THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1887.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1 a. m.—Indications for Wisconsin: Light local rains, light to fresh winds, generally southerly, slightly warmer. For Minnesota and Iowa: Light local showers, slightly warmer except in the central and southern portion of Iowa, nearly stationary temperature, light to fresh winds, generally southerly. For Dakota: Threatening weather, local rains, slightly warmer in eastern portion, nearly stationary temperature in central portion, light to fresh winds, generally southeasterly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Observation.	Bar. Height....	Ther. Exposed..	Change in 24 hours.	State of Weather....
Duluth	30.06	60	0	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.04	66	+4	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.06	66	+4	Cloudy.
Huron	29.90	68	+4	Cloudy.
Moorhead	29.96	64	+4	Clear.
Bismarck	29.84	72	....	Fair.
Fort Buford	29.80	70	0	Cloudy.
Fort Assinaboine	29.96	62	*8	Cloudy.
Fort Custer	30.14	84	*6	Cloudy.
Helena	30.00	56	*2	Cloudy.
Ft. Sully	29.80	70	*2	Cloudy.

†Higher. *Lower.

SCHOOL OPENS.

To-day the public schools begin a new scholastic year. Both teachers and pupils have been refreshed by the long vacation, and though it will be several days before all are broken into the usual routine again, work will be resumed with redoubled vigor.

St. Paul has good reason to be proud of her schools. It is frequently said that in the hurry of business affairs Western people pay too little attention to the necessities, moral and mental, of their children, but that is a criticism which certainly can not be alleged against the Twin Cities. Their school system will compare favorably with that of any city in the country, and it is improving, too, right along. In St. Paul the enrollment of pupils for the coming year will reach 15,000, almost an entire percentage of the number of children old enough to be sent to the public schools.

The successful training of this great number of young people involves a heavy responsibility upon the teachers and is fraught with vital consequences to the community at large. That the teachers will not be found lacking in their duty the experience of the past is an assurance, and that every child who comes under their instruction will lay the foundation of a life of usefulness goes without saying. It is not the teachers' fault if the superstructure is lacking in any respect.

But however conscientious the teachers may be, they can not accomplish the best results without the hearty co-operation of parents. It should be a very serious matter indeed that is sufficient to excuse a child's absence from the school room, and in this respect too many parents are over-lenient. Unless they aid the teachers in impressing upon the children the necessity of study there will be many a laggard where there should not be one.

And before another year rolls around there should be no lack of school accommodations. At present there is no room to spare, and in some instances the children must be disagreeably crowded. In no way can a city afford to be more generous than in its provision for schools, and difficult though it be to keep up with the city's rapidly growing population, we hope that by next year an enrollment of 30,000 children can be easily cared for.

BLAINE'S REAL COMPETITOR.

Pennsylvania Republicans indorsed Mr. BLAINE at their late state convention, and yet in spite of that fact, Pennsylvania is more of a terror to Mr. BLAINE than all the other states combined. Mr. BLAINE is not worried about the SHERMAN boom, or the LINCOLN boom, or the ALLISON boom, but he is uneasy about Pennsylvania. The man that Mr. BLAINE is most afraid of in the contest for the presidential nomination is no other than DON CAMERON. And he has good reason for it. To the ordinary observer of political events the suggestion of DON CAMERON's name in connection with the Republican nomination may seem ridiculous. Yet when we make a careful study of the situation it is easy to see why the eminent Pennsylvania Stalwart is the master of the Republican situation. He is the only Stalwart that can attract the support of the New York half breeds, and as New York is conceded to be the pivotal state, that fact of itself makes CAMERON a conspicuous presidential candidate. But in addition to that CAMERON has an immense railroad influence at his back, which is a powerful factor in determining nominations. Then he stands in with the Standard Oil company, and is a protective apostle of higher rank than Mr. BLAINE, if such a thing is possible. So, taking everything into consideration, Mr. BLAINE has good reason to be afraid of Pennsylvania. It is a fact worthy of notice in this connection, that when the Pennsylvania Republican was taffying Mr. BLAINE with indorsement resolutions DON CAMERON was up here in the Northwest whiffing our deligtful lake breezes. He is not committed to the BLAINE indorsement, and whichever way DON CAMERON goes so goes Pennsylvania.

A REASON FOR IT.

Our English cousins have lately shown a disposition to resent in a very marked manner the aid, both covert and open, that people on this side of the water have been giving Ireland in her struggle for justice.

But there is a reason, apart from the natural desire that Americans have for fair play, and aside from the fact that many American citizens look upon Ireland as their mother land, why this material assistance and ready sympathy should be tendered. And if there were not a single Irish citizen on our shores the reason would hold with equal force.

When the American colonies were seeking to rid themselves of this self same oppressor, tyrannous England; when they were fighting a battle which, in the disparity of strength, seemed a foolhardy contest on the part of the Americans; when they announced their intention to die rather than to submit to injustice and boldly declared their independence of the crown, who was it but Ireland's leading orators that on the floor of the house of commons denounced England's tyranny and commended the bravery of the resolute Americans.

And what patriotic American is there who will not always hold the eloquent Burke and his colleagues in greatful remembrance? Who was it but the Irish that furnished money, brains and brawn to aid the struggling revolutionists, and who rejoiced no less heartily than themselves at the successful conclusion of the conflict.

Our English cousins are great respecters of tradition and precedent, and in the observance of both America could, in common gratitude, do no less than aid Ireland's righteous cause with every sympathy and with all possible means.

ABSENT OFFICIALS.

Several super-critical Republican organs are commenting just now with a good deal of severity upon the fact that nearly all the prominent government officials are at present out of Washington, Secretary BAYARD being the only member of the cabinet remaining. The organs assert that inasmuch as the various officials are servants of the people, they ought to attend to their duties instead of idling away their time in pleasure seeking. And the organs are decidedly wrong.

