

THE DAILY GLOBE PUBLISHED EVERY DAY. AT THE GLOBE BUILDING, COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS. BY LEWIS BAKER. ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES. DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY). 1 yr. in advance \$3.00 3 mos. in advance \$1.50 6 mos. in advance \$2.00 10 weeks in adv. 1.00 One month70c.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For Wisconsin and upper Michigan: Fair, preceded by rain in eastern portion; slightly cooler; fresh and brisk northwesterly winds. For Minnesota: Generally fair; stationary temperature, except in extreme northern portion a slight rise in temperature; northerly winds, becoming variable. For Dakota: Generally fair; stationary temperature; slightly warmer in eastern portion; northerly winds, becoming variable. For Iowa: Fair; slightly cooler; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Table with 4 columns: Place of Observation, Height of Barometer, Direction and Force of Wind, and Temperature. Rows include St. Paul, Duluth, and other locations.

As a rule, Indians prefer a treaty to a treaty. The tariff is organized to prohibit trade, not to facilitate it. Men are generally esteemed for virtues that they do not possess.

A POLITICAL contribution in the hand is worth a dozen offers in the bush. The tariff has operated against American shipping, by destroying it. It has driven the American flag from every sea.

This fine autumn weather would be a good time for railroad companies to experiment upon the feasibility of heating railroad cars by steam. A MONTANA man has lost his speech by drinking "Mountain Lightning." It paralyzed his throat. Candidate HARRISON wants a bottle for Mr. BLAINE.

EXTREMELY low wages are paid in the "protected" countries of Europe, and the same conditions prevail in the "protected" industries in the United States. The Indianapolis Journal has become a union office for this campaign only. The change, however, was made a trifle late in the season. You can't plait a printer's hair, but—not with taffy.

AN IOWA judge has instructed a jury to indict every farmer who has made any cider for his own use. The next thing we learn, somebody will have his neighbor arrested for sucking the juice of the grape. There are too many tucks and frills in Mr. DEWEY's discourse for it to have any damaging effect on the people. It is sized up by a woman for an alleged mismanagement of her interests. The world's dispensations of Providence which attached "Calamity" to his name appear to be still pursuing him.

JUDGE GRESHAM has nothing to say about what he saw in Europe. But then the judge had not the advantage of a view of the British workman from the top of CARNEGIE's coach as it bowled through the lanes of Merry England and over the hills of Scotia. SENATOR SHERMAN is reported to have said in a recent interview that the tariff should be revised and reduced. If this be true, the MILLS bill, when it comes up in the senate, will afford the Ohio statesman a splendid opportunity to exhibit the courage of his convictions.

The devilry of the jute trust is shown in an Atlanta telegram, which relates that the country merchant suffers because the farmer does not bring in cotton to the gin goods that the country merchant, not being paid, cannot in turn pay the city merchant; who, in fact, cannot meet his note in bank. There, indeed, not to the annoyance of tariffs and trusts. They hurt everybody but the few monopolists who organize them to cheat the public. The farmers, who pay a large proportion of the taxes in this country, should carefully consider Candidate HARRISON's suggestion that the surplus revenue be devoted to the payment of outstanding bonds. In order to redeem its debt in advance of maturity the government would probably be compelled to pay on an average a premium of not less than 50 per cent—that is, on the 4 per cent bonds. In other words, the money of the taxpayers to the amount of \$50,000,000 would, under the scheme which is proposed, be needlessly taken from them for the purpose of giving bonuses to those who are so fortunate as to be bondholders. And this enormous sum would be given away as an excuse to maintain the tariff.

