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LEWIS BAKER.

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THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

The opening of the Minneapolis Exposition next Monday will mark an epoch in the progress of the Northwest. While our sister city is entitled to the credit of inaugurating and pushing the enterprise to a successful completion, its people are generous enough to denominate it, what it really is, a Northwestern Exposition. An enterprise of such magnitude cannot be confined to pent up Utican limits. It is nothing more nor less than a manifestation of that spirit of enterprise which is making this great Northwest the wonder of the world. It is a single but splendid specimen of the handiwork of that marvelous energy which has builded these mighty Twin Cities here on the banks of the Upper Mississippi. The intimation thrown out in certain quarters that St. Paul is jealous of its sister city's Exposition enterprise is a libel upon this city. If there is a rivalry between the two cities it does not partake of the littleness of jealousy. It is of the more generous sort which stimulates each to excel, and which results in mutual rejoicing when either accomplishes a great feat. The destinies of the two cities are so inseparably woven together that what helps one must benefit the other. The success of our winter carnival was beneficial to Minneapolis, and the success of the latter's summer Exposition will be equally beneficial to St. Paul. Consequently there is every inducement to the people of St. Paul to join hands with the people of Minneapolis in making the Exposition a grand success, for, by doing so they together add another diadem to the crown of our Northwestern glory.

THE KASSON NOMINATION.

The nomination of Mr. LOVELY is a famous victory for the oleomargarine folks. PHIL ARMOUR has his revenge on MILO WHITE. The faithful congressman who stood up so manfully in defense of the dairy interests of Minnesota has been made to bite the dust in humiliating defeat because he could not stand up against the power of the money kings who make their wealth by selling soap grease as a substitute for butter. Of all the Minnesota representatives in the last congress there was none so faithful to the interests of his state as MILO WHITE. He represented an agricultural district. On every issue that was raised in congress affecting the interests of the farming classes Mr. WHITE was unflinching in his devotion to their cause. And now, as a reward for his fidelity to the farmers of Minnesota, he is slaughtered in the house of his political friends. He is not only killed, but he has been robbed. He was fairly nominated at one time but was cheated out of it by the machine which the oleomargarine crowd had put in control of the convention. The moral of the Kasson convention is that no farmer need apply to the Republican party for an office. When a man with MILO WHITE's record is thrown overboard to make room for a railway attorney on the ticket, it needs no further demonstration to prove that the monopolies have a grip on the Republican party in this state which can only be released by a general uprising of the people, and a manly assertion of their rights. The First district is now most excellent ground for a reform movement of this kind.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

The State Fair association enters a complaint against the Eastern trunk lines because of their refusal to extend the usual courtesy of free exportation to and from the state fair. The state fair management is apprehensive that the exhibition will be seriously crippled in its stock display on account of it. The Northern Pacific, the Manitoba, the Minnesota & Northwestern and the St. Paul & Duluth roads have promptly tendered this courtesy, which has been in vogue so long, and will give free transportation for all articles and live stock intended for exhibition at the state fair. If the Eastern trunk lines adhere to their refusal to join in the extension of this courtesy, it must necessarily limit the live-stock display. Assuming that the managers of the trunk lines understand their own business, the GLOBE does not volunteer any suggestions. But, looking at it from a disinterested standpoint, we are frank to admit that the trunk lines are pursuing a short-sighted policy in this matter. They have a perfect right to declare their absolute independence of the agricultural classes of the Northwest, but that will not add to the business of transportation over these lines, which consists almost exclusively of agricultural products. Neither will it have a tendency to allay the bitterness which is already felt and expressed by Northwestern farmers toward the trunk lines. With the Mississippi river and the great lakes furnishing them a water outlet for the shipment of their farm products, the farmers of the Northwest can, if forced to it, assume as independent a position as the trunk lines dare do. So leaving out of sight entirely the ordinary courtesies which are usually extended to agricultural associations on occasions of this kind and viewing it exclusively from a business standpoint, the natural conclusion is that the trunk lines are making a mistake and will probably reverse their action when the matter is considered in its proper light.

CONVICTION OF THE ANARCHISTS

The verdict of the Chicago jury has given a backset to anarchism in this country that will hold good for many a long year. When it is understood that the freedom of American institutions does not include the liberty of trampling upon law and killing innocent people the bloodthirsty vagrants of the old world will not be so anxious to seek an asylum in this country. The United States is a mighty good country for peaceable-minded and law-abiding people of all nationalities to find a home in, but it has no spot of ground on which the anarchist can rest the soles of his feet. The gallows is the only token of welcome that we have to extend to such a class. The conviction of the Chicago anarchists gives emphasis to this fact, and the moral of it is worth more to the peace of this country than an army with banners.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

The conviction of the anarchists in Chicago was due largely to the untiring zeal and legal ability of State's Attorney GRINNELL. His presentation of the evidence and his address to the jury comprised a scathing exposition of the horrible tenets and devilish purposes of the anarchists. His closing speech, invincible in its logic and incontrovertible in its facts, made, as one of the jurors said, a convincing impression which sealed the fate of the criminals on trial. From the moment of its conclusion the verdict was as good as rendered, and its subsequent announcement simply confirmed the popular forecast. The success of the prosecution is all the more significant from the fact that Mr. GRINNELL is a Democrat, the first one to occupy in Chicago the position of state's attorney for many years. The result of the present trial has justified his election, and has shown that in the selection of a fearless protector of the people's rights and a tireless advocate of the people's interests Chicago did wisely in choosing a Democrat. There may be substantial reward in store for Mr. GRINNELL at the hands of the electors of Cook county, Illinois, and in the meantime he should receive the hearty commendation of every person who has the welfare of society at heart.