The law allows every department employe an annual vacation of thirty days, and why it should not also apply to the men who preside over the departments is not clear. They work as hard as any of their clerks, are equally in need of relaxation, and are as deserving of it. In fact unless they allowed themselves these occasional seasons of rest, at times when there is no pressing demand for their presence in Washington, they would be unable to endure the strain. The trouble with most public men is that they do not take rest enough. They overwork the machine, never stop to repair it, and, as a natural consequence, a collapse occurs. The fault is one peculiar to American public men, and, despite the numerous warnings given them, it seems to be one they are not disposed, as a class, to remedy.

The officials who have set the example by devoting themselves to recuperation for a time deserve to be commended instead of condemned, and we regret to see that our usually intelligent contemporaries, whose editors surely ought to know what is involved in the evil of continuous labor, do not take this sensible view of the matter. But perhaps their partisanship overbalances their common sense.

A VALUABLE ACCIDENT.

Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, who oppossed the passage of the interstate commerce law when it was before congress, now thinks that it is a good thing. He goes further and says that he will advocate an amendment to the law, which shall prohibit railway companies from working their employes more than twelve hours out of the twenty-four. The reason of the senator's sudden conversion is that he was traveling on a train the other night when an accident occurred. On examining into the cause of the accident it was found that the engineer had been on continuous duty for over seventeen hours, and the poor fellow had been sick for several days, was so overcome by the long service that he had been compelled to perform, that he had fallen asleep on the engine. According to Senator BUTLER's view of it, the engineer was not to blame. He placed the blame on the company that imposed on its employes a task beyond all physicial endurance. If a few more congressmen would have the same experience that Senator BUTLER had it would be a great blessing.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

Did you ever observe that a man's disposition can be read by the style of hat he wears and the way he wears it. Not so with a woman. There is more diversity of style in women's hats than men. But a woman always wears her hat according to the way she has her hair fixed up. So that a woman's hat can be no index to female character.

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It is different with men. There is a close intimacy between the styles of men's headgear and the science of phrenology. The hat is the bump which infallibly denotes the most prominent trait of character. When a man buys a hat he is governed in the selection by the peculiar organism of the brain. It doesn't make any difference whether the particular hat he selects is becoming to him or not, he prefers it because he is built that way. If he wears an unbecoming hat he is not responsible for it. A man never looks in a mirror when he tries a hat on. A woman always does.

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The tall silk hat denotes financial ability. Bankers, hotel clerks and police reporters always wear silk hats. Rich men do not always wear silk hats, nor are men who wear silk hats always rich. Still the silk hat is an unerring sign of capacity for handling finances successfully. It isn't every man who possesses financial ability that gets rich; nor is it every man who gets rich that possesses skill in financering. Not by a jug full. We state this that the public mind may not get confused on these points.

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The derby hat denotes energy. A man who wears a derby always has the appearance of being on the go. It is a ready-for-all-occasions hat. It is at home whether at church or on the base ball grounds. The derby is a nobby little cross between the silk and the slouch. It is an accommodating hat. The clergyman looks well in it, and it fits the bartender to a "t." And all the time it has a pushing go-aheaditiveness in its appearance that makes everything side-switch when the derby passes by.

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And then there is the slouch hat. Ah, there is the hat of liberty for you. The slouch hat is the original old commoner. It is the hat for the masses—Democratic in style and Republican in its simplicity. There is nothing symbolizes pure unadulterated Americanism so well as the slouch hat. The slouch hat denotes sociability. It is the unfailing index of genial temperament. It means that the wearer is a good fellow that will do to tie to. He may be a bank president or he may be a cowboy, still you can rely on his being a hale companion wherever you meet him, possessing sturdy independence of character, and always ready to extend a helping hand wherever it is needed.

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The man who wears his hat perpendicularly, whether it is a tile, a derby or a slouch, has the bump of self esteem well developed. He thinks that he is the upper crust of the pie and is entitled to recognition. The man who wears his hat down over the forehead is a thoughtful man. He is studious and communes with himself a great deal, and sometimes inclined to moroseness.

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But the man who wears his hat on the back of his head is the one who doesn't care whether school keeps or not. He is independent and self-reliant, and one day is with him as another. He takes note of neither time nor individuals. He is generally a good mixer and finds out what is going on. He is usually popular, because he is always generous. Sailors and soldiers and jockeys and scull rowers and base ball players are not included in this classification because they always wear caps.

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FRED MAY, the young society swell who has been disturbing the rest of Newport aristocracy with his midnight invasions of private apartments, is a grandson of the famous Capt. MAY of Mexican war celebrity. The scion inherits all of the sire's recklessness without any of his courageous manliness.

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Mr. BLAINE's hob-nobbing with the Prince of Wales is not going to help his presidential chances. And what is more the prince is reputed to be a lucky poker player. The probabilities are that the man from Maine will come home poorer in both fame and purse than when he left his native shores.

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Beggars should never be choice. Therefore there will be no disposition on the part of the public to resent the offer of an art gallery in whatever shape or form it may come. If any public-spirited citizen has it in his heart to make St. Paul such a gift, the people of the city will be the last ones to criticise the act. At the same time it will occur to every mind that there is an appropriateness in all things. An art gallery should be suggestive of art externally as well as internally. A wealthy citizen whose fondness for art in addition to a generous nature should prompt him to donate a great sum of money to establish a public art gallery would be almost certain, the first thing he did, to plan a building with some touches of art about it for the purpose.

THE English clergyman who comes over to deliver an eulogy on HENRY WARD BEECHER will have a larger audience than he ever had before in his life, despite his fame. The whole civilized world will listen to him.

A METROPOLITAN contemporary doubts "whether Montana and Wyoming are suitable for stock in winter" The editor should come West and make the country and the cow boys' acquaintance.

ONE of BUFFALO BILL's cow boys has been sentenced in London to six months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct. The platoon of police that arrested him is now in the hospital for repairs.

ST. PAUL clergymen, returned from their vacations, filled all the city pulpits again yesterday. His Satanic majesty will now take his vacation until the clergymen once more become wearied.

WHEN low fares for travel between the two cities are reached, each will be justified in declaring a public holiday, but there will be no immediate opportunity for their so doing.

