. Possibly it might be well for this country to insist that no portion of such a gigantic combination shall be allowed to rest on the western continent. We have found it necessary to our growth to remove both Spain and France from our southern borders, and it may be equally necessary for Great Britain, in no more powerful shape than at present be permitted to locate itself along our northern boundaries.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Cleveland's letter of acceptance has one very essential and notable point of superiority over all the other messages issued by the candidates, and that is that it is short enough to be read by the people. Butler's ponderous pronunciamento covers an entire page of the average daily newspaper; the letters of Blaine and Logan are equally long, while that of Cleveland is contained in a space a little over a single column in length. It is not probable that one per cent. of the partisans of the Republican nominee, or of the Greenback, anti monopolist, workingman's candidate has read the acceptance of Blaine and Butler. The brevity of the letter of the candidate of the Democaacy insures its reading by a majority of his supporters, and by a large element of the opposition.

If the people of this country should conclude to elect Cleveland simply on account of the brevity of his letter of acceptance, they would not show a lack of wisdom, for in this difference there lies an indication of supreme importance. It is to the effect that the Democratic nominee has confidence in the practical sense of the people. It shows that he believes in their intelligence, and that they do not require a labored volume to place before them the issues of the hour. He takes it for granted that the country knows what are the evils of the political situation, and what are the needed remedies. He simply restates, as it were, the situation, and the practical measures for its relief. The effort of Blaine is so long, so prosy and so involved that it would seem that the writer was edeavoring to complicate in place of explaining the matter at issue. It reminds one of the speech of Mr. Tough in the well-known case of poor Peter Peebles versus Plainstones. Mr. Tough was "deep-mouthed, long-breathed and pertinacious, taking a pinch of snuff betwixt every sentence, which other wise seemed interminable. The veteran pleader (Blaine) prosed over all the themes which had been treated so luminously by Fairford. He quietly applied all the rubbish which the other party cleared away, and succeeded in restoring the veil of obscurity and untelligibility which had for years darkened the case of Peebles against Plainstones. Cleveland is the Fairford of the present situation. He lucidly and in a few words placed the case before the jury of the country, so that no one who listens has any excuse for claiming ignorance of the issues which are on trial.

The difference in the length of the various papers presented by the candidates is not all that distinguishes them. Butler's document is in the nature of the utterances of a vixen. He shows himself a modern Thersites, whose purpose is the expression of splenetic, waspish, shrewish sentimenst, and nobody would feel much the worse should his cantankerous diatribe bring on him the fate of his ancient antitype. The time is not yet when the people of the country are to be driven into or out of parties by the clamorous, paroxysmal tantrums of a virago, well-named "Widow Butler."

The papers of the contestants are now before the people. That there can be any difference of opinion as to their value is not possible. Every fair-minded person who has not already made up his mind must concede that the only paper thus far issued which indicates the hand of a statesman and the brain of a thinker, is the letter of Cleveland. The able editors of the Republican press, will, as a rule, meet it by calling it a collection of "glittering generalities" (vide the Chicago *Tribune*) and will further combat its powerful assertions and vigorous conclusions by some allusions to the Widow Halpin. But there is no likelihood of their being able to answer it in any other way. Meanwhile intelligent people, who do not get their opinions from a partisan press, will have no difficulty on reading Cleveland's letter in reaching the conclusion that it is a manly document which stamps its author as a man filled with political statesmanship, with a modesty unusual among candidates, and a patriotism concerning whose nature there can be no doubt.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, if elected President, will be, with one exception, the youngest man ever in that position. General Grant when elected was forty-six years of age. It is an interesting fact, and especially so to fatalists, that the only presidential candidate who was forty-seven years of age at the time of his candidacy was defeated. This was Stephen A. Douglas, who was forty-seven when he ran for president. General Grant was the youngest of the presidents. Pierce was next, having been elected at the age of forty-eight. Garfield next being forty-nine, when elected. Fillmore was fifty, when he came to the president's chair, as was Tyler, when he succeeded to that position by the death of Harrison. Arthur was fifty-one, when elected vice-president. Only four, Adams, Jackson, Harrison and Taylor, were past sixty, and four less than fifty. Of the unsuccessful candidates McClellan was the youngest, having been but thirty-eight, when nominated for the presidency. Tilden was, not as is popularly supposed, the oldest of the presidential candidates. Adams was sixty-six and Harrison was sixty-three when he first ran and sixty-seven four years later, when he was elected. Scott, as Pierce's antagonist, was sixty-three, and Lewis Cass was sixty-two, when he ran against Taylor who was sixty-four then. Monroe and Hayes were the same age as Mr. Blaine, 54, and Jefferson when defeated by Adams was also fifty-four, but was elected four years later at the age of fifty-eight.