THE REASON OF IT.

The reason for the continued agitation over the border of the question of war between Mexico and the United States is founded in something beside a stubborn desire to retain and punish CUTTING in spite of the demands made by this country for his release. It seems that nearly all of the fertile land in Chihuahua is owned by a wealthy syndicate of Mexicans who are a power in the country. The governor of the state is one of their creatures and is himself interested in the land-holdings, while the Mexican government has more than once been obliged to recognize the syndicate's power. In the present disorganized state of Mexican government these immense tracts of land are comparatively worthless, while land just across the line in Texas and really not so valuable sells for six and eight times as much as the Mexican acres. If the district north of the Sierre Madre mountains should in the progress of a war become annexed to the United States the land would immediately become as valuable as that in Texas, for a stable government would at once be assured. The actual appreciation in value would be something like $20,000,000, and this sum the syndicate would divide. There is no hope that this northern district can be attached to the United States except as the outcome of a war, and therefore the syndicate is bending all its energies to keeping up the agitation which it hopes will eventually result in an outbreak. While this scheme is merely an incident of the CUTTING controversy, and not its cause, it has had much to do with stirring up the bitter feeling which exists on the other side of the Rio Grande, and it, therefore, deserves the investigation of the envoy sent by the state department to examine the case in dispute. While she is ready to fight for principle and to maintain her rights, this country is not in the habit of waging war for the benefit of land speculators. It generally fights against them.

KEEP OUT OF CONGRESS.

With all his foolish talk JEFF DAVIS now and then gets in a nugget of wisdom which possesses real value. In a speech before a congressional convention in Mississippi the other day he told the delegates that it was not a difficult matter to find an honest man to send to congress, but it was extremely difficult to find one whose honesty could stand up against the temptations which beset a congressman's pathway at the national capital. He hit the nail right on the head. It is a lamentable fact that, no matter how honest they may be before they enter the halls of congress, comparatively few congressmen retire from public service with the pure hearts and unsoiled hands they had when they entered it. This may account in part for the disposition manifested by the people to be continually sending new men to congress. It is a rare thing for a congressman to come before his district for re-election that direct charges of corruption are not brought against him, and unfortunately in too many instances proven against him, and though he may succeed in securing his return to congress for another term or a dozen terms under the pressure of partisan influence, still he is apt to feel, and his constituency feel, that he has measurably forfeited the place of honor that he once held in the estimation of his acquaintances. There are many young men of high character and bright promise who have their ambitions set on the distinction of being a congressman, and yet if they only realized the imminent risk of character and reputation involved in the position they would shrink from it in horror. There are numerous instances, and some of them right here in Minnesota, of once honored names that now lie withering under the blight of a congressional career. Young men of talent and character, if you have aspirations for congress remember that you are treading on dangerous ground.

M'GILL'S SCOOP.

Farmer McGILL has been going to school to Farmer GILMAN, and as it turns out proves himself to be a very apt scholar. When Farmer GILMAN came down to St. Paul and opened his training school for teaching the methods of underground political work, guileless Farmer McGILL was as ignorant of such things as a boy 10 years old. But a few weeks' study of Farmer GILMAN's political methods has produced a wonderful improvement in Farmer McGILL's political education. As he reads the returns of last night's primaries Farmer GILMAN will be amazed at the aptness of his pupil in catching on to his system. Farmer McGILL handled the Ramsey county primaries with the consummate skill of a veteran politician. He has scooped the whole pile, and now it will be in order for Farmer GILMAN to go to school to Farmer McGILL awhile.

FOREST PROTECTION.

In calling attention to the enormous destruction by fire of forests in Wisconsin and Michigan during the past six weeks, the New York Sun remarks that it is now more than ever desirable that the American people should enact in every state sensible laws for the protection of forest property and the consequent provision for the future of a timber supply already greatly reduced by a century of gross forest mismanagement. The importance of such laws cannot be over-rated. The destruction of American forests, particularly in the Northwest and in northern New England, has been something enormous. No thought whatever has been taken for the future, the only desire being to make the log cut of the present as large and as profitable as possible. Timber lands have been illegally acquired in the rapacious onslaught upon the forests and, in the greedy competition, in some instances, depredations have been committed upon government timber lands without even the shadow of law. In short, there has been a steady and continual drain upon American forest resources without, on the other hand, any provision for their restitution. In some states laws exist designed for the protection of the forests. They are in most cases dead letters. What is needed is a healthy public sentiment which will secure their vigorous and indiscriminating enforcement. There is little probability that America's forests will be exhausted in this generation or the next, but posterity has some rights we of the present are bound to respect, and among them is the economical management of the country's timber supply.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

