JOHN BULL IS SCARED

Cleveland's Message Looked Upon in England as Very Serious.

Deplomats Hopeful That the Matter Will Be Amicably Adjusted.

The Old Roman Gives the Message His Unqualified Indorsement.

Bay State Celts Satisfied With the Shot at the Lion.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The rejection of the fisheries treaty by the American senate and the president's retaliatory message are still the leading topics of discussion in all circles. All admit that President Cleveland's message is an exceptionally strong document, but its tone and purport puzzle the average Britisher greatly. No one seems to realize that it is purely a diplomatic move, and almost everybody takes a serious view of the contequences of the measures advised, though few believe that their application will

RESULT IN HOSTILITIES.

The foreign office is telegraphing copious extracts from the message to Lord Salisbury, who is in France. All of the diplomats who have expressed opinions on the subject are hopeful that the matter will be amicably settled and profess to believe that a treaty similar to the one rejected will be accepted by the senate, after the presidential election.

HEARTILY INDORSED.

The Old Roman Is Pleased With the President's Message.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Judge Thurman's views on the message sent by President Cleveland Thursday to congress are given in the following special interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald: "On the train from Port Huron to Chicago Judge Thurman, after reading the president's message, talked quite freely concerning it, giving it his hearty indorsement, and congratulating Mr. Cleveland upon the bold and statesmanlike stand he had taken. 'As a whole,' the judge said, 'it shows that the president has both a broad and comprehensive grasp of the situation and understands it thoroughly.'

"How do you look upon the question of retaliation?"

"That question is answered," replied the judge, "when I say that I indorse the recommendations the president has made in his message. The country can trust Mr. Cleveland because of his conversation and good judgment. He is self-reliant, and at the same time will not refuse to listen to the advice and opinions of those in whom he has confidence. I cannot go into the merits of the case now, because I have not given the subject the careful study it deserves, but it is plain to see that the president has gone over the ground carefully. The message is calm and dignified, and does not indulge in threats, though it is evidently the work of a man who sees his duty clear, and does not hesitate to perform it. Mr. Cleveland is

THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST

in everything he does, and he takes no steps which he does not feel will result in benefit to the country."

Judge Thurman said he did not think the present existing agitation would disturb the relations now between the United States and Canada, or th United States and England. The con-e tries thoroughly understood each other, and while there might be marplots who would like to see trouble grow out of the fisheries question, they would be disappointed. The effect of the message would be beneficial in this, that it would lead to its thorough discussion and consideration, and this was what was wanted. The matter was not sufficiently understood at the present time by the people of this country, but the man who had read the message of the president could not fail to get an insight into it, which would enable him to appreciate its importance, even had he never heard of the subject before. Judge Thurman believes that the president has taken a thoroughly American way out of the present difficulty, and that this in in itself will commend him more than ever to the people of the country who are not so blinded by partisan prejudice as to be unwilling to give credit where it is justly due.

AN ACT OF STATESMANSHIP.

Such Is the Opinion of Bay State Irishmen Regarding the President's Shot at John Bull.

Special to the Globe.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The second state convention of the Irish National League of America was opened at 11:30 a. m. today, the Hon. John J. Donovan, of Lowell presiding. Seventy-one organizations were represented by 210 delegates, Chairman Donovan and the Rev. Father McKenna addressed the convention. The latter congratulated his hearers on the shot just fired at John Bull by President Cleveland and said he regarded it as an act of the highest statesmanship. The customary committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess.

EXPORTS MUST CEASE.

One of the Greatest Priveleges Enjoyed by Canada to be Cut Off.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—It is understood to-night that a very important discovery has been made by which one of the greatest privileges enjoyed by Canada will immediately cease, by order of the secretary of the treasury, and that is the right of Canada to ship her product in bond through the territory of the United States for export from ports of the United States. It was supposed that article 29 of the treaty of Washington was in harmony with laws which were then on our statute book, and that they were still in force. Investigation shows that this is not true. The privilege was given Canada first by article 29 of the treaty to send her products to our ports for export. That privilege never before existed until Congress enacted in March, 1873, that the right should be given as long as the fishery articles of the treaty remained in force. They have ceased, and so the privilege given by that law has also ceased. But the right to use our ports to receive foreign goods for shipment to Canada has not been annulled. That privilege must therefore continue until congress gives the president authority to suspend the privileges given. The other provision, however, to ship products of the dominion to our ports for exportation, is a dead letter, and the right to make such shipments must stop, not by any action of congress or the executive, but because the treaty and the law stop all further right to do so. The statistics show that of the $270,000,000 worth of goods sent both ways during the past six years, at least $100,000,000 was Canadian products exported via ports of the United States.