THE friends of the youthful bank robber in Maine think him insane. It's the kind of insanity that ought to be prevented from breaking out by close imprisonment.

WE TENDER our acknowledgments to the entire Northwest. Yesterday's SUNDAY GLOBE could hardly be supplied fast enough to satisfy the demand.

NOVELIST HOWELLS is said to be smarting so sharply under recent criticism that his name is now more appropriately pronounced YELLS.

CHOLERA has appeared in the Mediterranean cites lying in Mr. BLAINE's path. He should again hire a substitute.

BRET HART is said to be aging very rapidly. Perhaps he has been reading the sharp reviews of his last book.

THE bad boy will find the teacher's good right arm much strengthened by the summer's rest.

THE school boy who is not sulky this morning wont need to be taught philosophy.

WANT TO BE ANNEXED.

The People of Manitoba Ripe For Rebellion In Order to Break Their Chains.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Although the "Manitoba War" has heretofore been mostly on paper, yet there are decisive actions being taken that will in time, no doubt, make or break the question of English rule over Canadian territory. Sifting the whole question down the same point is reached as was reached a century ago in the colonies of America, viz: Shall England dictate to us in all things, or are we to have a say of our own? It is useless to cover up or color the matter. That is the question that is ranking in the heart of the Canadian subjects today. It may not prove another Boston harbor tea business at the present time, yet the fact remains that the question is identical. The thoughts are the same, the feelings are the same, and the actions are tending in the same direction. Canada to-day receives little or nothing from the mother country except a government and governor, and a promise of protection. Government she can look out herself for. Invasion she does not fear. She is strong enough and old enough, and ought to know enough, to govern herself.

The question of disallowance is but the brand that sets fire to the pile ready for ignition. It becomes a question as to whether a few English monopolists shall control Canada and her future, or whether Canada shall have a say as to what is necessary for her welfare. The question naturally leads to rebellion.

What effects Manitoba also effects the Northwest territories and British Columbia, and the talk to-day throughout all of these provinces is annexation to the United States. There has been but little serious talk in the states regarding the annexation of Canadian provinces, yet the question is now being considerably agitated throughout Canada, especially from Manitoba to the Pacific coast. Of course, at this early date the question has not been discussed much outside of Winnipeg, but at the same time it is a general topic of conversation, and the pros and cons are talked over with no little interest from the hotel to the palace. It is the one and general topic of conversation.

Like the Union and Central Pacific railroads of earlier days in the states, the Canadian Pacific rules the roost in Canada—more especially the western half—and, of course, objects to other roads infringing on its territory, and, like the Central Pacific and Union Pacific, will fight competition to the end. Ten years ago the Hudson Bay company, the richest corporation in the civilized world, except only the Indian Fur company, of Australia, and not excepting the Western Union Telegraph company or Standard Oil company, virtually owned and controlled Canada as a whole. There is now a war between the two greatest corporations in Canada, the Central Pacific and Hudson Bay company, which will be developed in the near future. The disadvantages of being forever attached to and under the rule of England, and the many and great advantages to be gained by annexation to the United States, are so great and numerous the people cannot help but see them.

It is claimed, and not without reason, that the states would push railroads through the country, and so develop it, as has been done with the Western states and territories across the line. The abolishment of the customs tax is also another great argument used in favor of annexation, as it is a fact that nine-tenths of all manufactured articles used in Canada—from Boston baked beans to a locomotive—are brought from the states. ANNEXATION.

Brandon, Man., Sept. 1.

Effect of a Virginia Mint Julep.

White Sulphur Springs Cor. N. Y. Times.

Fresh and odorous grow the green mint leaves in their lustrous bed of frozen amber. Spicy and rich and soul-enslaving are the velvet waters, cool and calm. Through the long straw they rise to spread athwart the palatal track like the high tides of summer seas in lotus land. The scene slowly changes. Now the straw carpet floors a summer palace in far Cathay. Now the pine furniture turns into rare cabinet work of buhl and ormulu and marquetry from Oriental workshops. Now the sole candle becomes a mother, a grandmother and a whole ancestral line in as many minutes, and millions of wax tapers flood the thick and scented air with sensuous radiance. The white walls turn to alabaster, arabesqued in rich patterns and graven with pallid sprites in high relief, and widen outward endlessly. Through the warm night, as the magic liquid gradually falls lower and lower in the glass, blow scented spice-winds from far-desert oases. Anon, white walls become white mountain sides as if of stretching chalk. Roaming the steep declivity with airy feet your eyes after a time discern something which would co-wander with you, yet you are loth to give it company. It is a gay and lively serpent, enormous in size, pale yellow of hue, with a scarlet tongue and sea-green eyes. It is some distance from you yet, and as it approaches with panged and hungry yawns you coyly flee. Along the hill it rushes after you with wide, swift writhes. Footing it like a champion sprinter, you do your prettiest with your right eye over your shoulder and your left in the foreground, your heart hammering and your hair on end, you fly madly, hopelessly and wildly from the horrid yellow thing that ever gains. The mountain ends, the abyss yawns, you leap wildly outward into space, and then sink down, down, feather-like, restfully, lazily, into the fathomless purple shadows of the nether world, the deep, far, soundless depths of sleep.

Shall Minnesota Be Recognized?

To the Editor of the Globe.

Heretofore and for nearly thirty years Minnesota has been counted unsailingly as one of the solidest blocks in the Republican pyramid. Last year's cyclone, which carried into congress three of the ablest Democrats in the state, has opened the eyes of the country to the wonderful elements for the political evolution contained in the vast and changing masses of the growing Northwest. Proper recognition by congress would do much toward consolidating the Democratic sentiment in Minnesota, and placing us substantially and reliably in the Democratic column.