The recent application by an electric light company to council for permission to erect poles and string wires in the city, was an excellent opportunity to begin a crusade against overhead wires, which, it is to be regretted, was not taken advantage of. Although council wisely reserved the right to order the wires underground at any time, it would have been far easier to have compelled that disposition of them in the first place. After the poles are once erected and the wires strung it will be a difficult matter, as experience has shown, to bring about the underground system. Every year increases the nuisance of poles and wires in the streets, and it will be, considering St. Paul's growth, but a very short time until the annoyance grows into the intolerable proportions it has reached in larger cities. The underground system has been sufficiently tested to insure its entire practicability, and it is therefore unfortunate that a beginning was not made, when opportunity offered, to secure its adoption in this city. The companies complain that the burying of the wires entails upon them very heavy expense, but it's a very curious process of reasoning which advances that as a sufficient excuse for the disfiguring of the city's streets and the annoyance of citizens, for whose interests one telegraph company at least has not shown itself regardful.

WITHOUT any desire to hoodoo the Exposition, but actuated simply by a desire that nothing shall be lacking in the impressiveness of the Exposition opening exercises, the GLOBE nominates that talented bard and general worker for the show's welfare, Poet ALDEN J. BLETHEN, to read an ode just before the band begins to play.

SECRETARY LAMAR is stealing his way very effectively into the good graces of Western people. If he should conclude to come Westward after his term expires there is probably not a single town west of the Mississippi which would not be willing to elect him mayor.

DAKOTA's unusual quiet just at present is believed to be due to the fact that such of her citizens as have not gone hunting for prairie chickens are looking for that gigantic sea serpent whose existence was recently reported by an imaginative correspondent.

SALISBURY, leader of the new English government, says "every step will be taken to preserve social order." His first step should be a double quick with the military against the rioters of his own party who have instituted the recent troubles in Ireland.

BY ALL means give the militia a place in the Exposition opening program. The soldier boys have more work than is generally supposed in the performance of their military duties and are entitled to a share of any stray glory that may come along.

A DULUTH paper has an editorial on "Duluth's Need." Duluth's principal need seems to be some way of corraling her numerous real estate men until the tired and newly-arrived traveler can get a bath and a square meal.

THE queen has once more assembled "her" people. She can't get along without them, but the time is not far distant when they will be able to get along without her or any of her descendants very well indeed.

IF THE Prohibitionists are encouraged at the gain of twelve votes in White Bear, who could measure the extent of their jubilation if the entire lake should go dry.

THE anarchists were anxious to pose as martyrs. They are welcome to all the satisfaction they can get out of that position when the posing is done at the end of a rope.

THE mistake of the Irish National league convention, now assembled in Chicago, was in meeting before Citizen FINERTY had gone off for a prolonged vacation.

JUST at present Chicago and a Chicago jury are the admiration of the entire civilized world. There are some things the town by the lake does exceedingly well.

WITH seven anarchists sentenced to be hung, the professional agitators who incite murder as a means of livelihood, will go into some less risky business.

WHILE the Exposition will undoubtedly be worth visiting, it should not be forgotten that the state fair has attractions which should not be overlooked.

PERHAPS HALSTEAD and McLEAN are merely experimenting with a new scheme for booming the circulations of their respective papers.

MIDST THE MADDING THRONG.

"So you want to die, do you?" asked a rescuer of a man whom he had just taken out of the river, the would-be suicide having thrown himself in to end his earthly existence.

"Oh! why did you save me?" gasped the rescued victim from a watery grave. "Why didn't you let me drown, and thus end my miserable life?"

"Are you determined to die?" asked the rescuer.

"Nothing would tempt me to prolong my stay on this earth. I long to be at peace, and sleep the sleep which knows no waking. Oh! why did you rescue me?"

"Well, if you want to die so darn bad," continued the misguided rescuer, "I'll put you in the way of a quicker death than drowning, and a surer one, too."

"Tell me what it is, and I'll gladly invite it."

"Get the position of league umpire, and decide all close plays against the home club. Try it once, and see how long you can live."

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"I think there ought to be a law," said Mrs. Swell, "compelling mosquitoes to wear muzzles at this season of the year. It's just too bad."

"What's too bad?" asked Mr. Gush.

"The horrid mosquitoes, of course."

"What have they done now?"

"Why, they have prevented Matilda from going to the next german."

"Mosquitoes prevented—"

"Yes, mosquitoes prevented her from going. The horrid little things bit her in the small of the back and raised a red welt. We've tried camphor and everything, but cannot make it disappear. With that unsightly blotch there she cannot wear a low-necked dress, and so she has decided to stay at home. Isn't it too bad?"

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"My usual luck," remarked a man as he compared his lottery ticket with the printed statement showing the numbers of the drawing tickets.

"Draw anything?" asked a man who, passing by, became interested in the examination.

"Just what I usually draw" he responded.

"And what do you usually catch?"

