Daily Globe.

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LEWIS BAKER.

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☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.
Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1885.

☞ THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET.

☞ THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

☞ THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 257 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

☞ THE STILLWATER OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 215½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 9 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r	Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r
St. Paul	56	Clear	Vicksburg	72	Clear
La Crosse	59	Clear	Galveston	84	Clear
Bismarck	56	Clear	NewOrleans	75	Clear
Ft. Garry	61	Lt.rain	Shreveport	74	Clear
Minnedosa	54	Foggy	Cincinnati	60	Cloudy
Moorhead	65	Cloudy	Memphis	70	Clear
Qu'Appelle			Nashville	65	Cloudy
St. Vincent	65	Cloudy	Cleveland	55	Cloudy
Ft. Assin'bn	53	Clear	Chicago	61	Cloudy
Ft. Buford	56	The't'g	Des Moines	61	Clear
Ft. Custer	56	Fair	St. Louis	64	Clear
Helena	58	Clear	Montreal	48	Clear
Huron	65	Clear	Quebec	48	Clear
Med. Hat	65	Clear	Washington	65	Clear
Duluth	51	Clear	Boston	51	Clear
Albany	62	Clear	New York	58	Cloudy

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 29.98; thermometer, 55; relative humidity, 75.0; wind, southeast; weather, clear; amount of rainfall, 0.00; maximum thermometer, 66; minimum thermometer, 46; daily range, 20.0. River—Observed height, 3.1; fall in twenty-four hours, 0.1.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region, generally fair weather, except preceded in southern portion by local rains, increasing southerly winds and slight rise in temperature. For the upper Mississippi valley, slightly warmer southerly winds and generally fair weather, except in central portion, with occasional local showers and lower barometer. For the Missouri valley, occasional local rains, southerly winds becoming variable and higher, followed in northern portion by lower temperature.

THE PRICES.

The stock market yesterday was dull, feverish and irregular, and during the afternoon decidedly weak, owing partly to the breaking up of freight rates in the South. In the afternoon the announcement was made that the Vanderbilts had decided to pass the next dividend, and, notwithstanding the report was afterwards denied, it had the effect of weakening prices, so that there was a general decline. In wheat there was a little better feeling and it was a shade higher all around.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

This is St. Paul day at the fair.

The Minneapolis Journal has been sold to a syndicate.

A crowd attended the state fair on Minneapolis day.

Three men were killed at a Georgia wedding for one girl.

Sullivan will not meet Ryan owing to previous engagements.

A hotel at Lima, O., was knocked out entirely by dynamiters.

Treasurer Jordan's financial policy is being vigorously criticised.

The Catholic fair in Minneapolis is still a center of attraction.

Hanlan issued a challenge to Courtney, Lee and others for a race.

A haunted house is creating excitement in a Pennsylvania hamlet.

Confidence men successfully worked in several cases in Minneapolis.

A wealthy hermit in Maryland dies and leaves no trace of his fortune.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominated Thomas J. Lathrop for governor.

Representative Mills will introduce a tariff bill in Congress for revenue only.

Some Iowa greenbackers have called a convention to nominate another slate.

Blaine still worries about his defeat and writes ten pages of his book daily.

Civil Service Commissioner Thomas in mixed up in the Indiana fraudulent bonds.

Rates have fallen to 8 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New York.

According to schedule Mr. Brainerd, the ex-banker, should now be in Winnipeg.

Burglars attempted to rob the postoffice at Superior, Wis., but were frightened off.

Cattlemen have been indicted for introducing Texas fever into the Indian Territory.

There will be no consolidation of the Pullman and Wagner Sleeping-car companies

Ex-Gov. Warmouth of Louisiana says the administration is very unpopular in his state.

A New York actress while smoking a cigarette in bed fell asleep and was burned to death.

The St. Paul board of trade is not favorably inclined toward the definitions of wheat grades.

A large number of fourth-class postmasters for Dakota, Montana and Iowa were appointed.

It is likely that the grand jury in the Minneapolis district court will investigate the social evil.

Germany's greed for Cuba may induce congress to build some coast defenses for the United States.

The September report of the commissioner of agriculture on the condition of the wheat crop has been made.

Six men from the department of Dakota secured places on the division at the competitive shooting at Snelling.

The right of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to subscribe to stock of the Burlington & Northern has expired.

A deal between the Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific companies is very annoying to the Northwestern Traffic association lines.

The Central Pacific gave notice that it would not pay settlement drafts of the Transcontinental association under the present percentage it receives.

The British steamer Auckland collided with the German gunboat Blitz, the former being sunk. Fifteen of her crew were drowned, only two being rescued.

Spain has dispatched a note to Germany saying that she must demand that Germany renounce all intentions of claiming suzerainty of the Carolines, and until that is done no satisfaction can be given for the acts of the mob toward the German embassy in Madrid.

ST. PAUL'S DAY.