In this connection it may not be out of place for the GLOBE to suggest to the Democratic majority in the lower house of congress that Minnesota will present a candidate the coming session for one of the most responsible offices in its gift—that of doorkeeper. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we allude to Col. Platt B. Walker, of Minneapolis. For more than twenty years Col. Walker has been a familiar figure in Minnesota, and it is safe to say that very few men have filled as large and useful a place in Northwestern development with as much modesty as he. Could the inside history of the improvement of our Western water courses be written our people would be able to judge something of the actual practical worth of the man to the commercial interests of the West. His efforts have been untiring, though without recompense, he having given freely, without compensation, an ability which, sold in the public marts of traffic, would have placed him among the millionaires of Minnesota. Of his genial nature, kindness of heart and generosity of spirit it is not necessary to speak. These are lovable qualities, known wherever he is known, even though they may not count for much in making up the estimate. The election of Col. Walker to the position for which he will be presented by Minnesota's united Democratic delegation in congress would be a deserved recognition of the noble effort of the Democracy last fall, and would count for much in placing Minnesota in line for 1888. X. X. X.

Politics in the G. A. R.

When the G. A. R. was first organized it was said to be an organization for the purpose of keeping alive the friendships formed during the war, but soon its real character began to appear and the Democratic members withdrew, and general demoralization followed. Again it was re-organized on a strictly non-partisan basis and the association flourished beyond the expectations of its founders. Is it non-partisan to-day? The disgraceful conduct of the order in Wheeling, W. Va., and the threats as to what was to be enacted at St. Louis would seem to indicate that no Democrat can be a member thereof without forfeiture of self respect. The Chicago forces of the G. A. R. have about made up their minds as to the proper person to head the organization for the coming year. Hear what Gen. H. H. Thomas says: "I like Warner, of Kansas City, and if he is a cand date I shall probably support him. He is a bright, active man, and has revolutionized Kansas City politically to Republicanism." Col. B. G. Davis says: "I favor Gen. Slocum; is a Democrat and also a Fitz John Porter man." H. P. Thompson favors Warner, presumably "because he has revolutionized Kansas City to Republicanism." The Democratic members of the post in this city are waiting for the action of the grand encampment and unless the disgraceful conduct at Wheeling and the palsied efforts of Fairchild, Tuttle and others are condemned we shall withdraw in a body. We are loyal to our government and her rulers, it matters not what the politics of the president may be. STILLWATER.

Advice to Guernon.

Kansas City Times.

We are inclined to think, from a general description kindly furnished by an expert in such matters, that Assistant Secretary Maynard was right in deciding that a "faro layout" does not properly come under the head of "articles of an obscene character." It is probable, however, that the language of the gentlemen commonly surrounding this "layout" does partake of this character, and perhaps the Minnesota collector can proceed against the gentlemen on this tack. We therefore submit the point to the solicitor of the treasury and beg an early and exhaustive opinion.

A General Verdict.

Kansas City Times.

As to Ignatius Donnelly' ruction over Shakespeare all that the Nineteenth Century has to say is that whoever wrote the Shakespeare plays was a pretty good writer, anyway.

Thanks, No!

Lowell Citizen.

What would the modern and fashionable young man and young woman do if they were to marry without money on one or both sides? Imagine a couple setting up housekeeping on a bunch of cigarettes and a pug dog!

Will Do It, Anyhow.

Boston Globe.

Ignatius Donnelly has proved that Shakespeare was not Shakespeare, it seems. Now if he could only prove that the Only Keely is not the only Keely he would command attention in cultured Boston.

A Pun as Bad as the Pastor.

Alta California.

A Brooklyn church has a lady doctor amongst its members, and the pastor is on trial for putting his arm around her waist. He should affirm his right to support a pillar of his church.

A Suggestive Motto.

New York Herald.

Motto for Ignatius Donnelly and others who are putting their trust in ciphers: "Nothing can come of nothing"—Shakespeare's—we beg pardon—Bacon's "King Lear."

About So.

Omaha Herald.

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine warns young men not to enter upon newspaper work. The advice is good for the class of young men who would pay any attention to it.

MY QUEEN.

She rules with power, she rules with art,
Somewhat tyranical, 'tis true;
Her throne is built within my heart,
Her scepter sways o'er all I do.

'Tis said when woman rules a man
She does so in such artful way
That he surmises not her plan,
And thinks to serve her is but play.

I'm gifted with a keener sight;
I know her schemes, her wiles are plain;
Yet still I think my burdens light—
As murmuring would be in vain.

I run her errands, pay her bills,
And nurse the babies half the time;
These are but sugar-coated pills,
That man gulps down in every clime.

And so she plays her queenly role;
I laugh and jest between her gyves;
Along life's road I pay the toll,
While she but holds the reins and drives.

Oh, yes, she rules. But tell her so!
I dare not for my very life.
Call me blind fool? Oh, well, you know,
I dearly love my queen—my wife.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

A Citizen of Kasota Ground to Pieces by the Cars.

SEYMOUR'S BLACK RECORD.

Programme of the Mankato Fair---The Indian Commission on Its Return Trip.

Special to the Globe.

KASOTA, Minn., Sept. 4.—August Myrine, a carpenter of this place in the employ of Babcock & Buell at the quarry, last night went to St. Peter, a distance of three miles, to procure a doctor for his wife, who is quite ill. After seeing the doctor he started for home on the Omaha track. After getting about 500 yards down the track it is supposed he stumbled and fell, and not being able to raise himself he fell asleep. He was struck by the westbound freight train leaving here at 12:12 a. m. and literally ground to pieces. His head and face alone were divided into fifty pieces. The engine and seven loaded cars passed over him. His remains were gathered up and held to await the coroner's arrival from Le Sueur. The inquest will be held at 1 p. m. to-morrow. Deceased was about fifty years of age. He leaves a wife and four children in moderate circumstances.