Must Have an Outlet.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 25.—It is stated in official circles that one effect of the non-intercourse on the part of the United States will be the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay railway to give the Nortwest an outlet for its wheat crop.

Approved by Tammany.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Tammany Hall yesterday adopted resolutions approving the president's reccommendations to congress in reference to our relations with Cenada, and pronouncing the president's position dignified, firm and patriotic.

BIDWELL, THE FORGER.

The Man Who Swindled the Bank of England Tells His Story.

Boston Globe.

Among the many people visiting this city to attend the meetings of the National Prison association there is probably no one who can tell a more interesting story of his life than George Bidwell. In 1873 the Bank of England was victimized by a gigantic swindle to the amount of £1,000,000. George Bidwell was the head and front of the gang of tour who perpetrated this enormous fraud upon the financial Gibralter of the world, and, of course, his name was telegraphed to the four corners of the earth.

He was arrested with his accomplices, tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He served fourteen years in prison, and last year he was freed on a ticket-of-leave and came to this his native country, where he has since resided with his family at East Hartford, Conn.

During this one year of his freedom he has been engaged almost night and day in writing an account of his life and imprisonment, with the object of not only gaining an honest means of subsistence thereby, but also hoping "to convince the people of his native land of his own reformation and to offer a timely warning to any young business man or those occupying positions of trust." This work will soon be upon the market, and is intended not as "a mere record of crime," as he expresses it, "or a contribution to flash" literature for the edification of the vicious, but is intended for honest people, and as an enduring injunction for them to remain such.

Thinking that a personal talk with Mr. Bidwell would be interesting to its readers, the Globe sent a man last night to look him up. He was found at the office of his publishers, William E. Smythe & Co., on Tremont place.

Mr. Bidwsll had been out during the day with some members of the Prison association, engaged in looking over some prisons in this vicinity. His health, which was completely broken down during his long imprisonment, has improved somewhat during his freedom, but he was yesterday seized with a fainting fit which made him very weak and tired last night.

He is a man approaching sixty years of age, with a strong and attractive face. His head is quite thickly sprinkled with gray hairs and has a suspicion of thinness on the top. He wears a closely-cropped black mustache. A high forehead, prominent features and a massive jaw and chin go to make up a decidedly interesting face, and one which is all the more interesting when one thinks that behind that brow throbs the brain that planned what is probably the most mammoth fraud in the annals of crime.

When one looks at the man as he is now, and at his picture taken in Paris in 1872, before the inception of the fraud which mad him famous, the terrible change wrought him gives an inking of the mental and bodily torment he was compelled to undergo during his fourteen years inside the prison walls. For five years he saw neither sun, moon nor star, but was in solitary confinement, and for six months wore sixteen-pound chains for an attempt to escape.

But it will be better to let Mr. Bidwell tell his story in his own words:

"I was born in Bloomfield, N. Y., and came of an old Puritan family whose tree can be traced back to the Doomsday Book compiled by order of William the Conqueror. My family was strictly, almost fanatically religious, looking upon the most innocent games as instruments of Satan. After a youth of varying ups and downs I got well established in business and married. Getting into bad company I was instrumental in some 'crooked' transaction, and was finally swindled by my own partner. After this I increased my ventures and had many narrow escapes and thrilling adventures.

"After a long course of fraud and crime in this country I found myself in England with three accomplices, and by accident we discovered an unguarded loophole in the business transactions of the Bank of England, and I concocted a scheme to take advantage of this to swindle them to the best of our ability. You see, this bank was in the habit of receiving bills of exchange in deposit on account without verifying either the signatures or the acceptances, and stowing them away till they became due. We took advantage of an account we had opened under an assumed name with the bank some time previous, got a lot of bills of exchange printed on counterfeit plates and flooded the Bank of England with these bills from all over the world, profusely signed and accepted, and the bank unhesitatingly cashed them and put the proceeds to our credit. I kept no account of the sums we got out of them, but at the trial they claimed that their loss was about £1,000,000, or $5,000,000 of our money. All went well until we were about to make the last move and leave the country, when, unfortunately, I neglected to date the acceptance of two of the fraudulent bills. These were sent to the acceptors for the omission to be supplied, and were, of course, at once pronounced fraudulent.