This is St. Paul's day at the state fair and the people of St. Paul ought to give emphasis to it by the largest attendance at the fair ever known in Minnesota. If Minneapolis' day was honored with an attendance of twenty-five thousand there is no reason why St. Paul should not double or treble it. The suggestion has been very appropriately made that all our business houses should be closed this morning and their employes be granted an opportunity to visit the fair. The public schools have closed for the purpose of granting the pupils the privilege of attending. This is the day above all other days when the St. Paul people should turn out. Old men and young men, old women and young women, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, the wholesale jobbers, retail jobbers, artisans, mechanics, clerks, employes of every description, those in business and those out of business, teachers and pupils—in fact, everybody in the city, old or young, big or little, rich or poor, should make it a point to be on the fair grounds to-day. The day is set apart by the fair association in honor of the capital city of Minnesota and the metropolis of the Northwest, and her people should show their appreciation of the honor by attending en masse. Independent of being St. Paul's day, there is presented the most attractive program for to-day of all the days of the great fair.

The fair is conceded to be the finest exhibition ever held in the Northwest, and it is claimed by those who have had opportunities for knowing, that it has never been surpassed by any fair ever held in the United States. When the young state of Minnesota comes to the front with such a splendid exhibition her own people ought to be the first to give a generous recognition of the fact, and especially should this be the case with the people of St. Paul, to whose liberality the grand enterprise owes its beginning.

While all the exhibits are so fine, it would seem invidious to name any particular department. Yet the exhibition of live stock is so far beyond anything of the kind ever known in this Western country, and it is a department in which the people of our state have such a deep interest we cannot refrain from referring to it. It makes one proud to look upon the supurb display of high-bred cattle and horses at the fair. It is the evidence of the wonderful stride the state has made within the last few years in the important business of live-stock breeding. So much interest has been manifested in this department by visitors to the fair that the managers of the association have determined to have a grand procession of all the live stock, which will take place this morning at 11:30 o'clock. This is something that every person will wish to see, and which every person within reach of the fair grounds ought to see. Let everybody go.

THERE will be an eclipse to-day. St. Paul's day is going to eclipse anything known in the history of Northwestern fairs.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Our Third street contemporary mistakes the spirit and mission of the GLOBE when it intimates that we are under obligations to come to the defense of the municipal administration, regardless of whether the authorities deserve censure or commendation. While it is always a pleasure to the GLOBE to speak approvingly of our political friends we never hesitate to criticise when, in our judgment, criticism is warranted. Of the truthfulness of this assertion our readers have ample proof. It was not from a sense of blind partisan zeal that the GLOBE was impelled to speak a word in vindication of Mayor RICE and his administration against the uncalled-for and unwarranted attack made by the Pioneer Press, but it was from a sense of duty to our city and our own people to protect them from defamation, as well as to do an act of simple justice to officials who did not deserve the malicious assault made upon them. Everybody knows that "open and unrestrained gambling" does not exist in the city, nor does anybody believe that it will exist under the present administration. If there are persons in the city who are secretly engaged in the crime of gambling, and they are being shielded by the municipal authorities or even winked at, then the GLOBE would join its voice with that of all good citizens in a demand for the immediate removal of the officials who were false to their duties as guardians of the public morals and executors of the municipal law. But there is no evidence that such a condition of affairs exists, beyond the mere assertion of a bitterly partisan newspaper, which is still smarting under a stinging defeat. The municipal authorities deny that they have any knowledge of the existence of gambling dens in the city. They go further and say that if any person will place them in possession of facts going to prove that gambling places do exist they will at once proceed to root them out. As the matter stands, the Pioneer Press affirms and the municipal authorities deny. The burden of proof is on the former, and until that paper adduces some evidence in support of its assertion, according to every precept of law and principle of fairness, the municipal authorities stand acquitted of the charge. The GLOBE has no apology to offer for its position in this matter. No apology is needed for doing an act of simple justice and of vindicating right against wrong.

It is true, as suggested by our contemporary, that the city has both a police and a detective force whose especial business it is to ferret out crime and to arrest criminals. But when they say that they have exhausted their powers in an effort to discover a gambling hell, and have not yet succeeded in finding one, why are they to be censured unless it be shown that they have made a false statement? Nor does the fact that we have such a police and detective force relieve the individual citizen from the duty of making public all the information he may have in his possession relating to the commission of a crime. According to the argument of the Pioneer Press if an individual was a witness to a murder he would content himself with the reflection that it was the duty of the officers to work up the case, and that it was none of his business to communicate the facts in his possession. Or if A held a grudge against B, all that he had to do to secure revenge on his enemy would be to throw out an intimation that B was engaged in some unlawful occupation, and then expect that upon this the officers would batter down the doors of his enemy's house, tear him from his home and throw him into prison. Law is law, and right is right. There is even a lawful method for enforcing the law, and a right way to accomplish justice.