FREE RAW MATERIALS. In no way can production be so much encouraged as by a reduction of duties on raw materials and machinery. It is by reductions of this character that Democrats propose to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis, and at the same time encourage the productive energies of the people. By doing this, by cheapening raw materials and cheapening machinery, we would enable our manufacturers to produce as cheaply as England, our natural advantages compensating for the difference in wages, and by this cheap production we should soon be able to drive Great Britain out of Central and South America. It would give a healthy stimulus to productive energies and create a new demand for intelligent labor. The present tariff creates monopolies and fosters them. This is admitted on all sides. Labor is one of the raw materials which are imported into this country without paying any duty, and to this is due the fact that in nine cases out of ten strikes fail. In their contest with the laborers the manufacturers have Europe and Asia to draw on, but

if the workman thinks he pays too much for his clothing and wants to buy in Europe, the law forbids. These are some of the reasons which embody the sum and substance of Democratic opposition to the tariff. It is a system altogether unequal in its burdens, and it is not only unequal, but it is a system of taxation, but of protection for protection's sake, and it favors individual and class interests at the expense of the workmen everywhere; at the expense of the laborer in the mills and factories, as well as the laborer in the fields. The only possible way in which this policy can be changed is to return to the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, asserting that all taxation must be for the purposes of revenue, and that aught else is robbery, pure and simple.

THE MERRIAM RECEPTION. If the demonstration last night in honor of the Republican candidate for governor is a fair sample of Republican enthusiasm in this state, then Mr. MERRIAM is to be the worst used-up man that ever presented himself as a candidate. It was a dismal failure and didn't pay for the gas that was burned. The fact is, however, that the failure of St. Paul Republicans to turn out and pay homage to their candidate was not intended for personal disrespect. It was simply because the Republicans of this city cannot enthuse over a candidate whose political methods are so well known to them. The fizzle was not so much a rebuff to MERRIAM as it was a rebuke to Merriamism.

STREET ILLUMINATIONS. No little indignation was expressed by a large class of our citizens last night that the fixtures owned and put in place by the city should have been used for the purpose of illuminating the city in honor of Mr. MERRIAM. It is true that Mr. MERRIAM, or his friends, paid for the gas that was burned, and yet there is a double objection that applies. In the first place, it is a bad precedent that will allow any citizen who has the money to pay for the gas to use the city's fixtures in getting up an illumination. Mr. MERRIAM had the right to do so, as every other citizen. In the next place, it was in bad taste, if not downright disrespectful, in view of the purpose for which the fixtures were left standing after the state fair was over. They were left in place on the streets to be used in celebration of the city's fathers of the industrial revolution. Illuminating the streets last night for a political justification to a certain extent robs to-night's demonstration of its effect. From this standpoint Mr. MERRIAM's appropriation for his own personal and political ends of what had been prepared at public expense for a religious ceremony is nothing short of outrageous profanity.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIERING. With a degree of fairness pleasantly in contrast with the Pioneer Press style of discussing state matters, the Minneapolis Tribune admits that there is an apparent crudeness in the Republican system of state financing. It attempts to explain it upon the theory that Minnesota is a young and rapidly growing state, and that it has been impossible to keep pace with the varying conditions of an advancing society. The Tribune's baby act plea will not avail in this instance. It is true Minnesota was not one of the thirteen original states, but it is no less a state than any other. It is no less a citizen of the Union. The Tribune's baby act plea will not avail in this instance. It is true Minnesota was not one of the thirteen original states, but it is no less a state than any other. It is no less a citizen of the Union.

PAUPER WIVES. It is hardly possible that Mr. BLAINE and the great leaders of the Republican party can ignore the conditions revealed by a German newspaper, and which have been rendered of tariff action. The item is as follows: Very interesting female figures are to be noticed at the Koenigsberg railroad depot—a consignment of marriageable girls from Russia and bound to America there to get married. No fallacious illusions are to be had. These girls are the property of a commercial concern that is in the international market. They are to be sold to the farmers of Western American regions where they are to be married. The girls are to be sold to the farmers of Western American regions where they are to be married. The girls are to be sold to the farmers of Western American regions where they are to be married.

NOTES AND NOTES. GEORGE W. CARLE is having a nice time in "Frisco." Representative MACDONALD will proceed on his present tour of the West. DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday. A Southern poet has written some lines to "A Lottery Ticket." They are in blank verse. ALPHONSE DAUBERT repels the charge that he wrote "Tammany" in place of being an honest and independent journalist. It was a habit of the late Prof. E. A. Proctor to take an hour's nap every afternoon, and his wife always sat by his bedside while he was sleeping. "The artist's cottage at Ontario is built of brown logs, stripped of their bark, and colored a pearl gray by the storms and sunshine of six years.