"Immediately the whole police and detec ive force was put on the track. The wires flashed a reward for our capture to all parts of the kingdom, and every seaport was guarded to prevent our escape. I was the last one captured. I was chased through England, Ireland and Scotland for days, twisting and turning like a hunted fox, and I threw the detectives off the track again and again by shrewd devices. After some weeks I was captured in Edinburgh and found the bracelets on my wrists.

"After the trial, in which the bank officials attempted to show that the whole affair was the result of a plot carefully conceived and matured for a year or more, we were sentenced for life, and after serving fourteen years' time, I am now a free man, through the exertions of people in this country and England, while my three confederates are still in confinement—Austin, my brother, at Chatham; Edwin Hills at Portsmouth, and George McDonald at Portland. My prison life was spent at Newgate, Pentonville, Dartmoor, Woking and Millbank.

"On my return to this country I was received at New York by an officer, who arrested me, but was obliged to release me by order of the court. Bank of England people now pay detectives to dog my footsteps in this country, and my every movement is telegraphed to London. However, I am perfectly safe in this country, and am determined now, at my age, to lead an honest life."

Mr. Bidwell thus gives, in a few words, the story of a career which probably cannot be equated. He is a man of much native ability, speaks French and German as well as English, and has a translating knowledge of Italian, Spanish and Latin, the latter having been acquired from an old dog-eared Latin grammar obtained by him while in Dartmoor prison.

He will remain in this city till the close of the present convention, which he will address upon the inside of English prison life. Ex-President Hayes and many prominent people in this country have taken much interest in him, and it is expected that his address to the association will be very instructive.

MEMORY.

Somewhere, sometime I have read
Of a river near whose head
Some one crossing in a wherry
Sang and played upon the zither.
Miles below the humble fishers
Heard sweet strains of heavenly music,
And they whispered: "'Tis an angel sent to cheer us.
In this world of toil and sorrow."
So as we drift down life's river,
Comes the echoes of past pleasures,
Like the strain upon the zither.
Played in measures sweet and low.
And we, list'ning, cease to murmur,
As we whisper: "'Tis an angel sent to cheer us."
—Beth Bradford.

Lost and found ads. in the GLOBE are seen by the most people.

BAFFLED BY BRITONS.

English Officers in the Service of Egypt Checkmate Lieut. Wissman.

The Khedive Withdraws From the Latter His Promises of Support.

Blood Will Flow Freely on the Shores of the Nile.

No Longer Any Doubt That the "White Pasha" is Stanley.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Aug. 25—A story comes from Cairo this afternoon, which, if true, accounts for the efforts of the Cologne Gazette to discredit the persistent reports of the pilgrims arriving at Suakim respecting the "white pasha" in Bahr-El-Ghazei. It is to the effect that English soldiers in the Egyptian army, fearing the success of an expedition under Lieut. Wissman up the Nile to effect a junction with the "white pasha" and co-operate with him for the release of the European prisoners at Khartoum, have succeeded in prevailing on the khedive to withdraw his promises of support to Lieut. Wissman and to dispatch an Egyptian force from Wady-Halfa to Omdurman, so as to preserve the khedive's suzeranty in the Soudan from possible encroachments by foreign power. The khedive is advised that such a force would meet with more allies than enemies, as the khalifa's influence is waning, and that the present moment is most favorable for the adoption of an active policy in the Soudan. The dispatch from Zanzibar announcing that the German-African company had assumed the administration of the Zanzibar coast line, indicates that Germany intends taking a hand in the mysterious drama which is being enacted on the borders of the Albert Nyanza, or on the banks of the Blue Nile, and that Lieut. Wissman will undoubtedly lead an expedition by way of the Congo to

CO-OPERATE WITH STANLEY

and Emin Bey, the main object of which will be to effectually crush the slave trade in Africa. The step taken by the German company was evidently a necessary one, as it has been no secret that the slave traders have for the past three years been receiving from the sultan of Zanzibar arms, amunition and everything necessary for carrying on their nefarious business, and that if it were not for this assistance, communication with Emin Bey and Stanley would have long since been established. All the horrible atrocities perpetrated during the past three years in connection with the slave trade in Africa can be justly laid at the door of the Sultan of Zanzibar, owing to the covert aid he has given the slave traders in the hope that the latter would exterminate every European in the country in retaliation for the act of Germany and England in restricting the zone of his government. The act of the German company, therefore, if not in strict accordance with international law, was undoubtedly justifiable in the cause of humanity.

The German papers in commenting on the Zanzibar affair and the later reports concerning the "White Pasha" state that the world must be prepared to hear in a very short time, of some of the most remarkable events that have ever taken place in Africa. A desperate struggle will break out, and blood will flow on the shores of the Nile, but the result will be

A BLESSING TO MANKIND.