"I catch my breath."

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The burying ground attached to "The Mission," a church established by Marquette in his explorations of the Lake Superior regions, is a quaint and curious old place. Quietly resting beneath the velvety sod, above which grows in confusion vines and trees, are the remains of many who early lost their lives while helping to reclaim the great Northwest. Their sleep is none the less sound because no effort is made to keep in presentable shape the surface of their narrow and windowless abiding places.

The premature tombstones that mark their last earthly homes are yellow with age. On them are briefly inscribed the names and ages of those who sleep below.

Among the number is a tombstone that gives a graphic account of the death of the man whose remains are turning to dust. His career was cut short by a bolt of lightning. The legend on the tombstone is as follows:

JAMES SMITH,
Aged 38 years, 6 months and five days.
Killed by thunder.

THE ONLOOKER.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Caucus.

To the Editor of the Globe.

ISINOURS, Minn., Aug. 19.—The Democratic caucuses were held recently in this section, in adjoining towns, the first for many years. Different methods were adopted in each of selecting delegates, and there is a difference of opinion as to which is best in accord with justice and the righteous Democratic usage of the olden time. Most of us take the GLOBE, respect its opinions and acknowledge the experience and fairness that dictates them; therefore we have decided to refer the dispute to you, respectfully asking for a decision.

In Caucus No. 1 all of the business was transacted openly, the delegates were nominated by the voters present and each one voted for separately. Committees were voted for and not appointed by the chairman.

In Caucus No. 2 a motion was made that the chairman appoint a committee to select the delegates; an amendment was offered to nominate in open caucus. The chairman declared the amendment lost, though the vote was close and its friends maintain that with unity of purpose and a firm demand for a count it might not have been. The argument presented in the caucus against the selection of delegates by a committee was briefly as follows: That it was not in accordance with the best Democratic usage; that it was a vicious method copied from the Republican party, and was the foundation stone of centralization, inasmuch as the caucus is the very foundation itself of our government; that the retirement of a small committee to a private room to select delegates or candidates savored of star chamber proceedings, stimulated bargains, dickering and jobs, permitted ambitious and designing men to place their personal followers in positions to carry out their private designs, and usually resulted in the presentation of a list of names previously agreed upon. This list was voted upon entire because the average citizen is too modest to select the obnoxious delegates for criticism, thus calling upon himself the wrath of the parties themselves and their backers. On the other hand, nominations in open caucus permitted every voter the privilege of expressing his opinion as to who had the honesty and ability to properly represent him. This method brings out the men who possess the confidence of their fellows and not the tools of ambitious tricksters. The chairman reported that the selection of delegates by a committee was the best custom and usage. He defended the Republican party—in fact is a Republican official—said the need for a change was because the Republicans had got into a rut, not because they were thieves or bad men and that the star chamber allusions would not have been made by a gentleman. He then proceeded to put a motion of his own, selected his committee, who promptly returned with five men distinguished only for being his personal followers, one of whom was a member of a Blaine club and others active workers in recent Republican primaries. Without the formality of recognition the chairman was informed that his assertion as to what a gentleman would not have uttered was a falsehood and the caucus adjourned. Now then, will you kindly say which caucus in your opinion pursued a method most likely to result in good government administered by honest and capable officials. In making this ex-parte statement it is only fair to inform you that I was a participant in and delegate from Caucus No. 1 and was a spectator in Caucus No. 2, but that I believe the facts and arguments have been fairly stated. There may be other and better arguments in favor of the committee plan, but they were not offered. Respectfully yours,

M. T. GRATTAN.

[In rendering a decision according to the facts as set forth in the foregoing statement, the GLOBE has no hesitation in saying that Caucus No. 1 was not only the most Democratic in its methods, but was really the only one that has a Democratic tinge to it. Ordinarily a caucus or convention has the right to determine what methods it will adopt to accomplish its work. The Democratic idea is that all power is lodged in the people. The Republican theory is that the further power is removed from the masses and lodged in a centralized head the better the form of government. The usage of Democratic caucuses is to determine everything according to the will of the majority and to do it above board and in the face of the whole world. The Republican caucus system is to let a few bosses manipulate the wires in the shadow of a star chamber. With this statement of the few primary principles that govern Democratic and Republican caucus methods respectively, our correspondent can form his own conclusions as to which of the two caucuses held in his neighborhood most nearly accorded with Democratic usages.]

A Hint for Politicians.

Chicago Tribune.

There is a hint for politicians in the late remark of a not remarkably brilliant but very successful political leader in Minnesota. The politician referred to is Congressman Strait, who is now in the field. Asked one day how he managed to have such a hold upon his own county (Scott), which is Democratic, he replied: "By never allowing myself to talk politics when I enter a grocery store."

Has a Clear Field.

Fairmont Sentinel.

Thus far Capt. Castle has no opposition in his candidacy for lieutenant-governor. This is as it should be. The captain was a gallant soldier and he has always been on the side of the people as against monopolies. He should be nominated by acclamation.

No Reason for Surprise.

Philadelphia News.