THE LOGIC OF EVENTS. There seems to be a considerable class of Republicans, not only in Minnesota, but in other states as well, who believe that revenue reform is necessary, but that the question will settle itself by the logic of events, and that nothing of moment is to be gained by agitating it. They assume that the question will gradually work itself out toward a solution, and that there is no particular need of rendering the public mind about it. Even if this assumption is well founded, the conclusion is neither sound philosophy nor good practice. The most confirmed fatalist seldom refuses to do anything whatever to control his own circumstances or to shape the events of his life. The Turkish soldier who goes into battle with the conviction that Allah has arranged his future, does not on that account throw away his sword, but charges the enemy all the more vigorously. The most devout believer in foreordination does not give over all effort to work out his own salvation, or at least, to avoid, if possible, the evil consequences of his sins. The wise man, however hearty his faith in the decrees of destiny, takes care to keep on the right side of Fate by doing what he can to help along his optimistic processes. If recognition of the logic of events does not operate to suspend human activity in the ordinary affairs of life,

THE MANIFEST DESTINY. The New York Sun a few days since printed an interesting interview with Prof. Gresham, in which the professor, in speaking of the commercial union between Canada and the United States, and incidentally on the question of annexation. The opinion of a gentleman of Prof. SMITH's standing and repute must of necessity carry great weight, and his obvious leanings towards unrestricted commercial intercourse between the two countries are about the logical outgrowth of reasons sufficiently apparent on both sides of the line. In so far as commercial reciprocity is concerned, Canada can hardly be considered a foreign country. An imaginary line separates her from the United States, and identity of interests, employment of similar machinery, and her relations to us conditions which inspire only the kindest sentiments. That it would be to the advantage of both countries to interchange commodities on terms of mutual equity and freedom there can be no doubt. The best thought and most disinterested patriotism in the world are always in favor of a continental union in trade, Canada and Mexico lie at our doors. They need our products, and we could with obvious advantage take theirs in exchange. The spectacle of these two countries crossing the ocean to trade, when convenience and interest incline

them to deal with us, is one of the anomalies of our peculiar tariff laws. We have no doubt that in time the better opinion of both countries will eventually bring about that reciprocity in commercial relations which for years has been the goal of both countries. That it has not been attained already is owing to the influence which has fettered the vast energies of our own country, and made her a prey to the vested monopolies with which she is burdened. Perhaps also, in time, that other dream of our manifest destiny will be realized, and Canada and the United States become one country in name and interest, and go forward in the fulfillment of the prophecy of the Monroe doctrine—one people and one destiny.

hard to prevent the nomination of any such man. The United Pacific Credit Mobilier crowd, headed by Cleveland's most trusted ally, who is shrewd, brainy, and nervy, and a packed delegation, grossly misrepresenting the granger state of Nebraska, will have \$100,000 worth of railroad Credit Mobilier and other bonds to protect. It is deeply in debt to the government, draws dividends on debt, and has no means of paying during the lifetime of any human being now in existence. Cleveland's Luck. In a conversation with Senator Hearst, of California, reported in the San Francisco Examiner, Gov. Hill of New York is quoted as saying: "I say New York will give 15,000 or 20,000 majority, I have not the slightest doubt of it. It is the only state that will vote for every point of the compass. I have gone among the people, and figure it out as I will, I have not been over a week in the state, and I have at least 10,000. I will tell the people of California that since Mr. Cleveland first led in this state we have never lost an election. We are the only state that will vote for that man." Waxing enthusiastic, the governor said: "Tell them that since the time when Cleveland headed the ticket for governor and vice president, no error we never have lost an election for the national or state ticket. Tell them also that at the present moment there is no single prominent Democrat in New York who is opposed to Cleveland. Think of that carefully. There is not a single one. And, last of all, say that Gov. Hill is working might and main for the election of Cleveland. Democratic ticket, and he is ready to stand or fall with it."