The contest between the Semitic Arab and the Indo Germanic race has reached a crisis in the hottest zone on earth. Germany is not at all anxious that Lieut. Wissman should take part in a Nile expedition, but on the contrary is most anxious to see either the British or Egyptian government send a force southward from Wady-Halfa to co-operate with the "White Pasha" in his advance on Khartoum. If such an expedition were successful Germany would reap a considerable part of the reward, as a great impetus would be given to German trade in Africa. Correspondents at Suakin continue to assert that there can be no doubt as to the presence of a "White pasha" in Bahr-El-Ghazel. During the Past few days many more pilgrims and refugees have arrived from that neighborhood, and they are unanimous in asserting that an armed force under a "White Pasha" is at Darfour, and that the natives are in friendly communication with the leader.

COMPRESSED HUMANITY.

Running a Man Through a Hydraulic Press.

Material—a dead body. Process—compression. Besult—a paper weight.

This is the programme mapped out by an inventive genius in Pittsburg. He is a doctor by trade and therefore can speak with authority of the destiny of his patients. His name is Cooper. If his idea "goes," he will make a barrel out of it. His apparatus is a combination of steel presses and hot rollers—a sort of rolling-mill on a small scale. There is little sentimentality about the operation, but it is effectual. A human body is put in at one end and taken out at the other in the shape of a paperweight. In other words, the enormous preesure excludes all moisture from the body and compresses it to a fraction of its orignal bulk. The body of a full-grown man can thus be reduced to a cube of one foot as hard and imperishable as marble. Dr. Cooper asks nobody to take his word for all this. In this respect he is like the man who owned a hen which laid two eggs a day. "If you don't believe it," said he, "there's the hen." When Dr. Cooper runs across a skeptic he takes him by the arm, leads him into his study, and beamingly points on his center table to what appears to be a cross fashioned of the purest marble.

"There," he exclaims, "is the remains of a child converted by my process into a handsome and valuable ornament. Taste it—you will find that it is tasteless. Smell of it—you see it is odorless. Try it with a knife—it is hard as marble. And, what's more, I can turn out just as neat a job every time."

Chicago people who ought to have intelligent ideas on the subject are puzzled and hardly any two think alike. The reported first asked the doctors about it. One said flatly that it couldn't be done that compress the human body as much as you pleased it would still be animal matter and therefore perishable, and a second pronounced it a hoax. A third did not doubt the possibility of the reduction of bulk by pressure, but insisted that a chemical change would be necessary before anything like the result claimed could be obtained.

The chemists were divided in opinion. "Nothing," said one, "is impossible nswadays, especially in the way of hydraulic compression. I saw a brief dispatch on the subject this morning, and I saw at once that the idea was practicable. By employing sufficient pressure—and there is no limit to it—all moisture can be eliminated from the residuum and the particles so closely cemented as to be air and moisture proof and therefore practicaliy indestructible. No chemical change is necessary."

Other chemists made light of it and pronounced it nonsense of the rankest kind.

One of the oldest undertakers in the city took in the situation at a glance.

"Practicable!" said he; "of course, and easy and simple besides. There is a great deal of solid matter in the human body. Take the blood, for instance: In a body weighing 150 pounds one-thirteenth of the weight is blood and 20 per cent of the blood is solid matter; this gives you 2½ pounds to start with. The muscles weigh 77 pounds and quite a proportion is solid matter. The skeleton weighs 21 pounds and 8 ounces, and here the proportion of solid matter is large. Compression will reduce everything to solid matter, which would be indestructible without the necessity of any chemical change. In embalming the principal thing we have to contend with is the liquids of the body. Exclude these thoroughly and the remainder will last indefinitely, just as a mummy does. I don't know how much the residuum would resemble marble, but by the introdnction of coloring matter any desired effect could be produced just as easily as any shape. Cheaper than cremation? I should hope so. It takes three hours to cremate a body; they use $7 worth of gas, and charge $50. If we put $7 into a casket and charged $50 people would say we were robbers."

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

A Survivor's Tale of a Schooner's Wreck on a Trip From Cleveland to Pittsburg.

Detroit Free Press.

There might have been fifty of us in the waiting room at the Erie Railway depot at Buffalo when a young man, dressed as a sailor and having a serious cast of countenance, entered and began to solicit alms on the strength of having been wrecked and losing his all. Indeed, he came near losing his life, being the sole survivor of a crew of eight men. Quarters and halves were chipped in with bountiful hand, but before I chipped I felt it my duty to inquire:

"What wreck was this?"