GENERAL JOHN BRECKENRIDGE CASTLEMAN, of Kentucky, is one of the interesting characters at Old Point, Va. He likes to show an autograph note by Mr. Lincoln, written in 1863, when its present owner was a prisoner under sentence of death for trying to liberate the prisoners at Fort Douglass. The note runs: "When John B. Castleman is sentenced to be executed delay proceedings till further orders. A. LINCOLN." This clemency was due to the interposition of General Castleman's brother-in-law, Mr. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, a strong Union man, and the senteyce was finally commuted to imprisonment for two years.

UNDER the Gladstone Irish land act some 144,000 cases of fair rents have been fixed—74.000 in the court and 70,000 by agreement under its auspices—and the total reduction on the previous rents amounts to $2,700,000 per annum. When to this is added all the indirect work that has been done in the form of arrangements made voluntarily between landlords and tenants, under the knowledge that otherwise they would have been made by litigation, it must be confessed that the act has already gone a good way towards beginning the settlement of the Irish land question.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK recently added a happy phrase to the sarcastic literature which is accumulating on the subject of the passion of the British peers for the franchise bill. George Eliot, he said, describes one of her characters—a certain boy—as being very fond of birds, "that is to say," she adds, "of throwing stones at them." Such was the fondness of the peers for the county franchise.

GOV. SQUIRE, of Washington territory, says that fifty unmarried school teachers went into the territory from the east and all found husbands, with one exception. From this it will appear to eligible young women that Washington territory is just the place to emigrate to.

IF the Germans vote agains Blaine because he is a Prohibitionist, and the temperance men do the same thing because he isn't, it looks as though the first Tuesday in November would be a cold day for the magnetic canditate.

A NEW ENGLAND paper reports that excitements run high at camp meetings this year. At Round lake, judging from the descriptions, fanaticism is rampant, and at staid old Yarmouth a week ago, the shouting, groaning, singing and exhorting were more like the antics of a company of "religious drunk" negroes at the south than the worship of intelligent beings.

THE annual health report of Liverpool for 1883 has just been printed. The population is given at 566,753; the births were 19,207, a decrease of 591; the deaths were 15,074, an increase of 256 over the previous year. The deaths of infants under one year amounted to 3,686. Small-pox was rarely absent; in nearly every case it was imported.

FRANKLIN was married at twenty-one, Mozart at twenty-five, Byron, Washington, Wellington and Bonaparte at twenty-seven, Peel at thirty-two, Wadsworth at thirty-three, Wilberforce at thirty-eight, Luther at forty-two, Addison at forty-four, and old Parr, for the third time, at 102.

THE Paris *Temps* says that since 1833 France has had five epidemics of cholera, but that, all things considered, there never was so little ground for panic as at the present visitation.

THE French government has granted $1,600 a year to the family of the late ex-Emir Abd-el-Kader. There are six widows to share the income and some twenty-six children.

THOSE who have seen the advance sheets say that Julian Hawthorne's biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne will do full justice to the name and works of his distinguished father.

J. W. LAMOTTE and James M. Johnson are two printers who, the Savannah *News* boasts, have served forty-eight and forty-nine years at the ease, and are still hale and hearty.