THE finest racing of the season will be on the track at the fair grounds to-day. Don't miss it.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA CONVENTION

The work of the South Dakota constitutional convention at Sioux Falls is now in full blast, and while the membership represents many good and earnest men, who have left their farms, offices and business places to carry out in good faith the duties imposed upon them by their constituents, who elected them to the positions they now fill, we still fail to see wherein their work will avail or accomplish the results desired. It is true they may, and undoubtedly will, frame and present a creditable constitution (this was done by the convention of two years ago), but from all the GLOBE can learn it will be voted down by the people of that portion of the territory for which it is framed. And notwithstanding the Republican press of the territory, as well as of the country at large, with a pertinacity natural to their policy, are blaming a Democratic congress for the non-admission of Dakota, the fact seems very apparent that this constitution and the provisions for division and admission of South Dakota which this convention, which is truly the offspring of the Republican party in Dakota, will be effectively sat down upon by the same Republicans and their organs at the election to ratify it, so that the results of this labor will be lost and never reach a Democratic congress for action upon. The apparent indifference towards this convention's products and the conspicuous absence from its membership or the usual lobby of such an important body alone gives prestige to the opinion that even Dakota herself has no faith in this movement, and that the only practical result which can be accomplished has already been accomplished in the action of Judge MOODRY of Lawrence, when he reported so voluminous a list of standing committees and the large budget of rules for the governing of the deliberations of the convention, and in his remarks that he thought the appropriation of $20,000 ought to be absorbed even though it was used in expenditures for committee rooms. However, the GLOBE does not desire to dampen the earnestness which is clearly apparent in the members of this convention, as they all seem determined to do their whole duty even to the cohests for adjournment, but to let the blame, if any there is, rest upon the fathers of the movement. And while we hope they will frame a good constitution, as the intelligence of their appearance leads us to believe they will, we nevertheless feel sorry that so earnest and faithful labor and the honor of being a delegate to a constitutional convention should be in vain, as every indication (and we believe many of the members themselves believe this) now assures it will be even with the people of South Dakota themselves.

WHENEVER St. Paul undertakes to do anything it is never done by halves. This is St. Paul's day at the state fair, and if it isn't the big day of the week St. Paul's reputation will suffer.

A NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal announces the sale of that newspaper establishment to a syndicate composed of Minneapolis and Eastern business men, the latter paying therefor the sum of $130,000. Mr. ALDEN J. BLETHEN, the business manager of the Minneapolis Tribune, is at the head of the new syndicate, which is a sufficient guarantee that the new establishment is going to be conducted with energy and business sagacity. The new deal practically gives Mr. BLETHEN a complete monopoly of the Minneapolis journalistic field, as he now has control of the franchise of both the United and Western Press associations for that city. The Journal will remain under the management of its present owners until the 1st of November, when it will be transferred to Mr. BLETHEN's syndicate. The sum paid for the Evening Journal not only shows the value of Northwestern newspaper property but it shows that this kind of property is increasing in value in the same ratio with the rapid increase in wealth and population of this section. Four years ago the Evening Journal could have been purchased for $50,000. A little over six months ago a one-half interest was sold for $40,000, and yesterday the establishment changed hands for $130,000. There is no surer index to the prosperity of a community than the condition of its newspapers.

THIS is St. Paul's day and don't forget it.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST CASE.

The preacher editor of the New York Herald occasionally turns lawyer, and is now trying to argue Mr. JAMES W. HINCKLEY out of court. Mr. HINCKLEY is the gentleman who believes that the civil service law is unconstitutional, and has accordingly gone into the courts and asked judges to determine by what right the civil service commissioners perform the duties of their office. The Herald argues that inasmuch as the writ of quo warranto is classed among the extraordinary legal remedies the court has no right to allow it merely to gratify a relator who has no interest in the subject of inquiry. And then it asserts that HINCKLEY has no substantial interest of any kind in the decision of the question. It may be possible that the court may decide that a quo warranto proceeding is not the proper one to raise the question of the constitutionality of the law, but it is hardly possible that it will rule Mr. HINCKLEY out on the ground that he has no interest in the decision of the question. Every citizen of the United States has a direct personal interest in setting aside an unconstitutional law. As long as the constitution is the paramount law of the land and it is the duty of the citizen to uphold the constitution of his country it cannot be otherwise than that the citizen has a personal interest in overthrowing all legislative enactments which are in conflict with the provisions of the constitution.

It is a debatable question whether the civil service law is constitutional or not. Many eminent lawyers hold to the opinion that it is not. As long as it is an open question there should be a judicial decision upon it, in order that the public mind may be set at rest. Civil service reform is a good thing, but if it is to be accomplished by unconstitutional methods, then we had better go back to the spoils system. Anything is better than a violation of the constitution. There is no reason why a proper civil service system cannot be enacted within the constitutional limits. If the law now on the statute book is unconstitutional let it be repealed and one be enacted which is in accord with the spirit and letter of the organic law. For this reason it is to be hoped that Mr. HINCKLEY will be able to hold the judicial fort and press his case forward to a speedy determination.

THERE is going to be a big lay-out to-day. St. Paul's day is going to lay all other days in the shade.

THE LONDON PURIFIERS.