THEN AND NOW. It is persistently claimed by the Republicans that the high tariff secures high wages to the working people, and that a low tariff would leave them without employment. That there are people living in St. Paul who worked for wages before the war, and who still work for wages, is true. But if there are such, the Globe would like to ask them the following questions: 1. Is the general condition of the American workman better now than before the war? 2. Will the average wage of a mechanic, a factory hand or day laborer now be higher in any way of food, clothing and rent than did the wage of a citizen similarly employed before the war? 3. Were strikes, lockouts and tramps as numerous then as now, in proportion to the population? 4. The country has increased wonderfully in wealth during the past quarter of a century; has that increased wealth been so widely distributed that it has promoted the comfort and content of the many or to aggrandize the fortunes of a comparatively few? These are important and timely questions to which we invite the attention of every intelligent wage earner in Minnesota.

"CALICO CHARLEY." There are very few public men more widely known in the West than ex-Gov. FOSTER, of Ohio. For many years he has been a persistent office seeker, and his methods were not at all times the most deserving. This gentleman, who bears throughout the Buckeye state the sobriquet of "CALICO CHARLEY," wants to be United States senator, and has announced his intention to resign his seat to succeed Senator PAYNE. In doing so Mr. FOSTER has had the bad taste to refer to that gentleman as "the speechless specimen of Democracy." Besides the bad taste shown by Mr. FOSTER, he did not confine himself to the facts, for while Mr. PAYNE is not a voluntary candidate, he is a candidate in less sense. When occasion demands he talks with fluency and clearness, as instances by his decisive reply a few days ago to that antiquated relic of a prehistoric age, Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts. It is hardly possible that Mr. FOSTER can make much headway in his senatorial career by such public exhibitions of his unfitness for the position which he has fixed his longing eyes.

THE SCARE IS OVER. A special from Fernandina says Capt. Maxwell, of the Florida railway, is better. Chief Engineer Bushing is in jail. The steamer Gulf Stream took away nearly all the people who wished to leave to-day. One lady was removed from the boat, being too ill to do so. Many of the cases of finished diphtheria in the Mills bill. REPUBLICAN SUBSCRIBER.

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SCANDINAVIAN PLAGUE. DROPPED TO HIS DEATH. A Canadian Butcher Falls from a Height of 1,000 Feet from a Balloon. OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 26.—A balloon ascension and a parachute drop were advertised at the exhibition grounds to-day. Among the volunteers to hold down the balloon was Tom Winsley, a young butcher, who, with others, grasped the ropes of the balloon, and the base of the balloon. When the order to go was given all released their hold with the exception of Winsley, who, his hands being fastened to the ropes upwards, and the spectators stood paralyzed with fear. Winsley finally let go one hand but clung to the rope with the other. He was the only one who, however, that he supported himself with his one hand. That was released and down he came like a rocket, executing a series of somersaults as he fell. He struck the ground in a field 100 feet from the ground, and, with the exception of his face, was terribly crushed. The balloon a few minutes later collapsed and the ascension descended in safety with his parachute.

ADDITIONAL MINNEAPOLIS. Thanks From Jacksonville. Mayor Ames yesterday received the following dispatch from D. T. Geraw, acting mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., in acknowledging the receipt of \$50,000 contributed by the Columbia association to the yellow fever sufferers, which his honor forwarded to the city as only a suffering people can do for your kindness."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH. Secretary Hewitt Gives Some Interesting State Matters. Dr. W. E. Hewitt, of Red Wing, secretary of the state board of health, was in the city yesterday, and was asked what he thought of the yellow fever epidemic. "Quite a panic, isn't it? Such state of affairs would be impossible in Minnesota with our present health and sanitary conditions. Grounds reports springing up in a dozen different places at once, as we would know about the epidemic, and we would have no more than 1,500 boards of health in this state, and they are constantly organizing and reporting, so it is impossible for us to be taken by surprise by the health of men and animals, offensive trades and the water supply, are constantly under the strictest surveillance. The supervisors of each township constitute the health guardians, and of each board one must be a physician. It is a complete network all over the state, and the health of the people is secured. This year would have never gained so much ground."