AN indiscreet Tennessee politician once made a remark reflecting on Gen. Jackson's wife. Jackson thrashed him on the spot and afterwards killed him in a duel.

TIN mines of great richness have been discovered not far from Pinal, in Arizona. Those of Cornwall (Eng.) become poorer and less remunerative every year.

FRANK B. SANBORN, of fame as an Abolitionist, declares that he shall not vote for Mr. Blaine.

The Third Man.

[New York World, Editorial.]

Ben Butler never did a day's manual work in his life, He has been a schemer, a jobber and a money-grabber. His methods have not been decent or honorable either in money-getting or in politics. The idea of this arch-demagogue being invited to come here and review a procession of men who work for a living is so preposterous that even children will smile. No wonder there is a disposition to revolt against the grotesque absurdity on the part of some of the Labor Unions.

Card From Dr. Dio Lewis.

OFFICE OF DIO LEWIS'S MONTHLY, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK, 12th, Aug., 1884.
To the Editor of the Globe.

Dear Sir: I have at length gained possession of my magazine—Dio Lewis's Monthly. Hereafter all communications to its editor or publisher, and all business about my books, must be addressed to Dio Dewis, Bible House, New York.

Those who have sent money to others for Dio Lewis's Monthly, or for his books, and have received nothing in return, will please communicate with me at once. Very respectfully,

DIO LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Close of The M. B. Curtis Engagement. Sol Smith Russell.

The engagement of the M. B. Curtis company in the new play of "Spot Cash, or Samu'l of Posen on the Road," came to a close at the Opera house last night, and the performance was witnessed and evidently enjoyed by a large audience. Whatever may be considered the merits or drawbacks of the play from a purely critical standpoint, the uniformly large audiences in attendance since the opening night have demonstrated that the entertainment possesses well defined elements of popularity, which have already assured for it a certain success. A noticeable improvement characterized last night's performance, the action of the play being much smoother and more enjoyable.

The engagement of the versatile and popular comedian, Sol Smith Russell, opens at the Grand next Monday evening, when the bright and amusing play, "Edgewood Folks," will be given with a splendid cast. The sale of seats commences Saturday.

The Lord Bishop's Temperance Addresses.

To-night, Thursday, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, delivers an address at the cathedral at Faribault, upon Temperance. Friday evening, at Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, he speaks upon the same subject, and at Christ church, at St. Paul, Sunday evening, August 24, a third address upon Temperance. The Lord Bishop is known in England as the apostle of Temperance. He is not a fanatic, but one who manfully tried to cure men of sin by showing them a better way. He is the devoted friend of this country, and though this is his eighth visit to the United States, it is his firstvisit to the northwest. His appointments as above noted, should call out good audiences, to hear a good man in a good cause.

Northwesterners at Chicago.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Hon. Mark H. Dunnell is at the Grand Pacific.

J. J. Watson, St. Paul, is registered at the Grand Pacific.

C. B. Brunson, St. Paul, is among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific.

Hon, C. F. Kindred is in the city.

Northwesterners at the Grand Pacific: E. K. Laird, St. Paul, A. Kelly and family, John Washburn and wife, C. G. Goodrich, Minneapolis, J. A. Humbird and wife, O. Humbird, Mrs. Stotnocker, Hudson.

H. D. Sullivan and wife and George W. Robertson and wife, Eau Claire, are guests at the Tremont.

At the Sherman: A. E. Barclay. St. Paul; C. E. Marvin, Rochester; F. H. Schofield, Minneapolis; Miller Winterbotham, Eau Claire; J. L. Debart, Miles City; Thomas H. Buckout, Faribault.

Among the northwesterners at the Palmer are James Baynes, Dakota; T. J. Nichols and Mrs. E. H. Holden, Huron; the Misses Nutt, St. Paul; S. Rosenthal and John Johnston, Crookston.

Still Hunting Him.