It is fortunate for the good name of London that Editor STEAD of the Pall Mall Gazette was prosecuted. The prosecution has shown that when pressed for evidence in support of his charges he was compelled to create a case with which to humbug the ecclesiastical commission. The fact that the defendants were hooted by the populace as they were driven to the court house indicates that the people of London do not take much stock in Mr. STEAD's revelations. A London correspondent giving a description of the scenes in the court room last Monday describes Mr. STEAD as a very neat-looking man, but rather nervous. He is a small, spare man, with red hair and whiskers. He has a high but rather receding forehead, and an earnest look in his eyes. During the hearing of his case he shows little of his usual restlessness, but an occasional twitching of his delicate fingers tells that he feels he is sitting on a nasty mine and might be hoisted at any time with his own petard. His co-defendants are Mr. JACQUES, the sub-editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, who is a venerable person and is described as having a sensuous smirk, gray complexion and has dirty finger nails, Mrs. CROMBES, Mrs. JARRETT of the Salvation army, Gen. BOOTH, the commander-in-chief of the same forces, and a Mrs. MARY MAUR, the keeper of a low brothel in London. If Mr. STEAD was sincere in his effort to expose real vices, he must have been wonderfully enthused with his mission to have gained his own consent to associate with him the disreputable crowd with which he is now surrounded in the prison box of the Bow street judgment chamber. If his object was to create a sensation in order to sell his papers, he richly deserves all the punishment that the court can give him.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Referring to the report that President CLEVELAND might go to Ohio to help the Democrats carry that state at the coming election, the St. Paul GLOBE denies that he will go there, and in urging objections why he should not go, says: "Mr. CLEVELAND has specific duties to perform, and Washington is the place where they are to be done." The GLOBE is correct; we have had that same idea in mind for the last two months during which time President CLEVELAND has been in the Adirondack mountains, several hundred miles from Washington, fishing day-times, playing whist at night, and at convenient times saying pretty things to the lady guests of the hotel where he is stopping. Meantime, his "offensive partisans" have been running the government to suit themselves. Either the president has queer ideas as to the nature of the "specific duties" that devolve upon him, or else the GLOBE is in error as to the proper place in which they should be performed.—Albert Lea Standard.

The Standard should remember that there is a vast difference between the president absenting himself from the national capital in search of a short rest from the laborious duties of his responsible office and an electioneering tour through one of the states, displaying himself in the character of a political mountebank. Presidents need rest just as other people do. There comes a period now and then in the career of every business man when he is compelled to lay his labors aside and take a short recreation. It is not only essential to his health but it is also important to his business interests. When a man is worked down he is unfit for business. So that when a public official feels that he is overworked the public service does not suffer when he takes a rest. President CLEVELAND preferred to take his short vacation in the solitudes of the Adirondacks to lounging around the fashionable summer resorts, and in this preference he is to be commended. The primitive life he has been living in the mountains for the last month is better calculated to inspire his mind with true American ideas than associating with the vulgar representatives of a shoddy aristocracy who frequent the resorts of fashion and render themselves ridiculous by their apish endeavors to maintain the forms of foreign nobility.

LET this be a red letter day in the history of Minnesota state fairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

It has been surmised that the president spent the greater part of his time in the woods in the preparation of his annual message to congress. Since his return to Washington a good deal of eagerness has been manifested to find out what questions of policy have been determined. It is stated that so far he has only put two recommendations to congress in shape. One is that there be no further extension of the provisions of the civil service law, and the other is in relation to the legislation dedesired on silver. A Washington correspondent says that the president's attitude in regard to the silver question was defined in his famous letter to the silver men in congress last winter, but it is known that a bill is now being prepared in the treasury department under the direction of Secretary MANNING and Treasurer JORDAN which contemplates a compromise on the basis of a plan suggested by Comptroller CANNON in his last report, and afterward proposed by Congressman WARNER of Ohio. The coinage of the standard dollar is to be stopped, and the consent of the silver men is to be won to this proposition by a continuation of the purchase of bullion. Certificates are to be issued representing the market value of bullion at the time of its purchase, and these certificates are to be redeemable at the quotation reigning at the date of presentation. In other words, silver will be used as part of the circulation at its true value, and, not as at present, in coins worth 84 cents which pass for a dollar. All the details of this bill have not yet been completed, but it is believed that it will be acceptable to those who would fight an unconditional suspension of the standard dollar coinage. It provides a constant demand for the products of the mines; it gives the market prices, as at present, to the owners of silver, and it contemplates the issuance of certificates for the bullion purchased, which will bear on their face an indication of what they are actually worth. The denominations of these certificates have not yet been determined, but small issues will be avoided, if possible.

SAID IT TOO LATE.

The friends of Gen. GRANT who wish to do full honor to his memory, and Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS is among them, now certify that they heard the old hero in his life time express the opinion that Mr. TILDEN was elected president in 1876. This announcement has brought down upon the head of Mr. CHILDS and other gentlemen who certify to the correctness of the statement the maledictions of a class of patriots who were the direct beneficiaries of the great fraud. There is every reason to believe Mr. CHILDS. While Gen. GRANT was usually slow to express opinions he always held them. He was in position to form a correct judgment at the time of the memorable contest of that year. There is only one opinion Gen. GRANT could have had regarding the matter, and that was that Mr. TILDEN was fairly and legally elected president of the United States. The pity is that Gen. GRANT did not express his honest opinion in the matter when the expression would have saved this nation from its disgrace.