"Schooner Blazing Star, sir," he replied.

"That's just like some folks," exclaimed a very pompous little man with a very high collar on. "They can't part with a nickel without wanting to know all about it."

"When did the wreck occur?" I asked of the sailor.

"Ten days ago."

"It makes a heap of difference whether it occurred ten or eleven or nine days ago!" sneered pomposity, as he walked around.

"On what lake?" I continued.

"Lake—Lake Erie, sir."

"Don't you want to know the exact spot to a foot?" sneered pomposity, raising his voice so as to get a crowd around.

"Where was your schooner bound?"

"From—from Cleveland to—to Pittsburg," answered the sailor, as he shifted about.

"Are you sure?"

"Of course I am."

"Hear him!" shouted pomposity. "In order to save a quarter he wants to make out that the poor man is a liar!"

The sailor slid out without waiting for any more contributions, and I asked pomposity to step aside with me.

"Why, of course," he replied; "though a man who won't chip in to charity is always an object of suspicion."

"Where did he say the schooner was bound for?" I queried as we walked away.

"From Cleveland to Pittsburg, sir."

"Are you sure of it?"

"Of course I am."

"Well, tell me how much dry land she would have to sail over."

He stopped dead still, opened his mouth, rolled his eyes and removed his hat. The case slowly dawned upon him, and as he grasped the facts he seemed to wilt away like a cabbage leaf. When he could wilt no further he pleadingly said:

"Kick me hard! Kick with both feet at once! Kick me all the afternoon and far into the night, and if there is anything left of me when you get through, sell it for old junk—and make the price very low."

LOOKS TEN YEARS YOUNGER.

Gen. Harrison Takes Long Breaths of Lake Erie Ozone and is Happy.

Special to the Globe.

MIDDLE BASS ISLAND, O., Aug. 25.—Gen. Harrison looks ten years younger than when he addressed the Indiana Republican state convention two weeks ago. Four days of Lake Erie and Middle Bass seclusion have worked wonders. The rings around his eyes have disappeared, his tired look has vanished and his step is springy and brisk. This morning he took a sail on the lake accompanied by his wife. The steamer Chief Justice Waite, from Toledo, brought up a large number of club members, and also a couple of hundred excursionists bound to Put-In Bay. The general stood on the lawn and bowed and smiled in response to the cheers from the boat, while an angular, spectacled maiden thumped the piano in the cabin of the steamer and in shrill falsetto tones informed him that she "couldn't sing the old songs." At 3 o'clock the yacht Louis arrived from Sandusky with ex-President Hayes and a party of leading citizens of that place on board. They went to Gen. Harrison's cottage and were cordially received. After spending half an hour they returned to the yacht. After their departure Gen. Harrison crossed in the ferry boat to Put-In Bay,

PAYING THE REGULAR FARE

of 15 cents. He went to the postoffice alone, got his mail and returned to the boat. He seemed slightly annoyed because the cottagers and visitors cheered him on his lonely walk. After dusk he remained in doors. During the afternoon a committee composed of Mr. Cumming, a life-long Democrat, and Fred Eaton, a Republican, both of Toledo, waited upon him with an invitation to attend the tri-state (Indiana, Ohio and Michigan) fair next Wednesday, and promised that he should not be asked to make a speech. He seemed disposed to decline the invitation, but promised to answer definitely on Monday. The general will attend services at the Island Congregational chapel to-morrow morning. Rev. D. W. Hunt, a Baptist minister of Toledo, will officiate. Gen. Harrison has made some outlines of his letter of acceptance, but will not put into shape for several days. It is understood that, upon invitation of ex-Gov. Foster, Senator Gray and several other leading Republicans will arrive here the latter part of next week.

There's nothing like punishing a child, when you have to punish him at all, in such a manner that he won't forget it. The other day a friend went into his little boy's room for some purpose and found his son perched in an easy chair, reading a book. "Why," exclaimed the father, "what is this? Why aren't you out playing with the boys such a bright morning?" "I'm kept in for a punishment," was the reply. "Oh! and what are you being punished for?" The penitent looked up for a moment from his book and knit his brows thoughtfully. "I don't remember," he said. And all the father could say was that he hoped it would be a lesson to him.

Democrats Choose Day.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Aug. 25.—The Democrats of the Tenth district yesterday nominated B. F. Day, of Mount Sterling, for congress on the thirty-eighth ballot.