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION. Justice Stanley Matthews Is Seriously Ill. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Justice Matthews, of the supreme court, continues in a very feeble condition, and he will in all probability be unable to take his seat on the bench when the October term of the court begins. The members of his stomach are said to be so inflamed as to prevent his retaining food, and the physicians attending him are confident that his bed all the time.

AN IMAGINARY LINE. The Senate Establishes an Ocean Boundary Between Nutmegville and Little Rhody. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The features of the Matthews proceedings to-day were the address by Senator George on the question of establishing inquests under national authority, and the speech by Senator Daniels on the president's message and the tariff question. The senate passed the bill reported by the committee on the subject of the settlement of the boundary line (in the waters of the sea) between Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the committee on the subject of the bill introduced by Mr. Hoar. At the same time the senate passed a bill authorizing the president to issue a subpoena to the committee on the subject of the promotion when on his death bed. Mr. Johnson, to be dated Jan. 25, 1887. Commodore Johnson became entitled to the promotion when on his death bed. Mr. Johnson, to be dated Jan. 25, 1887. Commodore Johnson became entitled to the promotion when on his death bed.

BOND OFFERS AND ACCORDANCES. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated \$345,250, as follows: Coupon 4 per cent, \$5,000 at 130; registered 4s, \$342,000 at 130; \$500 at 129 ex-interest; coupon 4 1/2 per cent, \$20,000 at 107 1/2; the secretary of the treasury accepted the following bonds: 4s, registered, \$242,000 at 107 1/2; 4 1/2 per cent, coupon, \$5,000 at 130; 4 1/2 per cent, registered, \$15,480 at 107 1/2; 4 1/2 per cent, coupon, \$4,000 at 107 1/2.

Chosen by Grover. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The president-to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be commissioner of Indian affairs, vice John D. Atkins, resigned; Samuel H. Albro, of New York, to be secretary of the Interior, vice John C. Yantis, of Missouri, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo.

Rice Will Remain. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Congressman Wilson leaves for Minnesota to-day. Mr. Rice will remain here, and he has not yet determined when he will depart for the Northwest. Each has one or more bills which he is anxious to pass.

CANNY CAUCKS. A Pair of Blankets Smuggled in Each of Ninety Bates of Wool Seized by Uncle Sam. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—United States Special Treasury Agents Marcus Hanlan and John O'Neill yesterday seized a shipment of ninety-one bales of wool consigned to Thomas Lee & Co., wool merchants, and upon examining the bales, several of them were found to contain a couple of fine English blankets. The wool had been consigned from the factory of Toronto, Can., to Thomas Lee & Co., over the Lehigh Valley railroad, by way of Niagara. The duty on wool is 10 cents per pound, and the duty on woolen blankets is 24 cents per pound, and 35 per cent ad valorem. The custom house officials seized the entire cargo and notified the Treasury attorney to bring action against the firm of Thomas Lee & Co. Fooled by Forged Checks. ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 26.—Four forged checks purporting to have been signed by Lyman J. Burjank, contractor, for a sum aggregating \$150, and which were indorsed by one J. A. Wilson, were shown upon a table at the residence of George H. Hopper to-day. The police have not caught the forger yet.