MANKATO FAIR.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Southern Minnesota Live Stock and Fair Association.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Sept. 4.—The fourth annual fair of the Southern Minnesota Live Stock and Fair association will be held upon the grounds of the association in this city Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23. The officers and directors are making every effort to have this the best fair ever held in this part of the state, and are meeting with flattering success in their work. The grounds are beautifully located at the junction of the Blue Earth and Minnesota rivers. North and west of the course runs a sloping mound covered with a natural grove of oaks, said by Mr. Cleveland, the landscape artist, to be one of the finest natural parks he has ever seen. This mound affords a natural amphitheater easily accommodating 15,000 people, and giving a splendid view of races and all exhibits upon the race course. Along the Blue Earth river at the west end of the grounds extends a long row of tables, provided with box stalls, which give secure and ample accommodations to the many fine horses to be placed upon exhibition, and south of the race grounds are sheds for cattle, sheep and swine. There is an abundance of good water upon the grounds, and good hay is to be furnished all stock without charge. In the spacious floral hall will be exhibited all fine goods and wares, textile fabrics, fine art works, fancy work, paintings, embroidery, choice collections of domestic products, etc., etc., all under the general superintendence of James Shoemaker, Esq. M. B. Wood is superintendent of the cattle exhibit, in which the entries are chiefly Short Horns, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys and Alderneys, Hereford's, Polled Angus and Galloways, beef breeds, milk and butter strains and herd exhibits. In the horse exhibit, of which William Hodgson is superintendent, the chief entries are pure bred Clydesdale and Englishshire horses, pure bred Norman Percheron, draught horses, stallions and mares, Cleveland bay and French coach horses and trotting strains. There will also be exhibits of sheep, swine, poultry, etc., and large collections of domestic products and vegetables, manufactured goods and improved machinery. The second, third and fourth days will be exclusively for exhibits and races and awarding premiums. Premiums and purses are offered amounting to $2,500. The programme for races is as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 21—Trotting 2:30, purse $150; gentleman's road race; special, to be announced.

Thursday, Sept. 22—Trot or pace 2:45, purse $125; double team trot or pace, $50; two-year-old trot or pace, half-mile heats, two in three, $25.

Friday, Sept. 23—Free-for-all trotting, $250; four-year-old trot or pace, $100; gentleman's road race, owners to drive two in three.

All entries for races must be made before noon, Sept. 18. A number of horses of good speed are entered and some close races are expected. The track is upon spongy soil and does not get heavy. It is said by good judges to be one of the best in the state. Mankato fairs have always been successful and this year's fair will be made to surpass all others. Everybody is taking much interest in the matter and looking forward to a big time. The stock breeders of this vicinity were greatly pleased with last year's fair and are making active preparations for this year's exhibits, while the farmers are showing a greater interest than ever before. This is certain to be one of the great events of the year in this part of the state. The officers of the fair association are men that may be depended upon to push things. The president is C. M. Green; vice president, Dr. C. F. Warner; secretary, W. B. Dawes. The directors elected at the last meeting of the association are C. M. Green, P. H. Carney, W. J. Atcherson, R. L. Houk, M. J. Jordan, George Pond, C. F. Warner, H. Himmulman, Jr., and M. J. Fall.

An Unimportant Trip.

Special to the Globe.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak. Sept. 4.—The Indian commissioners passed through here at 2 o'clock to-day on their return from the end of the Manitoba track. They made no extended stops and met but few Indians. They held short informal parleys with those they did meet. The trip was comparatively unimportant. The commissioners did not go to the Turtle mountains.

MR. HENRY'S OWN PAPER.

The Editor Pro Tem Defines the Position of the Chief in the Seymour Scandal.

Janesville Argus.

Some of our subscribers have asked the reason why the Argus has developed such stolid silence during all the time since the recent unsavory developments have taken place, also if a reconciliation is possible, and if not, why Mr. Henry pursues so persistently the erring pair. To the first of these interrogatories we would say that if the unfortunate occurrence had taken place within the domestic circle of any of our friends, acquaintances or subscribers the Argus would approach the subject with feelings of sorrow, but when it concerns the Argus so closely as it does it fain would not approach it at all. The public press has given as full and complete an account of the affair as could the Argus, in the absence of Mr. Henry, and we doubt if he could tell any more about it, at that time, than then appeared in the public prints, therefore our silence was more the offspring of sorrow than of any desire to hide the facts under the transparent folds of the cloak of indifference. In answer to the second question, we must say that we know nothing whatever about their future acts, and our small stock of prescience will not allow us to wander, in this case especially, within the realms of conjecture. What will be done by Mr. Henry and his wife in regard to their social and domestic affairs is more than we can tell, nor have we any desire to speculate on such things. Time, and time alone, will satisfactorily answer that question, and certainly none but themselves should or will be affected, whether the answer be yea or nay.

To the third question we answer that the pursuit by Mr. Henry of his wife and Seymour is no indication of a condonement on his part, whatever. The ultimate recovery of Mrs. Henry now is not the only object of this determined pursuit, although it certainly is one of the impelling ingredients. But there is another motive. This Reverend (?) Seymour has the unenviable reputation of being a most magnificent unreverend scoundrel for years. The entire sum of his sinning is not contained in the late example, nor confined to the narrow limits of our village, but it covers numerous examples which are bounded only by a brace of continents. His reputation for being an old offender is, we believe, fairly and honestly earned by him. And though we have been unable to discover anything charming or prepossessing about him, yet we have credible information at hand that tells us that there is not less than half a dozen unfortunate women who have found what we failed to, and admired not wisely but too well. And to more effectually carry on his diabolical pranks, consisting in the destruction of families and seduction of youth, he has worn a religious cloak composed of many colors—professing the belief of one particular demonination until his unsanctimoniousness would leak out, then alter the channel of his conscience and embrace another doctrine. In this manner he has fairly consummated the annihilation of morals—the destruction of virtue. It seems, judging by past acts, that nature has fully endowed him with such desires, and well-studied artifice enables him to quite fully satisfy them. Men cursed with such base passions should not be allowed to roam at large masked in a seeming halo of glory. Without such covering he might, if his case had been properly diagnosed, become docile and harmless, at least his exterior would be shorn of all these beauties, which his interior were never possessed of, but with it his his power to do harm sun-bounded—illimitable—being as he is possessed of a versatile mind well stored, at least, with the rudiments of rascality, a fluent speaker, hypocritically pious—winning ways all augmented by the fact that he is a minister of the gospel, renders him individually more dangerous by far than the most fanciful imagery of the mythical vampire. His mission on this planetary system seems not to be the diffusion of Christian knowledge, but the diffusion of worse than widowed and orphaned homes. If he in a strange land is heartless enough to desert a faithful wife and five small children and elope with another, that other has no sufficient guarantee but what in other flocks he will find more congenial mates and do the same by her, and thus continue the "slaughter of the innocents" to the end of the chapter. Such monsters as he is should be checked in their damnable course—we say checked in some manner, even though it require strong measures to accomplish it. Therefore we say that this outraged husband and these brothers, setting aside all consideration, and, like the avenging Nemesis, following him across oceans and continents, with an avowed determination to overtake him, are entitled to the warmest consideration of every Christian community in thus switching off this most renowned of all clerical scoundrels and putting a broad, bright, brilliant period to his diabolical career.