VIENNA, Ill., Aug. 20.—About one hundred men, at last accounts, with guns and pistols, were still in pursuit of David Avery, the man who, on Monday, burned his wheat stacks to prevent a levy by a constable, and then went gunning for his neighbors and burning their stacks also. The pursuers think he cannot escape. The settlement is greatly excited. Last night, after midnight, some one burned Avery's house, and barn. The premises were unoccupied, as the members of his family are under arrest. The supposition is Avery did it himself.

A Paying Mine.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The annual meeting of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company, of Michigan, held to-day, the following officers were elected: president, Alex. Agassiz; vice president, Chauncy Clapp; treasurer, S. W. Slabuxy. The president, in his verbal report, announced that the mine is in good condition and was so opened that they could see ahead for ten or fifteen years. The treasurer's statement shows the assets to be $2,613,378; liabilities, $785,600.

Divided Democrats.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—The fifth congressional Democratic convention to-day nominated Alexander Graves, the present representative. Wallace remains in the field, and consequently the Democrats will be divided. In consequence of the division, Mr. Wallace has written a letter to Congressman Graves, proposing, for the sake of harmony, to submit their respective claims to a primary election, which shall determine the candidacy. Mr. Graves has taken the matter under advisement.

THE LUMBERMEN.

They Hold an Interesting Meeting in Chicago.

A Decision Arrived at to Curtail the Lumber Production.

A Partial List of the Northwesterners Present.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Northwestern Lumbermen's association agreed to day that the over-production of lumber ought to be stopped, but the majority of the members were unwilling to bind themselves to close their mill at any certain time. The association met at the Grand Pacific hotel. It represents $500,000,000 in capital, and an annual production of $2,500,000 worth of lumber.

The members present from the northwest were M. G. Norton and Wm. Hayes, Winona, Minn.; E. F. Hopkins, Davenport, Iowa; G. W. Gardner, Lyons, Iowa; Ira Stockbridge, Lyons; S. Bryant, Milwaukee; D. Joyce, Shell Lake, Wis.; N. C. Foster, Fairchild, Wis.; G. W. Farnham, G. A Camp, O. C. Merriam, L. Day, J. C. Kimball, A. Z. Senering, B. F. Nelson, P. B. Walker, Minneapolis: G. B. Burch, C. W. Robinson, Dubuque; Wm. Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; L. B. Woodleigh, Clinton, Iowa; J. L Gilbert, Milwaukee; D. Joyce, Lyons, Iowa; G. M. Hanton, Lyons, Iowa; Wm. Carson, Geo. W. Mason, Eau Claire; Sawyer & Austin, La Crosse, Wisconsin; S. T. McKnight, Hannibal and Eau Claire; Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; John A. Humbird, White River, Wisconsin; W. J. Young, Clinton, Iowa; R. F. Hersey, E. W. Durant, Stillwater, Minnesota: O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire; J. G. Thorp, D. R. Moon, Eugene Show, C. A. Bullen, Eau Claire; W. R. Bourne, Baronette, Wisconsin.

Under the customary preliminary proceedings, President A. G. Vanschaick, of Chicago, delivered the annual address, the major portion of which was as follows:

Statistics presented at our semi-annual convention at Minneapolis in April last indicated that the supply of logs and lumber in our territory was ample, but not excessive for a season of usual prosperity, but since that date the demand for lumber has not met the expectation of manufacturers, owing to unforseen changes in financial affairs and the absence of an active foreign demand for western produce. Conservative business men see in this changed condition of affairs a good reason curtailment, and lumber manufacturers must share this sentiment when they realize that stocks of lumber are steadily increasing at all principal distributing points and a marked reduction in consumption, while the mills are being run to their full capacity and the supply kept at the maximum of other years, when sales were promptly made at satisfactory prices. Large stocks of lumber, wherever held, should not alarm manufacturers, as the same property, less the cost of production, was held in the tree as an investment but recently, and they fully understand that since 1858 the stock of dry lumber in western markets has been sufficient. What, in my opinion is required, is the same willingness on the part of manufacturers to protect sawed lumber that they exhibit in producing it. The invested capital of lumbermen has never been larger than at this time, and they should willingly carry a portion of their stock until the markets of the country absorb and consume it. The supply of logs for the year 1884 is really of greater importance to manufacturers than the lumber now in sight and likely to be sawed during 1884, and logs provided and generally paid for, as many of them can be carried forward to next year. Overproduction is now the great evil, and must be corrected, as it adds to the cost and expense of everything pertaining to manufacturing and the rapid increase in value. Credits have been extended on sales beyond a desirable limit and during one year past the entire profit has been removed from common grades of lumber at wholesale. These evils can only be removed or modified by allowing the demand for lumber to overtake the supply. The attendance today, representing so large an amount of capital and volume of business, is to me strong evidence of a desire on the part of lumber manufacturers to conform their operations to the changed condition of affairs, which now affects commercial and manufacturing interests generally. At full discussion should take place at this time, and the convention should consider the following questions during it session:

First—Has the production of pine lumber in the northwestern states overtaken and exceeded the annual demand?

Second—Is the supply of logs and lumber now held by manufacturers in excess of their ability to protect, and how do stocks of lumber at distributing markets compare with other years?

Third—During the present financial condition of the country and considering the current price of agricultural products, can lumbermen expect any increased demand for lumber or higher prices?

Fourth—Would it not be desirable to produce 6,000,000,000 feet of lumber in 1885 in the northwest, as compared to 7,500,000,000, and save the 1,500,000,000 feet of standing timber and the whole cost of marketing it as a profit?

Fifth—In what manner can curtailment be made if deemed advisable?

These questions must be squarely met and decided by the lumber manufacturers of the northwest, and when they understand the condition of trade I rely upon their good judgment to adjust their business to conform to the rules of supply and demand. We are well aware that the supply of pine timber is limited and being rapidly reduced by fire and the demands of an increasing population in all sections of the country, and that no business depression can materially change the present value of standing pine.

The officers and directors who had served the previous year were then re-elected. Then followed a general discussion, during which the opinion was pretty unanimously expressed that if mills were not stopped a great loss would occur, though the difficulty of maintaining an agreement between manufacturers was acknowledged. A number of members detailed their experience, and letters from members unable to attend were read, giving local statistics and opinions. The questions raised in the president's address were submitted to a special committee who reported as follows:

Your committee, to whom the questions in the president's address were referred, report as follows:

First—Has this production of fine lumber in the northwestern states overtaken and exceeded the demand?

We answer, yes.

Second—Is the supply of logs and lumber now held by manufacturers in excess of their ability to protect, and how do stocks of lumber at distributing markets compare with former years?

We divide this question and answer to the first part of it that individually we think the manufacturers cannot control or protect prices, but unitedly and with combined effort we believe they can. Your committee not having sufficient statistics at hand, cannot answer the second part of this question in a satisfactory manner.

Third question—Having hope and belief that the financial crisis is passing over, and in view of the now assured large crop of the country, and the low price of lumber that corresponds with prices of agricultural products, we have good reason to expect an increased demand for lumber at present or higher prices.

Fourth question—We agree with its suggestion that if a reduction of 25 per cent. in the quantity of lumber to be manufactured in 1885 can be made, that an amount equal to 1,500,000 feet of standing timber and the cost of marketing it would be saved to the owner as a profit.

Fifth—The curtailment can be made by the sawing of less lumber, by shutting down the mills for a month this coming fall and reducing the cut of the mills next season.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Young moved that the members of the association bind themselves to pay to the association for equitable division, $4 for every thousand feet of lumber sawed after September 15, or after October, as might be decided by the association, and $3 for all logs cut in excess of sixty per cent. of the capacity of the mills.

A lengthy discussion on the motion followed, during which Secretary Hotchkiss was called upon to present statistics regarding supply. He declared the information he based them upon was very meagre and for that reason they were so incomplete as to be valueless. They were read and then reported as incorrect. The cause of the incompleteness was the failure of the members of the association to respond to requests for estimates of the quantities of stock in local depots.