Bessoted Nurses Add to the Misery Existing in Jacksonville. Seven Deaths and One Hundred and Three New Cases Yesterday. Hundreds of People in McClenny on the Verge of Starvation. Citizens of Fernandina Are Organizing to Meet the Emergency. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 26.—One hundred and three new cases of yellow fever were reported for the past twenty-four hours—thirty-one of them among the whites and seventy-two among the colored people. The deaths reported are seven, viz: K. A. Crawford, J. U. Breynard, Mrs. Baxton, of Panama; Charles Hartel, Jerry Newman, colored; Mrs. A. Allen, of Brown, and Carl Johnson. Total cases to date 2,337; total deaths 229. Some of the nurses who have come here are causing trouble by their bad character. One female nurse, who had been very faithful hitherto, was arrested for stealing and was placed in jail. One of her patients had a relapse on account of her neglect. The Harry Miner nurses say they have received no remittances from home, and are asking for their pay. The board of health are considering the matter. There have been 300 cases of sickness of the fever since it was placed in quarantine for the stricken ones, and that speedily. The latest news from McClenny gives four new cases (all whites) and two deaths since the 21st inst. There is fever at Sanderson, near McClenny, and help is asked for to-night. It is said: THREE NEW CASES REPORTED AT ELLAVILLA. Mr. Piny, a commissioner connected with the sub-tropical exposition here, and since his return to Cincinnati, returned to Manatee, Fla., on the third of this month, and on the fourth of this month, in Manatee. Wm. Barrett, a New York nurse, has been taken with the fever and several other nurses are down with the disease. A special from Fernandina says Capt. Maxwell, of the Florida railway, is better. Chief Engineer Bushing is in jail. The steamer Gulf Stream took away nearly all the people who wished to leave to-day. One lady was removed from the boat, being too ill to do so. Many of the cases of finished diphtheria in the Mills bill. REPUBLICAN SUBSCRIBER.

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THE FORCES ENUMERATED. Some of the influences which favored Harrison's Nomination, Chicago Tribune. Some of the most powerful forces in the Republican national convention might be enumerated thus: 1. Jay Gould and the Washburn wrecking crew, thirsting for revenge against Gresham for removing from control of the Erie road. 2. The right hand man of Gen. G. M. Dodge, formerly of Iowa, who was on the ground early and was deep in the secrets of every anti-Gresham move exercised a more potent influence on the result than Gould's most efficient and capable lieutenant, Gouldism as arrayed against Gresham republicanism.

OBITUARY. ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 26.—Dr. Paula Werick, city health officer, died to-day of cerebro-spinal meningitis, after a short illness. He was in the drug business in Milwaukee, and also at Wausau, Wis., during his lifetime, and came here in 1880.

SCANDINAVIAN PLAGUE. DROPPED TO HIS DEATH. A Canadian Butcher Falls from a Height of 1,000 Feet from a Balloon. OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 26.—A balloon ascension and a parachute drop were advertised at the exhibition grounds to-day. Among the volunteers to hold down the balloon was Tom Winsley, a young butcher, who, with others, grasped the ropes of the balloon, and the base of the balloon. When the order to go was given all released their hold with the exception of Winsley, who, his hands being fastened to the ropes upwards, and the spectators stood paralyzed with fear. Winsley finally let go one hand but clung to the rope with the other. He was the only one who, however, that he supported himself with his one hand. That was released and down he came like a rocket, executing a series of somersaults as he fell. He struck the ground in a field 100 feet from the ground, and, with the exception of his face, was terribly crushed. The balloon a few minutes later collapsed and the ascension descended in safety with his parachute.

ADDITIONAL MINNEAPOLIS. Thanks From Jacksonville. Mayor Ames yesterday received the following dispatch from D. T. Geraw, acting mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., in acknowledging the receipt of \$50,000 contributed by the Columbia association to the yellow fever sufferers, which his honor forwarded to the city as only a suffering people can do for your kindness."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH. Secretary Hewitt Gives Some Interesting State Matters. Dr. W. E. Hewitt, of Red Wing, secretary of the state board of health, was in the city yesterday, and was asked what he thought of the yellow fever epidemic. "Quite a panic, isn't it? Such state of affairs would be impossible in Minnesota with our present health and sanitary conditions. Grounds reports springing up in a dozen different places at once, as we would know about the epidemic, and we would have no more than 1,500 boards of health in this state, and they are constantly organizing and reporting, so it is impossible for us to be taken by surprise by the health of men and animals, offensive trades and the water supply, are constantly under the strictest surveillance. The supervisors of each township constitute the health guardians, and of each board one must be a physician. It is a complete network all over the state, and the health of the people is secured. This year would have never gained so much ground."