The close embrace of a corset is declared by the Brooklyn Eagle to conform its ribs to the true symmetry of a muscular woman's figure. Its pressure is even said to be a healthful one. But no one ought to be surprised at a defense of hugging from Brooklyn.

Save Him From Friends.

Northfield News.

Those friends of C. K. Davis who are trying to use him to kill McGill had better be careful. Davis has many friends who are friends of McGill and vice versa. Davis has too good a show to have it injured by fool friends.

The Choice Narrowed.

Ortonville Herald.

The race in the Third congressional district seems to be practically narrowed down to Capt. Reed and B. B. Herbert. Both gentlemen have hosts of friends who will find it difficult to make a choice. They are both admirable men, honorable and able.

So is St. Paul.

Kansas City Times.

Chicago's school census gives her a population of 700,000, or twice that of St. Louis, which, in turn, is a little more than twice the size of Kansas City. Both Chicago and Kansas City are growing rapidly.

Immigration to Minnesota.

Duluth Tribune.

Immigration to this state from Eastern states has been greater during the present year by 15 per cent. than ever before. In the matter of foreign immigration there has been a decrease of from 30 to 40 per cent. up to this time.

A Dark Horse.

Anoka Herald.

It is rumored that State Auditor Braden, while ostensibly being a candidate for re-election, is in reality a steed of sable hue, with eyes on the seat of the chair now covered by Gov. Hubbard.

The Chevalier Leading.

Chaska Herald.

From the tone of our Republican exchanges, we should judge that McGill was now in the lead for the nomination for governor.

He's Looking Wise.

Duluth Tribune.

Gilman isn't saying a word, but he knows which way the wind blows in the country deestricts just the same.

But a Satisfied Injun.

Chicago Herald.

An Indian belonging to a Wild West show has eloped with a New Jersey maiden, and now there is a wild East.

She Spent it in St. Paul.

Baltimore American.

A new book is called "A Year in Eden." We trust the lady who wrote it enjoyed her visit in this city.

Another Candidate.

Appleton Press.

The papers of the Second and Third congressional districts are not backward in stating their preference for Hon. W. S. Pattee of Northfield, for attorney-general.

WRATHY AT "RANDY."

The Protestants of Belfast Dislike the Position Assumed by Lord Randolph Churchill.

The Irish Question the Subject of a Vigorous Debate in the House of Commons.

England's West Indian Colonists Desire More Ample Commercial Facilities.

Italy and the Pope Trying to Patch a Reconciliation—The Cholera.

Angry With Churchill.

BELFAST, Aug. 20.—The Protestants here are very much irritated over Lord Randolph Churchill's defense of the police who have been engaged here during the riots. The Protestants assert that the police officials have contrived to mislead Lord Randolph, and declare that the facts of the case warrant the suspicion that a conspiracy exists between the police and the Catholics of Belfast.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The Fisheries Question—A Lively Debate on the Irish Issue.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sir J. Ferguson, under secretary for foreign affairs, replying in the house of commons this evening to E. T. Gourley, Gladstonian member for Sunderland, stated that negotiations for the amicable settlement of the Northwest Atlantic fisheries disputes were proceeding between England, the United States and Canada. It was not intended by either country, added the under secretary, to appoint a joint commission to amend the treaty of 1818. Replying to Frederick Saeger Hunt, Conservative member for West Marlboro, Sir J. Ferguson said the government was unaware that Russia had, as alleged, either occupied, or threatened to occupy, Port Lazereff. M. De Giers, Russian foreign minister, had, added the under secretary, informed Sir R. D. Movier, British ambassador to St. Petersburg, on July 25, that the statement that Russia had occupied, or intended to occupy, Port Lazereff was unfounded. Thomas Power O'Connor maintained that Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots. [Cheers.] Every man who had lost his life in the riots was

THE DUPE AND VICTIM OF CHURCHILL.

Continuing, he said that a commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the actions of the Primrose league, which, he said, was guilty at the election of boycotting and intimidation. He said that a vast majority of the Liberals were supporters of the Gladstone scheme, which, although it had been temporarily checked, would inevitably meet with ultimate success. The Conservatives were too sanguine if they thought the electoral decision upon a policy supported by three of the four counties was final and irrevocable. He further said that the policy of the government of inquiring into the judicial rents was illogical and impracticable, because the commission could not complete its report before the spring, while the evil existed now and the crisis would come in November. Many men and women in Ireland would be beyond relief before spring. Regarding the government plan of aiding public works in Ireland, he said it would cost more than Mr. Gladstone's much-abused scheme. Mr. O'Connor objected to "disguised alms."

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT,

he said, was a declaration of war against the thrice-repeated verdict of the Irish people. It was a decree of starvation for hundreds of thousands of tenants. It would lead to jobbery, demoralization and the squandering of public moneys and British taxpayers would be the ultimate losers. [Cheers.] Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that boycotting was one of the greatest social crimes. Lord Salisbury had said in his speech at Newport that the ordinary law was inadequate to suppress boycotting. How then did the government propose to suppress it without coercion? The only way was by removing the cause. The people must be in sympathy and harmony with the government. The Irish national sentiment must be gratified. Ireland must be treated like Canada. The people knew what they wanted. He accused Lord Randolph Churchill of inciting landlords in his speech last evening to exact the utmost farthing of rents by promising the assistance of the whole

ARMED FORCES OF THE KINGDOM.