Adventists at Waseca.

Special to the Globe.

WASECA, Minn., Sept. 4.—At the Adventist camp meeting to-day lectures were delivered by Rev. H. P. Holsar and Rev. G. C. Tenny, both of Minneapolis, Minn., in English, and Rev. W. B. Hill, of Eagle Lake, Minn., in German, and Rev. L. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., in the Scandinavian language. This evening Rev. O. A. Olesen, the missionary from Norway, lectured to a large audience. The muddy condition of the roads and threatening rain prevented many people from the neighboring towns from attending the camp meeting today. The meeting will close on Tuesday morning.

A Fatal Threat.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—William Cutting, who came here from Sheldon, Io., a short time ago, took morphine and died this morning. It is thought that domestic troubles caused his suicide. He had several letters from his wife, but the last one, which is supposed to have driven him to the act, said: "If you do not send me more money for the children I am going on the town." Cutting was twenty-seven years of age.

Is There a Scheme?

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Sept. 4.—Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed on all sides by the citizens of Red Wing with the conduct of the managers of the reform school, in delaying work in connection with the removal to this city. The Milwaukee road has offered to put in a spur track to the site, and the continued delays seem to be inexcusable entirely. Rumors of a scheme being concocted to cheat Red Wing out of her just dues are flying loose on every hand.

Didn't Deposit Them.

To the Editor of the Globe.

OWATONNA, Sept. 3.—My statement to the reporter or editor of the GLOBE was that I came a second time to St. Paul to deposit Steele county bonds amounting to $40,000, but was unable to do so, as the First National bank would not accept the bonds in escrow, as per proposition with the Red Wing, Duluth & Southern railway, and consequently I had to take the bonds home. Yours, H. SCHMIDT.

Two Typical Western Girls.

Special to the Globe.

ST. VINCENT, Sept. 4.—The Misses Lilian and Stella Ryon, daughters of H. B. Ryon, whose farm borders the St. Vincent townsite, after helping their father stack ninety-six loads of wheat, went yesterday on a hunting expedition to Geroux's swamp, where the former shot six ducks and the latter twelve snipe. They are two of the most intelligent and attractive young ladies in this vicinity, for all their killing ways.

Corn in Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

BIG STONE CITY, Dak., Sept. 4.—Corn in this vicinity is being cut as fast as hands can be got to do it. We have had no frost yet, and corn is perfectly ripe. The yield on the average will be immense. The farmers have not been threshing much this week owing to rain, but the weather seems to be settled again. Stacking is all done.

Its Success Assured.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 4.—Norquay, who is still in New York seeking to raise capital to enable the province to go on with the railway, has telegraphed that he has met with sufficient success to insure completion of the road. The rails for the road have not yet been delivered to the contractors, and it is understood will not until paid for.

Created a Disturbance.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 4.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes and assistant brought in four prisoners from Grandin this afternoon, charged with implicity in the disturbance at that place Thursday and with holding up some farm hands on their way into Grandin.

Utterly False.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 3.—J. H. Triggs, connected with the Duluth, Huron & Denver railroad, denies the report published in to-day's Pioneer Press regarding the sale of that road to the Minneapolis & Pacific. He says the report is utterly false.

A. DeLacey's Latest.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—A. DeLacey Wood's newspaper is to be started at Two Harbors not Grand Marais, as previously stated. He has discontinued his paper at Bessemer.

Parsons Had a Razor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Under orders from Sheriff Matson, the cells of all the prisoners in the county jail were searcehd to-day. In the cell occupied by A. R. Parsons, the anarchist, was found a razor. This was pounced upon by the officer. Parsons claimed that he had it for the purpose of shaving himself, but the piece of steel was confiscated nevertheless, though the condemned anarchist cursed and swore when it was taken from him.

LOYAL TO WILLIAM.

The Defenders of the Fatherland Celebrate in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Iron crosses, emblems of bravery bestowed by Emperor William of Germany on the defenders of Vaterland, adorned the breasts of several hundred of the 6,000 German warriors who marched in procession through the streets of Chicago to-day to the damp ground of the North American Kriegerbund. In addition to the crosses there were medals innumerable, and the colors of Deutchland brightened every participant in the day's reunion and festivities. It was the fourth anniversary and grand "come-together" of German-born American citizens who shouldered arms for the sake of their fatherland, especially in 1871. To these German ex-soldiers the occasion seemed a vertable Fourth of July. Representatives from almost all the large cities in the United States were in line, and the hearty cheers which greeted them as they marched, made them a very proud and happy set of men. As the galy uniformed veterans passed north on Clark street to the Sharpshooters' park, keeping step to "Die Wacht am Rhein" and other airs so familiar to them all, they presented a magnificent spectacle. At the head, as master of the day, came Lieut. Baus, of Chicago, on a royal-looking cream-white charger. Behind him was a cordon of police. Then came the Cincinnati Landwehr Verein, wearing white sashes and silk tiles; the Cincinnati Krieger Verein, Blenker post Grand Army of the Republic, (through courtesy), German Red Crosses, Milwaukee Krieger Verein and ladies, Chicago Westphalians, Northwest Krieger Verein, of Chicago, Town of Lake veterans, and the Chicago Krieger Verein, the latter numbering 600 men. Following were carriages containing President Vogelgesang and the various committees. Peoria and Aurora, Ill.; Hamilton, O.; Batesville, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and Pittsburg were also largely represented. All along the route private residences and business houses were hung with wreaths and mottoes and German colors. So great was the enthusiasm that more than once the music of the bands, to say nothing of the Sabbath stillness, were lost in the outbursts of old German war cries in honor of Kaiser Wilhelm and the first reunion of German war veterans which Chicago has ever seen. At the park the day was given up to a volksfest, an affair corresponding to the American picnic. That jollity was the rule goes without saying. The only event of a formal character was late in the day when William Vocke, of Chicago, delivered a festival address. He contrasted the Germans and French, eulogized the German soldiers, and urged his hearers to be as loyal to the United States as they had been to Germany. The sentiment was cheered to the echo.