THE Texas people are getting worked up on the silver question. The Houston Post says that, while the people down in that section would be cautious to make any criticism on the present administration, still if Mr. CLEVELAND shall seriously attempt to carry out an anti-silver policy "he will meet his Gibraltar then and there." The Post gets mixed a little on its figurative language, but the idea is plain enough that Texans do not want silver coinage suspended. And so say we all in this Western country.

THE artillery drill by a battery from the fort to-day will be one of the pleasing attractions of St. Paul's day.

THE Washington clerks are debating whether to go home and vote in the fall elections. The right to vote is guaranteed by the constitution, and no sort of a civil service law can abridge that right. It is no evidence of offensive partisanship for a man to vote, his honest sentiments provided he does not improperly influence other voters. We fail to see what the Washington clerks are hesitating about.

THE bright sunshine and the big crowd made Secretary JUDSON smile yesterday. The genial and energetic secretary will smile and smile again when he sees St. Paul's 111,000 people come marching into the fair grounds to-day.

PRESIDENT HILL of the Manitoba road has the faculty of throwing the Chicago people into conniption fits every now and then. His recent deal with the Canadian Pacific has brought on another attack.

OUR city is full of visitors attending the great fair. In honor of their presence St. Paul will give the finest display of fireworks this evening ever seen in the Northwest. This is St. Paul's day.

EX-GOV. WARMOUTH has succeeded in solving the civil service reform problem. He says those who are in office advocate it, while those who are out "are generally agin it."

MINNEAPOLIS had a big day at the fair. The St. Paul people contributed very largely toward making it a big day. Will our twin sister be as generous toward St. Paul?

It is believed that much loss to shipping was occasioned on Lake Michigan during the recent storm. Pieces of wreckage are found floating along the shore in several localities. The scow Milton was wrecked near Two Rivers, Wis., and it is supposed that her crew of six men were drowned.

A PROMINENT Louisiana Republican regrets that Democratic dissensions do not seem to help the Republicans. The more the Democrats fight the more they multiply.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the president is a great pedestrian. What the president ought to do is to teach the offensive partisans how to walk.

NOWHERE in the five continents will there be such a display of fine horses and cattle as will be seen at the state fair grounds to-day. It is St. Paul's day.

THE individual who fails to see the grand live stock procession on the fair grounds to-day will regret it but once and that will be forever.

THE weather clerk stands in with St. Paul and in addition to being a big day we are going to have a fair day. It is St. Paul's Day.

THE Champion lacrosse game of the continent will be played at the fair grounds to-day. It is St. Paul's day.

THERE is a good deal of fun on the fair grounds. HOARD of Wisconsin is there.

MINNEAPOLIS day was a whopper. St. Paul day will be a whoppest.

IF you have but one day to give to the fair, let this be the day.

ST. PAUL'S DAY FOREVER!

ST. PAUL'S DAY.

Wanting Fair Play.

Philadelphia Record.

Whilst the Western farmers are striving to insure the perpetuation of cheap freight rates by asking the government to throw up new waterways for transportation, the farmers of the East will insist that if they are to help pay for cheaper facilities they shall be allowed their pro rata of resulting advantage. A barrel of flour ought to be carried across the state of Pennsylvania as cheaply as it is carried for any greater distance. Fair play is a jewel.

Civil Service Lawler.

Chicago Times.

Mr. Lawler did not deliver an address at the labor picnic, although it was an occasion at which he might naturally have been expected to come out strong. Mr. Lawler, it is believed, is giving his entire mind at present to the question of civil service reform.

Hennepin Canal Boom.

Chicago News.

We understand that, since the national waterways convention at St. Paul last week, the Hennepin canal has risen four inches above high-water mark and drowned out all the muskrats in the suburbs. Water lots on Phocion Howard's frog farm in Vermilion county have advanced $5 per front gallon.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Resolutions Passed -- Election of Officers--Next Place of Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held an adjourned meeting this forenoon, Gen. Sherman presiding. The committee appointed recommended that the next meeting be held at Rock Island, Sept. 15 and 16, 1886, which which was concurred in. Gen. A. L. Chetlain of Chicago was chosen as the orator, with Maj. Gen. Force of Cincinnati as alternate. Gen. Sherman and the other officers of the society were re-elected. The committee appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of Gen. Grant submitted the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, On July 23, 1885, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the first commender of the Army of the Tennessee, departed this life and us, and

Whereas, The members of the society of the Army of the Tennessee, animated by the love of their commander, who was a member of this society desire to give expression to their feelings of admiration of his character and services and profound sorrow at his death; therefore,

Resolved, That his achievements in the war of the rebellion gave him the unquestioned leadership of that mighty host of patriotic men who fought for and saved the union in a great emergency. In the crisis of battle he was self-reliant, so self-possessed, filled with such unquailing courage and so fertile of resources, that he was the master spirit of that great struggle, and the army and people learnd to repose absolute confidence in his skill, his courage, his wisdom and his prudence. His signal triumph in arms was marked and crowned by a magnanimity to the vanquished unparalleled in the history of war. As president of the United States he met and dealt with most difficult and baffling problems of government and state craft, both domestic and foreign, and his wisdom firmness and moderation caused their settlement in the interest of the peace and repose of the country. He was a man of unfailing kindness of heart, of guileless friendship and of singular simplicity and puriety of character.