Such language was the greatest possible incitive to disorder. [Cheers.] The late government, however a failure in other respects, never encouraged eviction. The Tories seemed to have only one panacea—royal commissions. It was impossible any longer to bribe Ireland with gold to abandon her national demands. He (Harcourt) believed that the principle of equal local self-government for the three kingdoms was a false principle. He quoted the opinions of Disraeli and Salisbury to the effect that the system of governing Ireland should be the reverse of that of governing England. Mr. Harcourt contended that Ireland did not want such local self-government as was proposed. The Liberals intended to continue to appeal against the recent electoral verdict. The policy of the government was based upon great errors of principle and was altogether inapplicable and impracticable. [Parnellite cheers.]

In the house of commons on Tuesday next, during the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech, Mr. Parnell will move an amendment with reference to the land question, including the suspension of evictions.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Gladstone congratulated Mr. O'Connor upon his effective oration. Mr. Sexton will defer the raising of the question of the riots until the debate on Mr. Parnell's motion is closed. It is stated that the Parnellites will discuss the estimates line by line in order to prolong the session.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A Petition Presented Against Granting a Seat to Sexton for West Belfast—The Government's Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Biggar, Parnellite, moved that a new writ be issued for an election in the south division of Sligo in place of Mr. Sexton, who, having been elected both for that seat and for the west division of Belfast, decided to sit for the latter. The speaker refused to receive the motion, stating that a petition had been presented against granting a seat to Mr. Sexton for West Belfast. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, commenting on the government's Irish policy as indicated by the marquis of Salisbury in the house of lords last evening, says:

> The government's Irish policy should be one of immediate action. The ministers have given no reason why they should not be forced from their present drivelling attitude of procrastination. * * * The Irish party listened to Lord Randolph Churchill last evening in the house of commons with disgust and indignation.

The duke of Leinster has arranged to sell to his tenants a large portion of his Kildare estate on an eighteen year purchase plan.

At Belfast a number of Protestant rowdies have challenged Catholics to fight tomorrow. Much uneasiness is felt in consequence.

The tenants of the London Salters' companies estates in Londonderry, have purchased their holdings on the terms of Lord Ashbourne's land purchase act. The price is £220,000, nineteen and one-half years' purchase, at the net annual valuation, which is 20 to 25 per cent. below the present rents. The state entry into Dublin of the marquis of Londonderry, lord lieutenant of Ireland, will take place on Sept. 19.

The Anglo-Russian Squabble.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Roseberry's dispatch of July 13 to the Russian government relative to the closing of the port of Batoum, is published. The despatch says in substance:

> There is one direct, one supreme and perpetual interest at stake in this transaction, namely, the binding force and sanctity of international pledges. England is always ready to uphold this principle and will not falter therewith in the present instance. Therefore the English government cannot recognize or associate itself in any shape or form with this action of the Russian government, which is a violation of the treaty of Berlin, which will tend to make the conclusion of similar treaties in the future difficult if not impossible, and cast a doubt at least upon those already concluded. Other powers must judge how far they will acquiesce in this breach of an international engagement.

De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, in reply expressed himself painfully surprised by this dispatch. He maintained that the Russian emperor's promise was not equivalent to an obligation. Russia was still anxious to constitute to the consolidation of a general peace and he expressed a hope that the powers which fixed and guaranteed its basis would themselves respect them. Giers displays throughout much irritation, and his tones decidedly menacing.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Their Representatives Have a Conference With the Colonial Minister.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A large and important deputation from the West India committee of merchants called at the colonial office to-day and had an interview with Stanhope, the colonial minister. They asked his assistance in arriving at an understanding as to the present position of the West Indies in the proposed convention providing for the mutual exchange of certain goods duty free between the British West Indies and the United States on the same principle as that which was obtained in the treaty of 1854 between Canada and the United States. The deputation also requested the government to reopen negotiations with the United States on the proposed treaty and also arrange to have the British West Indies represented in the congress of the North and South American states to convene in Washington in 1887. The deputation asked the colonial minister to use his influence to induce the foreign office and board of trade to

BRING ABOUT A CONFERENCE

for the purpose of erecting on an effective basis a system of sugar bounties in the interest of British sugar producers at the earliest possible moment. Stenhope said that for obvious reasons he did not like to say much on the matters. He deeply sympathized with the trade depression in the West Indies. In regard to the proposed convention with the United States he was afraid he could say but little. The views of the Washington government were not well known. He himself had no recent information on the subject and he would communicate with Earl Iddlesleigh, the foreign minister in order to ascertain the precise attitude of the United States. Concerning the proposed representation of the British West Indies in the convention of North and South American states, he favored it, and would ascertain whether the government at Washington would be willing to permit it. The question of sugar bounties was one which belonged to the board of trade, but he would exert himself to further the views presented.