Hops Go Up.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—An increase of 5 cents a pound for new crop hops was made to-day at Waterville, "the Kent of America." Picking of early varieties has resulted thus far in securing about 60 per cent of an average crop.

MARINE MATTERS.

PORT OF ASHLAND.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 25.—Cleared: Monteagle, J. S. Fay, Rhodes, ore, Lake Erie ports.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 25.—Arrived: Propellers Eber Ward and Campbell, Buffalo: Departures, none. The harbor is nearly empty only, half a dozen vessels being at the docks. Though dull at times, ore freights hold firm.

DECIDED NOT TO CUT.

The Illinois Central Postpones Its Reduction in Fifth-Class Rates.

Eastern and Western Lines Agree Upon a Compromise Tariff.

General Consternation Caused by the New Transcontinental Schedule.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, to Be Knighted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—To-day was the day set by the Illinois Central road for putting into effect its proposed reduction in the rate on merchandise of the fifth class from Chicago to Sioux City. But the new rate did not go into effect. The officials of the road, after mature deliberation, decided to postpone action for the present, and the other roads were accordingly notified that the proposed rate had been withdrawn. It was found that the other lines would at once have made a similar rate to Council Bluffs and Kansas City, and Sioux City would have been in the same position as before.

AGREED UPON AN ADVANCE.

Eastern and Western Lines Decide Upon a Compromise Tariff.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The conference between the general freight agents of the Eastern and Western lines was concluded to day. It resulted in an agreement on the part of the Eastern roads to advance their rates from shipping points in the Middle Western States to the Mississippi river, but the advance is not to the basis originally proposed by the Western roads. The latter were forced to modify their basing rates in some particulars, and a compromise tariff was finally adopted to take effect Sept. 17. The rate from Toledo, Columbus, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Youngstown, Cincinnati, Salamanca, etc., to the Illinois junction points are advanced from 1 to 5 cents per 100 pounds. But the Eastern lines represented at the conference stipulated that the same rates should apply from Fostoria and other points on the Baltimore & Ohio road not mentioned in the original proposition.

CREATE CONSTERNATION.

The New Transcontinental Tariffs Scare Chicago Shippers and Railroad Officials.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The new transcontinental tariffs, which are to go into effect Sept. 1, were received in Chicago yesterday, and created consternation among both shippers and railroad officials. It had been expected that rates would be based to a certain extent on the distance between points. This was the doctrine laid down in the famous "Denver case," in which the interstate commerce commission gave the roads until Sept. 1 to revise their tariffs and bring rates into conformity with the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law. The tariffs which have been issued, however, show that everything shipped from New York takes commodity rates, while from Chicago the regular class rates are applied. For instance, the rate on hardware from New York to San Francisco is $1.80, while from Chicago the rate to San Francisco is $3.40. Moreover, the hardware rate from New York to Chicago is 60 cents, and by shipping his goods to New York and thence to San Francisco the Chicago hardware merchant can save a clear $1 per 100. The same is also true of cotton piece goods. The rate from Chicago to San Francisco is $3.90 against $1.80 from New York, and by sending his goods to New York and rebilling at that point a round $1.60 per 100 can be saved. There are other flagrant inconsistencies, and unless the tariffs are modified so as to give Chicago shippers rates as favorable at least as those enjoyed by New York, the Chicago freight bureau, backed by the Chicago roads, will probably file a complaint against the transcontinental roads with the interstate commerce commission.

SWORD AND KNEE BREECHES.

President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific to be Knighted.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—William C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, now living in Montreal, a former resident of Bloomington, Joliet and Chicago, is about to receive the honor of knighthood for his labor and successes in advancing the railway projects on Canadian soil. He became a citizen of the Dominion some time ago. Mr. Van Horne is a product of Joliet, Ill., where he spent his boyhood and began his railway career twenty-five years ago, as night operator for the Michigan Central at that place.

CONCLUDED ITS LABORS.

The International Railway Commission Produces an Unique Commodity List.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The International Railway association, which has been in session at the Grand Pacific hotel for three weeks, concluded its labors to-day and adjourned. The Western classification was observed with some commodity exceptions, in the adjustment of rates, but it is said that the commodity list is almost as much of a curiosity as that of the new transcontinental tariff. In fixing Colorado rates provision had to be made for a new route from the east to the west via the Texas roads and the Fort Worth & Denver. In the case of El Paso and Mexican rates the association, or at least the lines reaching El Paso, were required to consider the new route shortly to be opened to the City of Mexico. But these matters were all satisfactorily arranged, and in a manner that gives the new organization many elements of strength which were lacking in the Texas Traffic association.