Resolved, That in his death this nation lost its first and greatest citizen, and that the love and gratitude now felt for his great services will increase with comiag years. Upon the nation's pedestal—the hearts of the people—will sit in repose, the forms of Washington, of Lincoln and Grant.

Resolved, That the Army of the Tennessea extends to the widow and family of Gen. Grant our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their great berevement. A resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of war to change the location of the statue of Gen. Rawlins in the city of Washington to a more eligible location. A committee was appointed to confer wirh the secretary of war upon the subject.

At the business meeting the question was raised whether the veterans should smoke at the banquet. A member stated that the ladies desired to state that for their part they did not wish to infringe on the right of the officers to light their cigars. A member moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the ladies. Another member offered as an amendment that the officers do not smoke. Gen. Sherman straightened himself and said: "It appears to be the sentiment of the meeting that we smoke at the meeting. If there is no objection I will declare the motion carried." So to-night the cigars were lighted. Fully 300 sat down in the banquet room at the Grand Pacific hotel. The toast list was a long one and the responses generally were in a happy vein. Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, governor of Dakota, responded to The Nations. Col. D. P. Dwyer of St. Louis spoke to the sentiment The President of the United States. Gov. Oglesby spoke upon Our Boys. Gen. Belknap responded to The Memories of the Campfire Gen. M. M. Bane of Washington Territory spoke upon The Army of the Tennessee, and Gen. Logan spoke upon The Statesmen and Lawmakers of the Civil War. Gen. Logan spoke of the statesmanship displayed by the earlier presidents, and coming down to the present times said Douglass was a statesman whose call to arms for the defense of the Union, when all else had failed, accomplished much, even after death had called his glorious soul away. He cited Lincoln as the greatest statesman developed in the century of American independence and that the statesmanship which would give protection to American industries and provide for the maintenance of the free schools of the nation would win in the future.

Adjourned sine die.

Coal Miners' Strike Spreading.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—The river coal miners' strike is spreading and in a few days the miners expect every mine on the river to be closed. The strikers succeeded in closing all but three mines in the pool to-day. By Saturday they claim the strike then will be general. Walton's men are still at work in the first pool, but whether they will continue after the convention, to be held at Monongahela City on the 15th inst., is a disputed questioh.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Irish Catholic National Benevolent union met again to-day in Brooklyn. The Keiley resolutions were taken up and adopted. The thanks of the convention were extended to the committee on resolutions for the telling, terse and complete terms in which they had facilitated the organization in placing on record the condemnation of the Catholics of the United States at the attempt of decaying foreign powers to interfere with the establishment and honorable principles of American liberty.

QUEER ARRANGEMENTS

Northwestern Traffic Lines Accuse the Manitoba Company of Playing False to Them.

Which Charge the Above Line Answers and States its Reasons for the Position it Took.

The Central Pacific Emphatically Objects to a Settlement Under the Old Award.

Low Freight Rates From Chicago-Stock of the Burlington & Northern--Notes.

Trouble in Manitoba Traffic.

Reports from Chicago state that much excitement exists in the Northwestern Traffic association over the announcement of a pooling agreement between the Manitoba and Canadian Pacific roads, which virtually shuts out the roads between Chicago and St. Paul from participating in the traffic from Canadian to Manitoba points, placing that business, both freight and passenger, into the hands of the Canadian Pacific. In the fight which has continued for some time between the Manitoba and Canadian Pacific, the report states the Northwestern traffic lines have stood manfully by the Manitoba, but the latter line sold them out at the first opportunity. The statement continues:

Under the new pooling agreement with the Canadian Pacific the Manitoba road receives something like 13 or 14 per cent. of the rate from Canadian points to Manitoba on all the business done by the Canadian Pacific. For this paltry consideration the Manitoba strikes a blow at is American connections and agrees to charge such rates as to prevent business for Manitoba from Canada going through the United States, a very curious position to take for a road entirely within the territory of the United States. The tariff agreed upon between the Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer to Emerson and the same as to Winnipeg, and advances the old rates as follows: First class, 26 cents; second class, 26 cents; third class, 21 cents; fourth class, 17 cents; fifth class, 16 cents; sixth class, 4½ cents; seventh class, 1 cent; eighth class, 2¼ cents, and ninth class, 3½ cents. These rates go into effect Sept. 15. It is understood that the prorating arrangements now in effect between the Manitoba road and the Northwestern Traffic association roads will be abandoned. The traffic manager of the Manitoba road, in explaining the action of his company, states that the outcome of the business during the season had been very unsatisfactory, and the profits upon Manitoba business have steadily diminished until, to preserve amicable running arrangements with the Canadian Pacific on the passenger business of his company and obtain a profit on the freight handled, it had been thought best to restore (advance) its rates, shut off the business from Chicago to Port Arthur by lake, and trust that a better rate would compensate his company for a smaller volume of business. The Manitoba does this now because it found that the near approach of the opening of the rail line via the north shore of Lake Superior would still further reduce not only the volume but the revenue from business the company had heretofore been able to get on general traffic and on such traffic as would not naturally go by lake. This apology shows what ailed the Manitoba in a nut-shell. It finds itself in poor financial condition and thinks it can better itself by accepting the pittance offered by the Canadian Pacific, and therefore goes back on its American connections and agrees to help the Canadian Pacific in preventing Canadian business for Manitoba from going through the United States.