Major Camp, of Minneapolis, was of the opinion that the amount of lumber to be consumed next fall was much less than the quantity consumed during the same time in the two years previous. In the past two months the consumption was less than for the same period in 1882 and 1883. Railroad companies were not building so many depots and other structures as before, and not so many small towns were springing up along their lines.

President Van Schaick advised that lumber exchanges meet and agree to a discontinuance of cutting because of the overstocking. Lumbermen were at present better able to take such action than at any time since 1858. By overproducing the manufacturers were injuring their financial credit. Reduce the log cut 60 per cent., or even so low as 40 per cent., and not only would forests become more valued but the impaired credit of lumbermen would be augmented. The motion was finally modified so as to require of the association merely an expression of opinion on the question whether there was sufficient stock at present to last to Nov. 1, 1885, or not. It was answered in the negative by three-fourths of the members. The question of stoppage was then brought up again, when the following resolution was adopted:

In the judgment of this convention, in view of the amount of logs and lumber now on hand, we recommend to the manufacturers of lumber that they do not get out over 60 per cent. of the amount of logs cut in 1883, the coming winter, and that they stop their mills the coming fall as early as possible, and not later than Nov. 1 next.

This was merely in the form of a recommendation, and Mr. Hart, who objected to shutting down before Nov. 1, introduced the following resolution, after adopting which the convention adjourned:

From the facts and statistics gathered and learned at this meeting, and in view of the assured large crop of the northwest, the probable demand for lumber, and the further consideration of the large number of men employed at the several mills who would be thrown out of work it is not deemed wise or expedient to close down the mills before November 1 next, leaving it optional with any to close earlier if deemed necessary or best.

The Democrats of New Jersey in Line.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The Democratic state electoral convention held here to-day was the largest ever held by the New Jersey Democrats. Despite the intense heat nearly 600 delegates gathered in the Opera house at noon. Everybody appeared hopeful and confident and applause was frequent. Gen. McClellan was chosen chairman and made a speech that was repeatedly cheered.

"Time has brought its revenge," he said. "The despised bands of the Democracy have become a mighty army marching under glorious banners, behind great leaders to an assured victory. We shall gain from our opponents, ranks much more than by any possibility we can lose by any defection from our own. The Democratic party is now as it ever has been, the truest exponent of a government for the people and by the people. I want a Democratic success, not because I am a Democrat, but because I think the true interests of the country are bound up in the success of the Democratic principles. Now, as ever, we oppose centralization of power. We believe that the expenses of the government should be brought down to the lowest point consistent with good government, and that the revenue should be no greater then necessary to meet these expenses. Success is within our grasp. We must seize it. We have no defensive campaign to make. It is our antagonists who are on the defensive at every point, and must resort to disreputable calumny to offset our attack on public record and official character. Let us confine ourselves to the public matters."

The electors were chosen without any fight. After they had been chosen and the resolution adopted Gov. Abbott made a short address.

Y. M. C. A. of the World.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The tenth annual conference of the Young Men's Christian association convened this evening. The opening exercises lasted two hours, after which Count Bernshoff, president of the Berlin committee of the Young Men's Christian association, delivered the address of welcome. The Count speaks English fluently, and having visited America is conversant with the American association methods of work for young men. Emperor William wrote the conference expressing sympathy with its object, and regretting that his health prohibited him from meeting with the conference as a delegate, and invoking the divine blessing upon the convention. Count Bernshoff was re-elected president, W. H. Seagram, of London, secretary. The convention meets here on an invitation from the Berlin association, and on call of the central international committee, whose headquarters are at Geneva. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of delegates, and for the sessions of the convention.

Running to 'Frisco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Negotiations have been concluded between the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company and the Southern and Central Pacific companies of California with a view to forming a close working train service and traffic arrangment extending from St. Louis over the San Francisco railroad, and from Atchison and Kansas City over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad by way of the Atlantic & Pacific route to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and to San Franciaco and all points in California.