SHORTENING THE TIME.

The Pennsylvania Changes the Schedule of Its Special.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—General Passenger Agent Ford announces a change of time in the departure of the train known as the "Pennsylvania special" on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railroad. This train, which now leaves Chicago daily at 10 a. m., will, on and after Sunday, the 26th inst., leave at 10:30 a. m., making connection with all morning trains arriving from the West and running through to Pittsburg on the same schedule that has been observed heretofore. The train will reach New York at 4 p. m. on the following day, thereby shortening the time between Chicago and New York thirty minutes.

Work on the Extension Begun.

Special to the Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 25.—Mr. Angus, keeper of the summer hotel at Pike Lake, reports that men arrived at that place yesterday to work on an extension of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad to Superior. The line will run from there to a point five miles south of the Northern Pacific.

Pennsylvania Bellerments.

Special to the Globe.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 25.—It has been decided by the Pennsylvania Railroad company to begin immediately the erection of five mammoth shops at East Altoona, at the cost of $500,000. The shops will have a capacity to build 150 locomotive a year, and will give employment to 1,600 mechanics. These shops are a part of the plan of the Pennsylvania system to concentrate all their engines at building at one point.

BILLY IS LIGKED.

Continued From First Page.

elected as delegates to the state convention: M. H. Danforth, J. C. Pope and S. B. Molander. They were instructed for Merriam. Andrew Larson, C. E. Williams and G. A. Anderson were elected delegates to the congressional convention and go instructed. The convention adopted resolutions favoring tariff reduction.

CAPTURED BY MERRIAM.

All but One of the Olmsted County Delegates Favor Him.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Aug. 24.—The Republican county convention held in this city to-day nominated as delegates to the state convention J. H. Wagoner, delegate at large. First district, E. Dunn, Eyota; C. N. Stewart, Stewartville. Second district, J. M. Rowley, J. J. Fulkerson, city. Third district, George W. Baker, Cascade; E. C. Whiting, Farmington. The delegation goes uninstructed, and, with the exception of one McGill man, all are for Merriam. The following nominations were made: Representative, A. T. Stebbins; treasurer, Julius S. Guderian; auditor, C. A. Whited; register of deeds, A. N. Whiting; attorney, H. A. Eckholdt; sheriff, N. M. Richardson; probate judge, J. A. Leonard; superintendent of schools, J. H. Chapman; surveyor, T. M. Frazier; coroner, Dr. F. R. Masse, commissioner, First district, James N. Coe; Third district, Joseph Underleak; Ffith district, S. B. Hall.

WASHINGTON FOR MERRIAM.

The Delegates Selected Yesterday at Stillwater.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, Aug. 35.—The Republican county convention was held at 2 p. m. at the court house. Mayor Seymour was made chairman, and Ed St. John, of Marine, secretary. After the usual preliminaries the convention elected the following delegates: G. M. Seymour, Edwin St. John, F. E. Joy, Charles Boo, Charles Parker, B. K. Watson, T. J. Withrow. One delegate is said to be for Scheffer, but it is believed that he will act with the rest, and that the solid vote will be for Merriam. The personal preference is understood to be Gilman, and in the event of a deadlok between the other candidates. Washington county will not be hard to convince that Gilman is the proper man to support.

Favor Merriam and Gilman.

Special to the Globe.

HALLOCK, Minn., Aug. 25.—The Republican county convention has elected as delegates to the state convention L. N. Eklward, J. A. Vanstrum and H. W. Donaldson. They were not instructed, but are known to favor Merriam and Gilman.

Gilman is First Choice.

Special to the Globe.

PRINCETON, Minn., Aug. 25.—At the Republican county convention held here to-day, R. C. Dunn, C. H. Rines and T. H. Colly were elected delegates to the state convention. The sentiment of this county is strongly in favor of Gilman, with Scheffer as second choice.

All for Gilman.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Aug. 25.—The Republican primaries were held in this city last evening. A McGill-Scheffer combination was attempted in order to defeat the adherents of Gilman, but it failed. The principal contest was in the first ward, but here, too, the Gilman forces were victorious.

SCHEFFER LEADS.

He Keeps Ahead of His Opponents.