Dr. Holmes Banqueted.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—The Philomathic society banqueted Oliver Wendell Holmes this evening. Responding to a toast to his health, Dr. Holmes recalled his first visit to Liverpool in 1834, when he made his first railway journey to Manchester and back just to see what railway traveling was like. He expatiated upon the difference between the world of that time and the world of the present day, adding that he was then unknown, but now he and his daughter were hospitably received. He did not know how to express his thanks for the loving, assidious attention he had everywhere received. He loved England and Scotland and regretted that he was unable to accept kind invitations from friends in Ireland. In conclusion he said:

> The courtesies I have received will strengthen the bond between the imperial mother and her mightiest offspring. I trust the waters of the Atlantic will never drown their mutual affections.

Dr. Holmes subsequently started for home on the Aurania, which sails to-morrow.

Italy and the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 20.—There is a rumor afloat that Queen Margharita is using her influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian government and the papacy. Under the arrangement contemplated, it is said, the pope will receive from Italy arrears of endowment to a large amount, which will be devoted to extending Catholic missions.

Negotiations Suspended.

SOFIA, Aug. 20.—The sittings of the Turkish-Bulgarian commission, to effect a revision of the Roumelian organic statute have been temporarily suspended owing to a divergence of views between the Bulgarian-Turkish members.

A Fire in London.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A fire broke out on Dungen's wharf on which are stored 40,000 barrels of petroleum. Five thousand barrels have been destroyed. The petroleum market has become firmer since the outbreak of the fire.

A British Steamer Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British steamer Aberdeen, from Hankow, for London, with 5,500 tons tea, foundered while leaving the China sea. The fate of the crew is unknown.

An Interesting Discovery.

ATHENS, Aug. 20.—An archaelogical discovery that has been made here is exciting much interest. A number of columns in a state of perfect preservation have been unearthed on the Acropalis. They belong to a period before the Persian wars.

Samoa.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 20.—The United States man-of-war Mohican has sailed to the Samoan islands. She will remain there during the sitting of the commission appointed to settle Samoan affairs.

The Cholera.

TRIESTE, Aug. 20.—There were sixteen cases of cholera and three deaths here today.

BERNE, Aug. 20.—The Bundesrath has adopted strong measures to prevent the importation of cholera from Italy.

The New Hebrides.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Temps, in a discussion on the New Hebrides question, accuses the Australian colonies of wishing to establish a kind of Monroe doctrine in Australia.

A Cargo of Gold.

BREMEN, Aug. 20.—The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which sailed to-day for New York, took $1,000,000 in gold.

Arrived at Lisbon.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The United States men-of-war Portsmouth and Saratoga arrived at Lisbon to-day.

The Lourdes Pilgrims.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Ten thousand pilgrims have arrived at Lourdes from various cities and districts. Eight hundred cures of invalids are announced.

Mexican War Preparations.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 20.—News having arrived here that the Mexican authorities having fortified a small town, some fifty miles up the river, called Pan, and placed a detachment of sixty troops there, the commandant at Fort McIntosh, Col. Bernard, detailed a body of twenty men from this post, who left here yesterday, and will remain for the present at Palafox, opposite Pan, on this side of the river, as rumors had arrived to the effect that the Mexicans had crossed the river to this side. Palafox is a deserted mining town with but few inhabitants, but large ranches are adjacent to it and could easily be plundered.

Annexing Patagonia.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Berlin North-Gazette states that Prof. Brackenbusch has made a large annexation in South Patagonia on behalf of Germany. The Standard commenting on this says it thinks that Bismarck will have to reckon with Chili and the Argentine Republic.

COSTLY PARIS.

Viewed by an Experienced Shopper—A Lady's Visit to the Metropolis and Her Disappointments.

The following is from a private letter, and contains many features of interest to ladies:

PARIS, July 25.—It is difficult to sit quietly down to write a long letter, for each day brings so many distractions that night finds us worn out with very little accomplished.

Such crowds as the three days of sunshine has brought out on the street! Eating and drinking out of doors is universally done, more by men, but also a great deal by women, and in front of every hotel and restaurant there are light little tete-a-tete round tables. It is a marvel to me that there is so much sobriety. At every turn you see victorias, with a single horse, driven by cochers at a furious pace. These you can hire for two francs and a pour boire an hour. As in France the person run over is fined for being in the way, it makes these cochers absolutely reckless.

The flowers are perfectly beautiful, and women push them through the streets in little carts. Of course in the shops the floral display is marvelous beyond description. The children and I walked down by the flower market by the Church of the Madeleine the other day, and we were well repaid for our trouble. It was in this magnificent church, behind the chancel rail, that the Communists took refuge and were shot down like rats in a pit by repeated volleys of the soldiers.

When you visit the shops and their glories you can find an excuse for our tourists who see nothing else. The few beautiful things at a half dozen coutourieres in New York are as nothing compared with the show-window contents here, which are but a foretaste of what will be seen on the inside. I see nothing cheap of any kind—no bargains. I looked for table linen at the Maison de Blanc, but found the pieces so similar to ours that I did not buy any.