The Rain Over at Fargo.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, D. T., Aug. 20.—It turned quite cool after the heavy rain, the wind blowing strong, helping to dry the ground and wheat. In some places the standing grain was somewhat lodged and twisted, but if no more rain falls very little damage will result. The ground is in fine condition for plowing.

A Call for Hemp.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—A warrant for the arrest of a half-breed Indian named Ben Skene was sworn out to-night, charging him with outraging Mrs. Mary Spencer, an old woman out in the country. He choked and beat her until nearly dead and then outraged her. Skene has not yet been arrested. Mrs. Spencer is in a critical condition.

Texas Democratic Nominations.

HOUSTON Texas.—The conevntion reassembled at 3 o'clock, and the order of business was proceeded with. The following nominations were made: For State comptroller, W. J. Swain, of Red River county; treasurer, F. R. Lubbeck, of Galveston; commissioner land office, W. C Walsh, Travis county; attorney general, John D. Templeton, of Fort Worth.

Returning Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20.—Judge Hoffman, of the United States district court, to-day rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Shong Toon, who left the state two months after the Chinese restriction act of May 6, 1882, went into operation, and failed to obtain a return certificate. The court holds he cannot re-enter the country.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Frank McCormick, a machinist of Germantown, Pa., was shot dead in a crowd last Wednesday. The police are unable to find out who fired the shot.

The excessive heat in Montreal greatly increases the mortality in Montreal. There were 126 deaths last week.

The compositors of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* struck last Wednesday against a reduction in wages.

A five year old child of John Mow, living near Tylerville, Pa., was consumed in a burning building Wednesday, and a girl thirteen years old was fatally burned.

The Democrats of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, nominated Major L. S. Bent for congress last Wednesday.

The Democrats of the Seventh Ohio district yesterday nominated Frank H. Hurd for congress.

Graham, Lodger & Co., wholesale white goods, Philadelphia, failed yesterday. Liabilities unknown.

Reuben M. Thomas, of Clearington, Ohio, has been recommended for appointment as local inspector of boilers for the port of Wheeling, Va., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas E. Wilson.

The convention of instructors of the blind continued in session at St. Louis yesterday.

The Butler demonstation at Menden, Conn., yesterday, was expected to assume large proportions, but only about 2,000 people, mostly citizens of the city, were present.

The Democrats of the Fourteenth Ohio congressional district nominated Col. J. S. Vance, Wednesday, August 20.

D. B. Eaton, of the civil service commission, replying to inquiries, has assured the clerks it is optional with them whether they contributed to the campaign fund or not.

A fire at Batavia, New York, Wednesday evening, caused a loss of $50,000.

Twenty sun strokes were reported in New York city and Brooklyn yesterday, of which four were fatal.

The Republicans of the Second congressional district of Nebraska yesterday nominated James Laird for congress.

The Democratic convention of the territory of New Mexico, held at Albuquerque, nominated Antonio Joseph for territorial delegate to congress. Manzanares refused the nomination.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, August 20, there were twelve deaths from cholera at Marseilles, France.

The American Missionary society is making steady progress in Asia Minor.

El Honde has attacked and defeated the friendly tribes at Merawe. The corpses were thrown into the Nile and were allowed to float down past Debbeh. El Horde is advancing to Ambukol to effect a junction with other rebels and on Wednesday, August 20, was only three day's march from Drebbeh.

There were two deaths from cholera at Toulon, France, on Wednesday, August 20.

The Sixth annual school of Christian philosophy opened at Richfield Springs, New York, Wednesday.

The British Canadian Lumbering and Timbering company, of Toronto, have made an assignment.

The Democratic convention of Michigan, at Grand Rapids, agreed to a fusion with the Greenbackers on state and electorial tickets. The electoral ticket is divided, six and six, with each party making a test vote on a seventh candidate.

Refugee Cubans are collecting at Key West to organize a movement for liberation of Cuba, but it is said no expedition will start from Key West.