OUT IN THE COLD.

The Men Who Were Read Out of the United Labor Party.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Over eighty organizations, including nineteen assembly district clubs and five purely socialistic societies, sent three delegates each to the conference of socialists in Webster hall, this city, to-day. These were nearly all from this city, Brooklyn and Buffalo. Several trades and socialistic organizations in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania sent delegates, but they were not admitted, as the conference was of New York state laboringmen, who had been read out of the United Labor party at the Syracuse convention. There were about 300 men present. George Block, the secretary of the National Bakers' Union, presided and Col. Hinton and Ernest Bohm were the secretaries. Speeches were made by Editor Schwetz, Edward King, Thomas O'Neil, William Henn Rogers and others. A committee of fifteen was elected to the conference to prepare a platform for the party, the Central Labor Union platform of last fall to be used as the basis for the new declaration of faith. This committee will report at the next meeting, which was appointed for Thursday evening.

WAS HE A COWARD?

A Peculiar Letter Said to Have Been Written by Maximilian.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 4.—As an additional piece of evidence in the controversy regarding Maximilian's conduct at Queretaro, the following note, purporting to be the autograph of the emperor, is published to-day:

Queretaro, June 13, 1867.—The two drafts of $100,000 which I signed to-day for the colonels (names omitted), and which are to be paid by the imperial house and family of Austria, at Vienna, are only valid on the day of my complete salvation, due the colonels mentioned. MAXIMILIAN.

It is seen by the Spanish original that the construction follows the rules of the French language in one place and that the general construction is not according to the genius of the Spanish language. The note is written on a piece of common thin yellowish paper. The signature is said, by the editor of the Monitor Republicano, to be an exact fac simile of that of Maximilian, as ascertained by the examination of state papers. The question which agitates the Mexican press may be reduced to this: Was Maximilian a coward, trying to save his life at all hazards and in defiance of all honorable rules of conduct, or are the letters to Lopez and this memorandum forgeries? The matter is growing more and more interesting, and Editor Esteva, of the Nacional, proposes to throw more light on the subject by important interviews.

PICTURES OF CLEVELAND

Forced Into An Immense Run at Omaha.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—The Omaha fair and exposition, together with the annual reunion of Nebraska soldiers and sailors, opens here to-morrow. The former is expected to eclipse anything of its kind held in Omaha, while big preparations have been made for the latter. What is regarded as an unfortunate occurrence happened last week. Custer post, G. A. R., met and passed resolutions requesting citizens in decorating to hang out no portraits except of men who had fought in the war. The publication of the resolutions created a furor among the Democrats, who regarded it as a stab at President Cleveland. The board of trade scored Custer post for the resolution, but the immediate result was the demand for Cleveland's pictures. Every picture of Cleveland from a photograph up will be hung out as part of the decorations, and threats have been made that if any repetition of the West Virginia episode happens it will be followed by more serious results than occurred at that time. To-night portraits and pictures are being hung about and it is the intention to place one in the main arch in the city to-morrow morning.

Lord to Succeed Garrett.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There will be general rejoicing all along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad if the rumors to-day current shall prove to be true. It is alleged that President Garrett has permanently retired from the management of the road, and that C. K. Lord, the general passenger agent, will become president of the corporation. It will be a good thing for the public as well as for the corporation to have a thorough railroad man at the helm. As it now stands, the Baltimore & Ohio is considered an unsafe road to travel over. Accidents have been all too frequent and disastrous of late.

A Strike Collapses.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The great stove molders' strike, which began in this city last March, spreading over the entire country, and was kept up here by the aid of the International Molders' union, long after it succumbed elsewhere, has finally collapsed, or at least has become entirely negative. All the stove foundries in the city have gradually filled up with non-union workmen, now running to their full capacity, and are free from any control of the Molders' union. Strikers are continually applying for work, but manufacturers decline to discharge non-union men to give them places.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.

The Meeting of Their Benevolent Society in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A huge triumphal arch of flowers, surmounted by a crown with a plain figure of the cross, was the center of a throng of thousands this morning at the entrance to St. Michael's hall on North avenue. The proceedings began with an address of welcome by Mayor Roche to the 300 delegates present. He predicted for the organization an honored place in the history of the country for its great work of benevolence and charity. President Spannhorst, of St. Louis, replied, thanking the mayor and all, alluding to the steady growth of the German Catholic society, already one of the most powerful benevolent societies in the United States. He dwelt upon the objects of the society—benevolence and charity—and then, doubtless referring to the rumors of antagonism between the Irish Catholics and their German co-religionists, said: "We are not here for any purpose but to consult upon the best means by which the most good can be done to the members—to promote their interests and the interests of those depending upon them. Our purpose is not, and never has been, national rivalry or strife. Therefore all allusions sometimes harshly made, about a fight between those of different nationalities but of the same faith, are ridiculous and out of the question for discussion in any of the meetings to be held here this week. Questions of discipline and order in our church are not submitted to societies of laymen for their discussion. Such matters are regulated by those in authority, and if occasion requires may be finally settled by the propaganda." The delegates then proceeded to St. Michael's church. Detachments of Knights of St. George and St. Joseph marched into the church and formed a passage through which the priests entered in their robes. Pontificial high mass was celebrated by Bishop Vertin, of Marquette, Mich., and Bishop Wigger, of Newark, N. J., preached. His utterances were a plea for the religious school as against the existing secular institutions for the education of the youth of the country. This afternoon representatives of the societies composing the union paraded, making a complete circuit of the city. The total number of persons in the procession was at lest 4,000 by a careful estimate.