The choice of the following counties on the governorship is now known to a certainty:

Counties.	McGill.	Scheffer.	Merriam.	Gilman.
Aitkin	..	2	1	..
Becker	3	..	2	..
Clay	2	..	3	..
Dakota	1	4	1	..
Grant	..	4	..	..
Hubbard	..	..	2	..
Itasca	..	2	..	..
Morrison	..	2	2	..
Marshall	1	..	3	..
Norman	..	4	..	..
Otter Tail	..	11	..	..
Polk	3	..	1	3
Renville	3	3	..	..
Stevens	..	4	..	..
Wadena	2	..	2	..
Benton	..	..	..	6
Crow Wing	3	..	1	..
Olmsted	1	..	6	..
Kanabec	..	..	3	..
Washington	..	..	7	..
Ramsey	..	20	..	..
Kittson	..	..	3	..
Mille Lacs	..	3	.	..
Totals	18	59	37	9

Gilman, second choice: Becker, 5; Hubbard, 2; Morrison, 4; Benton, 3; Crow Wing, 4; Polk, 9; Norman, 4; Wadena, 4; Marshall, 4; Mille Lacs, 3; total, 42.

MERRIAM'S BOAST.

He Claims $250 Delegates in the State Convention.

Merriam's official organ issued the following table yesterday afternoon as his claim of the number of votes he would receive in the state convention on the first ballot:

County.	Doubtful.	McGill.	Scheffer.	Merriam
Anoka	..	..	..	$
Big Stone	..	..	4	..
Blue Earth	..	..	..	$
Brown	..	5	..	..
Carlton	3	..	..	..
Carver	..	..	4	..
Cass	..	..	..	..
Chippewa	4	..	..	..
Chisago	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	..	..	..
Cottonwood	..	..	..	..
Dodge	..	..	..	..
Douglas	..	..	..	..
Faribault	6	..	..	..
Fillmore	..	..	..	..
Freeborn	..	7	..	..
Goodhue	..	..	1	..
Henepin	..	16	..	..
Houston	..	..	..	..
Isanti	..	..	..	..
Jackson	..	..	..	..
Kandiyohi	..	..	..	..
Kanabec	..	..	..	..
Lac qui Parle	6	..	..	..
Lake	..	..	..	..
Le Sueur	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	4	..	..	..
Lyon	5	..	..	..
McLeod	..	4	..	..
Martin	..	..	..	..
Meeker	..	..	..	..
Mille Lacs	3	..	..	..
Mower	..	..	..	..
Murray	..	2	..	..
Nicollet	..	5	..	..
Nobles	..	..	..	..
Norman	..	4	..	..
Olmsted	..	2	..	..
Pine	..	..	..	..
Pipestone	..	..	..	..
Pope	..	5	..	..
Ramsey	20	..	..	..
Redwood	..	4	..	..
Rice	..	4	..	..
Rock	..	..	..	..
St. Louis	..	..	..	..
Scott	..	3	..	..
Sherburne	..	4	..	..
Sibley	..	4	..	..
Stearns	..	3	..	..
Steele	..	..	..	..
Swift	..	..	..	..
Todd	5	..	..	..
Traverse	..	..	4	..
Wabasha	..	6	..	..
Waseca	..	..	..	..
Washington	..	..	..	..
Watonwan	..	2	..	..
Wilkin	..	3	..	..
Winona	8	..	..	..
Wright	..	..	..	..
Yellow Medicine	5	..	..	..
Aitkin	..	..	..	..
Becker	..	..	..	..
Beltrami	..	..	..	..
Benton	..	2	..	..
Clay	..	..	..	..
Crow Wing	..	..	..	..
Dakota	..	1	4	..
Grant	..	..	4	..
Hubbard	..	..	..	..
Itasca	..	..	..	..
Kittson	..	..	..	..
Marshall	..	1	..	..
Morrison	..	..	..	..
Otter Tail	..	..	11	..
Polk	..	2	.	..
Renville	..	..	..	..
Stevens	..	..	4	..
Wadena	..	..	..	..
Total	69	89	42	$250

SORE OVER THEIR DEFEAT.

Gifford's Friends Will Knife Mathews—The New Central Committee.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Aug. 24.—The nomination of G. A. Mathews instead of healing the differences with the old politicians and young Republicans, has only served to widen the breach. The North Dakota delegates are jubilant. They virtually controlled the convention, and named the winning man. They came to defeat Gifford and succeeded. The Gifford men are feeling very sore, and Hardin will gain many votes by the bitterness of the contest. The Minnehaha delegation would have voted and nominated Gifford, but Grigsby, to whom they were pledged refused to allow them to vote for any one else, and so has injured his chances in the future for any support from South Dakota. One Gifford delegate stated this morning that Hardin had a

BETTER DIVISION RECORD

than Mathews. Seth Bullock, an anti-Moody man, was put on the central committee. The convention conv