MR. MANVEL'S STATEMENT.

On the above, Mr. Allen Manvel, general manager of the Manitoba road, was interviewed. He said:

"It is true that the Manitoba has issued a tariff which takes effect the 15th, by which its rates between St. Paul and Manitoba have been advanced. But it was only done on agreement with the Canadian Pacific that the same rate should be made from Port Arthur as from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer. It was only done after some of the members of the Northwestern Traffic association had withdrawn their agents who were soliciting this business, and after others in the association had expressed their intention of doing so in the near future. It was done after it was found that the lines in the traffic association could not even control the business from Chicago direct to Manitoba, and when it was believed that the result of advancing rates would terminate in more net profits, not only to the Manitoba company, but also to the roads in the Northwestern Traffic association, and it is believed that though the tonnage carried may not be as heavy, it will be done at a better profit for all concerned, and remove delays and annoyances of passenger business near the boundary line, and experience will undoubtedly show that so far from resulting to the disadvantage of lines south of St. Paul it will prove otherwise. No injustice has been done any of the lines referred to, and the reasons given in the notice to the Traffic Association, I believe, to be sound, as they were founded on what we know has been done in the past and what we have a reasonable belief will be the outcome in the future. As to the financial condition of the Manitoba, its owners, it is believed, have not been making complaints in this regard and a glance at its annual report, just issued, would seem to give a full answer to the statement referred to, and nothing further may be said.

It is thought that a meeting of the Northwestern Traffic association will be held in St. Paul Sept. 16. The principal business to be transacted is to take action in regard to the combination between the Manitoba and Canadian Pacific roads, which prevents the Northwestern lines from competing for the business from Canadian to Manitoba points.

Adjusting Rates.

The general freight agents of the trans continental pool lines met at 9 o'clock yesterday and resumed discussions where they were left off the day previous. This was in regard to matters relative to the classification of goods. The most important event, however, of this session was the adjustment of water rates as against the rates via transcontinental lines. For some time past the Clipper steamship line, operating between New York and New England points and San Francisco via Cape Horn, has been in strong competition with the Pacific Mail line, operating between the above points via the Isthmus of Panama, and the result has been a serious cutting of rates. The Clipper line has come out ahead, though, as far as low rates are concerned, and it was the purpose of the general freight agents to adjust if possible and equalize the rates between these two steamship lines and the all-rail routes. Of course no definite action could be taken, and it was proposed that these steamship companies be asked to act harmoniously with the rail lines and join them in any rates which should be agreed on among the agents of the rail lines. The meeting adjourned at noon and did not reconvene again on account of the general managers' meeting, which was called at 2 o'clock. At the managers' meeting virtually nothing was done except to go over matters which have been repeatedly discussed. J. C. Stubbs, traffic manager of the Central Pacific, not having heard from President Sanford, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m., until to-day. The Central Pacific is in a very trying position. It does not want to have a settlement of the pool on a basis of the percentages awarded by Bogue, Gray and Ford, and is holding in the background until President Sanford decides what to do. Until this question is settled the general managers can do nothing; and it is probable that they will not, as the matter is almost certain to be referred to the presidents for adjustment. The Southern Pacific and Central Pacific are working at the meeting as one, and officials of these companies when asked what they wanted, it being generally known what they don't want, replied that the other lines in the pool are fighting for a portion of their business and they are simply trying to hold on to it. In regard to the award of percentages they say that the arbitrators who awarded them acknowledged that they had not the proper means of ascertaining the exact amount of business which the Sunset route had been carrying previous to the award, but did the best they could under the circumstances. The Southern Pacific declares that it will not accept one award where the arbitrators are not sufficiently well informed to make a just division of revenue, as it is a matter of thousands of dollars to them, which is paid to the other roads while it carries the business.

When the general managers were called to order yesterday morning a resolution was introduced directing General Agent Cameron to make a settlement of the accounts against the roads up to date, and draw upon them for the amounts due. This resolution was passed by a majority vote. General Traffic Manager Stubbs of the Central Pacific thereupon rose and said he wished to notify all those present that his company would refuse to pay the drafts of the general agent. This, as above indicated, means the disruption of the pool, unless the Central Pacific reconsiders its action, which is not likely.

The Colorado-Utah pool held a session of two hours, adjourning without accomplishing anything. The session was only an informal talk, the action desired being an extension of the pool, which has expired. This will undoubtedly be done at the next session, which is subject to the call of the chairman, Mr. Daniels.

The Arrangement a Secret.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Dispatches from Boston were received here to-day stating that there is evidently an iron-clad agreement between Kidder, Peabody & Co., Legginson & Co., and President Adams of the Union Pacific to keep secret the details of the arrangement by which the floating debt of the company has been provided for. President Adams was reported as declining emphatically to talk upon the subject, except to say:

"The $6,000,000 floating debt which has so long been troubling the company has been provided, for and on excellent terms for the corporations."