The Texas Democratic convention last night nominated B. M. Baker for re-election as superintendent of education.

The Connecticut Democratic state convention completed its ticket last evening by nominating A. Russell for secretary of state; B. B. Chamberlain for treasurer, and L. I. Munson for comptroller.

Bishop Ryan was installed in his new position in Philadelphia on Wednesday, August 20, with imposing ceremonies.

Indian Agent McGillicuddy, of the Pine Ridge agency, in a letter to the commissioner of Indian affairs, says that a son of No Water recently attempted to take the agent's life. An article in a cheap publication saying the Indians had a right to kill McGillicuddy caused the Indian to make the attempt. He was arrested and held subject to the order of the Indian office.

The salvation army riots at Northbury, England, August 20, were so serious that the riot act had to be read and a company of dragoons called to the protection of the salvation army.

The German government claims to have no official notification concerning the report that the crew of a German man-of-war had landed at Bageida and hauled down the English flag.

The Republicans of the Seventh congressional district, of Louisiana, nominated J. B. Yellowly for congress Wednesday.

The seventh annual meeting of the Connecticut Peace society met at Mystic, Connecticut, on Wednesday. A telegram was sent to President Garry and the government of China, requesting them to arbitrate their difference.

The Democratic state convention of New Jersey met at Trenton yesterday, and organized by electing Gen. McClellen temporary chairman. A resolution was passed endorsing the platform of the Chicago convention and Gov. Cleveland's candidacy.

Seven boys were drowned at Albion, New York, Wednesday, by a boat capsizing.

The state Republican convention of Iowa met in Des Moines yesterday. Frank D. Jackson was nominated for secretary of state on the third ballot. The other nominations are as follows: V. P. Twombly, treasurer; J. S. Brown, auditor; A. J. Baker, attorney general; Judge J. H. Rothrock (re-nominated), justice supreme court. The convention then chose list of presidential electors.

LOVE IN BOSTON.

A pretty Boston schoolma'am and a youth of mein sedate
Were parting in the evening beside the garden gate;
His hand and heart he'd offered, in a grave and sober way,
And she, with quiet dignity, had named the happy day.
He lingered at the door with her, and said, in accents low;
"There is a little favor I would ask before I go,
A favor never asked before; sweet maiden, it is this,
A lover's privilege, that is all, a sweet betrothal kiss."
"If you wait," the maiden whispered, with her color rising high,
"Till I remove my spectacles, I'll willingly comply."

—Somerville Journal.

An Independent Kid.

An Independent Kid becoming wroth because he could not have all the pie he wanted one day, came to his father and said:

Oh father, dear, behold me here,
I'll never more be good;
I'll go and be a bolter fierce,
And live in the dreary wood.

Accordingly he bolted, and coming at length to the Dreary Wood, fell in with the Democratic Tiger.

"Are you in favor of Free Trade and Civil Service Reform?" said the Kid.

"Just look at my Platform and See," said the Tiger.

While the Kid was looking at the Platform the Tiger jumped upon him and swallowed him down in one Swallow.

Soon after the father came out to hunt, and seeing the Tiger shot him in the stomach. The Kid being in the stomach got peppered too.

This fable teaches that Independent Kids are not so wise as their Grand Old Pa.

All Arranged.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Mrs. Blank—"My dear, I suppose you do not object to having me take part in private theatricals?"

Mr. Blank—"Certainly not, love; I am very fond of acting myself."

Mrs. Blank—"Well, I have promised to play at Mrs. Rich's next Thursday evening. I am to be Juliet."

Mr. Blank—"Juliet! Just the thing. I know every line of Romeo, and——"

Mrs. Blank—"Mr. Hansom has been cast for Romeo, but you can have a splendid part if you wish. They have no one to play Mercutio."

Mr. Blank—"But he gets killed off in the second act."

Mrs. Blank—"Yes, it will be so nice for you to get away so early. Bridget will let you in."