THE COMMERCIAL SOUTH.

A Heavy Increase in Everything Except Cotton.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—The News and Courier will publish tomorrow a review of the trade of the commercial year. A heavy falling off in cotton receipts is shown, but a heavy gain in receipts of naval stores and domestics is also noted. The total trade is over $66,250,000, only $600,000 less than in the preceding year, despite the diminished cotton receipts. The amount of the general wholesale and retail trade and of manufacturers is $3,000,000 in excess of the previous year. The cotton crop will exceed last year's in this state by 67,000 bales; corn by 3,000,000 bushels, and wheat and oats by 5,000,000 bushels each. The News and Courier's review of the earthquake work will show that the cost of rebuilding and repairs is $43,000,000, of which Charleston spent $3,000,000. In the past year 6,000 buildings have been rebuilt or repaired, and 217 new buildings have been erected.

A MINING SENSATION

By an Attachment on the Gogebic Range.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—According to advices from Hurley and Bessemer, on the Gogebic range, great excitement has been caused there by the attachment of the Bourne, Iron King, Valley, Blue Jacket and First National mines, known as the John E. Burton properties. Five hundred miners are on a strike and demand two months' wages in arrears. A number of them threaten to flood the mines, which would entail a loss of $10,000. Mr. Burton is in New York to consummate the transfer to the Bessemer iron syndicate of the five mines mentioned. Ex-Senator Stephen Dorsey is president of this corporation and Jesse Grant, ex-Assistant United States Treasurer Coon and other New York capitalists are directors. It is claimed here to-night that the money due the miners will be sent on Tuesday. The attachments thus far made are for small amounts, and unless a shower of additional attachments follow to-morrow, as is threatened, the storm will be weathered. The trouble will cause a great sensation throughout the mining region.

THE CLEARANCES.

Exchanges of the Leading Cities for the Week.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The following table, compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ending Sept. 3, 1887, together with the rates per cent. of increase or decrease as compared with the gross exchange for the corresponding week of 1886:

CITIES.	Amount.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$629,926,782	30.0	.....
Boston	76,100,530	23.0	.....
Philadelphia	54,708,669	10.5	.....
Chicago	57,274,700	.....	5.8
St. Louis	16,801,214	.....	10.8
San Francisco	21,111,977	36.2	.....
Baltimore	11,605,130	.....	0.5
Cincinnati	966,200	.....	0.3
Pittsburg	8,944,949	29.9	.....
Kansas City	7,300,347	34.7	.....
New Orleans	4,554,068	18.0	.....
Louisville	6,294,449	18.9	.....
Milwaukee	3,983,800	.....	12.9
Providence	3,374,800	1.9	.....
St. Paul	3,682,910	23.9	.....
Detroit	3,454,581	9.7	.....
Omaha	2,785,780	33.7	.....
Minneapolis	3,273,266	.....	5.5
Cleveland	3,157,409	19.9	.....
Indianapolis	1,722,641	28.5	.....
St. Joseph	1,110,675	16.8	.....
Denver	2,159,827	37.4	.....
Columbus	2,047,477	26.5	.....
Hartford	1,341,447	.....	9.0
Memphis	824,898	.....	12.3
New Haven	1,158,725	.....	11.6
Peoria	1,180,024	.....	60.7
Portland	889,653	.....	12.6
Springfield	904,256	.....	44.5
Wichita	511,876	28.9	.....
Galveston	1,110,654	.....	12.2
Norfolk	440,041	29.5	.....
Worcester	716,643	2.4	.....
Lowell	530,688	24.5	.....
Syracuse	488,702	17.5	.....
Grand Rapids	613,965	69.2	.....
*Duluth	1,413,921	.....	.....
Total	$945,644,760	22.8	.....
Outside New York	$315,717,978	10.9	.....

*Not included in totals.

MARINE.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 4.—Passed up: T. H. Cahoon, Australasia, Niagara, 6:20 p. m.; Colorado, 7 p. m.; Reindeer, 10 a. m.; Fayette Brown, 11 a. m.; Athabasca, 12:05 p. m.; Egyptian, Pelican, Roakoke, 1 p. m.; Anna Smith, Red Wing, Minneapolis, 10 p. m.; William McGregor, 2:10 p. m.; City of Traverse, 3 p. m.; Campana, James Pickands, Jura, 4:10 p. m.; Oneida, Gray Oak, R. N. Rice, P. J. Carney, 5:30 p. m.

Down—Spokane, San Deigo, 10:35 p. m.; Acadia, 6:25 a. m.; Indiana, 9:35 a. m.; Nyack, 10:30 a. m.; Alberta, 3:20 p. m.; Escanaba, Thomas L. Parker, 3:30 p. m. Wind—Northwest, light. Clear.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Propeller Kittie M. Forbes, schooner Mabel Wilson, propeller Henry Chisholm, schooner Ahira Cobb, schooner Alva Bradley, all with Buffalo coal. Departed—Schooner Halsted, schooner Minnehaha, Two Harbors for ore; propeller Wetmore and Schooner Bruette, to Ashland for ore; propeller City of Fremont to Hancock, passengers and sundries; propeller United Empire to Sarnia, passengers and sundries; propeller Badger State, to Buffalo, passengers and flour; propeller T. H. Camp, to Isle Royale, passengers and sundries. Rates dull.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York—Furnessia, from Glasgow.
Passed Fastnet—Aurania, from New York.