Outside information is to the effect that the company has sold outright a certain amount of bonds for cash. In addition, it has placed another block of its securities in the hands of banking houses, and has obtained a loan on them. On the latter transaction, the lenders have an option to buy the securities outright within a certain time, while the company has the right to take up the securities on certain conditions within a certain time, what securities were pledged, and what sold is not known, although the sales were probably Oregon short line and Kansas Pacific consols, while those pledged were the St. Joe & Western, and more or less valuable securities of other roads, of which the Union Pacific has a large supply.

Rates Very Low.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The east bound freight rates to-day did not show any change for the better or worse. A small amount of grain was taken at 8 cents per 100, and provisions at the same figure, although some of the lines hung out for 10 cents. There is quite a movement of provisions inland to local points of consumption, advantage being taken to move them at the present figures. Railroad men pluck one little spell of of consolation from the break, believing that the railroads have dealt the late carriers a severe blow, from which they will not recover for some time to come. A mistaken impression exists that grain is being taken at a lower rate than ever before. This is not exactly true, as in 1877 grain was hauled all rail to New York for 7½ cents for 100 pounds. There is a possibility, however, of the record being beaten before a week passes.

Chicago, Burlington & Northern.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The right of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stockholders to subscribe to stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road has expired by limitation, and all the 77,500 shares were taken. The rights have commanded a good price from the first, and $257,713 has changed hands. The Rhode Island locomotive works have been awarded the contract for the construction of thirty-five locomotives for passenger, freight and switching service for the new company. The Pullman company has agreed to deliver its car contract Jan. 1, 1886. It receives $1,500,000 for 1,500 freight and caboose cars and thirty-five passenger cars.

A Consolidation is Off.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—For the last month or two there have been rumors that the consolidation of the Pullman and Wagner sleeping car systems was a probability and would soon be accomplished. During Mr. Pullman's absence in the East he had a consultation with Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject, which did not, however, result in the making of any terms and it can now be positively stated that the arrangement is off. The interests will not be merged for some time to come, if at all.

Notes.

All the freight depots will be closed at noon to-morrow to give the employes a chance to attend the state fair.

H. A. Callan, general agent for the Mann Boudoir Car company, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was in the city yesterday.

H. L. Denio of the general ticket department of the Missouri Pacific at St. Louis is in the city.

Fifty-eight cars of stock are en route East over the Northern Pacific road.

Thirteen double-deck carloads of sheep left Spokane Falls yesterday for Chicago via the Northern Pacific.

W. H. Marshall, Western passenger agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Portland Or., is in the city.

The name of Nordland, Dak., as stated on the Winona & St. Peter division of the Chicago & Northwestern road, has been changed to Arlington.

Elk Slough is the name of a new prepaid station on the Sioux Falls branch of the Omaha line, two miles west of Drake. Published tariff rates to or from Warner will apply from Elk Slough.

Lyle, on the Minnesota & Northwestern road, has been opened as a billing station with Mr. G. W. Briggs in charge as agent. Freight for that point may now be forwarded without prepayment or charge.

Movements of Steamships.

Special to the Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 10.—Arrived steam barge Wocoken from Ashtabula with 1,900 tons of coal for Northwest Fuel company. Cleared, steam barge Oscar Townsend from Her Consort Kelly, light. Schooner Goss Hawk, light.

Yankee Prohibitionists.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—The Prohibition convention was called to order this afternoon by George Kempton, chairman of the state committee, and he was made temporary chairman. Mr. Hempton in his address said the cause of Prohibition had not been checked in any section of the country, and claimed that great progress had been made. Thomas J. Lathrop of Taunton was nominated by acclamation for governor. Charles B. Knight of Worcester was unanimously nominated for lieutenant governor. The balance of the state ticket was made up as follows: Secretary of state, George Kempton of Sharon; treasurer, Chas. B. Traverse of Natick; attorney general, Samuel Fairfield, of Malden; auditor, Wm. Sherman of Lowell. The usual resolutions denouncing the liquor traffic were adopted. Also the following:

We are heartily in favor of the compulsory introduction of temperance text books in our public schools; we denounce the murder of peaceful Chinese laborers in Wyoming territory as an infamous libel upon civilization, and we recognize the right of every person on our soil to the equal protection of our laws; we deprecate hostility between workingmen and employers, believing that their true interests are one. The reform of the civil service and every other mode of enlightened policy can best be secured by the overthrow of the great corrupting power which centers in the saloons and barrooms. Upon these principles we invoke the sober judgment of all our fellow citizens and the blessings of Almighty God.

An Interesting Damage Suit.

CHARLESTON, N. C., Sept. 10.—A suit was decided to-day in the superior court involving points of interest to the general public. In Jan. 1883, James G. Holmes, late of Charleston, and now of Baltimore, was ejected from the first-class car of a train on the Carolina Central railroad, and forced to ride for some hours in a car filled with tobacco smoke. He claimed damages in the sum of $5,000, and a jury awarded him $475.