The only cheap things were wrappers, which can be bought at the Louvre for a mere song—nice, simple striped flannels wrappers, with loose fronts, for about $10; pretty foulard ones of good shape for $17. I have ordered corsets of Mme. Marsels—$10 for a coutille pair, and $26 for a black satin pair; $10 for a simple little bonnet, $80 for a traveling dress from Rauduetry; hair-nets from Auguste Petit, 10 francs a dozen; elsewhere, 6 francs. Underwear is cheaper in New York than here. No such thing as a plain-waisted dress is to be seen; all have vests, loose fronts, or fantasies of one kind or another. I am having a black taffeta petticoat made, pinked out, plaited, and flounced up the back. They have white ones, and are very nice.

We have changed our apartments from the entre sol, and have three bedrooms and a salon for three francs a day, furnishing our own candles. We then have premier dejeuner in our salon, coffee, milk and rolls for Lilly, for which we pay extra. We go out for breakfast, three and a half francs each, and for dinner five francs each. Half the time we take these meals at a pension, Mme. Pinset's where they are simply delicious, and we go elsewhere to the cafes, so that we have a variety. At Mme. Pinset's wine is included. The children drink three goblets a day. I take four. Very little water is used here, becaused it is not good. We get very little ice anywhere. Our rooms are furnished plainly, except the saloon, which is crimson and gilt. At night we miss the gas, having nothing but miserable little candles in the room.

We went once to the Salon and once to the Louvre, where we devoted ourselves—as we couldn't do all—chiefly to the wonderful room where all the chief masters were. Although it made my blood run cold to see these pictures, still I longed to see more of them. But it requires strength, and I have not a large fund to draw on.

I can buy one of those nice cool silk-lined wrappers, scarlet, with light ecru in front, for $19. You cannot get the material in New York for that, and they are so nice to throw on in the house.

Living as we do, in apartments, we are almost too private, and yet it is the way every one lives.

FOUR FAIR AMERICANS.

The Soft Voice Which is An Excellent Thing in Women.

Art Age.

Our fellow-travelers were all of the opulent class, going to amuse themselves at seaside resorts, and we sat in a drawing-room car. A young lady, perfect in dress and dainty of figure, exactly one of the stylish creatures pointed out by Americans with pride upon Regent street and the Boulevard des Italiens as one of their compatriots, made a remark audible to all in her neighborhood. She was perhaps a graduate of Vassar, certainly of some first-class finishing school, who had probably made the grand tour, for her gibcier was embroidered "Nice," and her novel was of Octave Feuillet. "I just lay back and yelled!" remarked this Daisy Miller.

Only that very morning we stood upon the veranda of a mountain hotel. Two elegant matrons chatted together. Remarked one: "I've left the child with nurse, yelling and howling like all possessed!"

Remarked Johannes Taurus: "This habit of yelling and howling seems a very common practice among American ladies and children. Can it be the war whoop of your aboriginal predecessors upon your native soil handed down as an American ear mark? I was once a guest at an elegant soiree in an Illinois town of 10,000 inhabitants. The house was sumptuous, so was the hostess, so the guests. At supper the charming daughter of the house remarked to me: 'Mr. Taurus, it you don't see what you want, just yell for it.' Then there was that pretty Philadelphia bride who told us how horribly embarrassed she felt in going into church to be married two weeks before.

"'I told Ned I knew I could not do it,' she prattled. 'I knew that when the clergyman came to the word "obey" I should roar right out, and if I didn't roar I should squall!'

"Did you roar, or did you squall?' asked Johannes.

"'Neither,' answered the lovely girl. 'I waited until we returned to the carriage, and then I just howled!'"

Tricks in All Trades but Ours.

Tid-Bits.

Waiter—The party in No. 7 want some 25-cent cigars.

Restaurant Keeper—How many bottles have they been drinking?

Waiter—Three apiece.

Restaurant Keeper—Here are some five-centers, and, James, remember that by the time you get to No. 7 the price will have advanced to 25 cents. There are tricks in all trades but ours, James.

Missionary Work in Iowa.

Chicago Tribune.

The train was half way across the state of Iowa and had stopped at a small station. The conductor entered the car and said with a loud voice:

"Here is a telegram from Des Moines inquiring if any Kentucky men are on this train."

Seven men at once rose in their seats. The conductor counted them and withdrew. When the train reached Des Moines a sedate-looking man boarded the car with a basket containing seven oblong, flat packages, wrapped in paper, which he sold in about two minutes at 50 cents apiece.

"What are those things?" inquired a passenger of the sedate-looking man.

"Bibles!" he replied in a solemn tone, as he opened the door and went out.

The seven men stared right ahead of them and said nothing. A deep silence fell upon the car.

A Genuine Ground Swell.

Bradford Era.

Near Cannelton, Beaver county, is a piece of land, the surface of which pulsates like the waves of the ocean, or as if breathing. There are, however, weeks between breaths, so to speak, and all upheavals are followed by explosions that are heard for a considerable distance. This freak of nature comprises a portion of the farm of Burns White, who believes it to be due to natural gas, which is found in paying quantities on adjoining farms.