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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—For Minnesota and Iowa: Light rain, preceded in Minnesota by fair; stationary temperature, followed by cooler on Thursday; easterly winds. For Dakota: Local rains; lower temperature; winds shifting to northerly. For Wisconsin: Light rains; brisk to high southeasterly winds; stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul....	29.66	76	Helena.....	30.00	58
Duluth....	29.78	62	Ft. Totten.	......	..
La Crosse.	29.78	74	Ft. Sully. .	29.44	70
Huron.....	29.46	78	Minnedosa	29.72	52
Moorhead.	29.56	76	Calgary....	29.82	58
St. Vincent	29.62	64	Edmonton.	......	66
Bismarck.	29.70	50	Q'Appelle.	29.74	58
Ft. Buford.	29.88	50	Medic'e H.	29.80	60
Ft. Custer..	30.06	46	Winnipeg..	29.74	58

Local forecasts: Light rain.

THE French farmer is protected by a 20 per cent tariff on wheat and wants more. France has no surplus.

THERE are no spots on the sun now, unless they are the thing to have. The weather is good enough for the best kind of people.

ALGER ought to have votes in the next Republican convention without buying them, as SHERMAN said he bought negro delegates from the South at Chicago.

RUSSELL HARRISON reports that he gained in weight by his tour over the water. It would be unfair to presume that the increase required an enlargement of his hat.

THOSE who are disposed to hit TANNER since his Milwaukee episode should bear in mind that they are striking at a cripple, who isn't quite sound in his head either.

THE Illinois corn crop is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels short on account of the dry weather. Kansas, however, has its biggest crop, and can supply the nation with the extract.

THE fact that TANNER and Floater DUDLEY were not cheered as they rode together at Milwaukee, is attributed to no lack of appreciation or the homage that was too deep for utterance.

A WISCONSIN paper states that the managers at Milwaukee had pictures of all the Republican generals on hand for decorations, but none of HANCOCK and MCCLELLAN until they were ordered by an outsider. There is a good deal of partisanship in the thing.

LITTLE rewards drop into the baskets of the good. WANAMAKER & Co. have been given the contract to supply the mail carriers at Cincinnati with new uniforms. There were in old times some peculiar notions about carrying out business principles quite on that line.

THE theory that the Republican party comprises all the intelligence of the country doesn't run as far South as Virginia. There are no papers of any force in the state that support MAHONE, and few of any sort. His class of supporters couldn't make out their tickets under the Australian system.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER is the Iowa female politician who keeps temperance Republicans from straying out of the fold. She has a meek and probably useful attachment known as the husband of ELLEN FOSTER. As her services could not well be properly rewarded with office, this male utensil has been designated by the president as general agent of the department of justice, and the credit mark made to ELLEN.

THE Republican schemers promise the sugar growers in Louisiana a bounty on sugar direct or through the tariff; the cattlemen in Montana are offered a tariff on hides if they will send Republicans to Washington. A year ago the men of toil everywhere were to have better wages. There is a growing impression among voters that they have played them in this way quite long enough.

THE tendency in all the cities is to vast and tall buildings. A visitor to the New York Life building yesterday was amazed to see the number 1012 on a room on the tenth floor. There are two edifices in Chicago, the Tacoma and Rookery, that require two letter carriers constantly. One has 700 offices and 2,500 occupants, and the other is nearly as populous.

PRINCE RUSSELL observed in Europe that handshaking was not indulged in by royal people when their subjects were allowed to come into their presence. People back out when they go from the presence of the queen. It is given out that the president and Mrs. HARRISON will abandon the custom of shaking hands in the White house. It is inconvenient and a bore, they think.

THE Illinois adventurer SCHWEINFURTH, who calls himself the Christ, is not attracting much attention of late; but a recent visitor to his headquarters near Rockford reports him at his elegant country residence, swinging in his hammock, fanned by a bevy of very human and pretty female angels. He fares sumptuously every day, drives fast horses, and spends much of his time opening letters containing remittances from his dupes. The addlepated must be particularly numerous in that section.

THE farmer Republicans in Iowa feel like crow eaters at the nomination of a banker for governor, and the general defeat of their interests. Then CLARKSON, as the head of the old regency, arrogantly snaps his whip at them and calls them "guerrillas." On the whole, they are not happy, and many of them may conclude to gather corn on election day.

A WASHINGTON special to the Philadelphia Record says ORDWAY and PIERCE in the North, and MOODY and PETTIGREW in South Dakota, are to be the senators, and that they will be simply mouthpieces for ALEX MCKENZIE, the Warwick, and will only say at Washington what ALECK tells them to say. It would seem, then, that ALECK was divided with the territory.

THE FRANCHISE RACKET.

If what was accomplished at the citizens' meeting held at the chamber of commerce yesterday morning is a sample of the best that can be done, it would seem that the outside public has no better success in a wrestling match with Mr. LOWRY than the city council has had. It is a proverb in army circles that the best generals are those who know how to keep their own counsel, and it is probably in accordance with this idea that Mr. LOWRY maintained such skillful reticence yesterday. At all events, what was intended to be a conference between the citizens and Mr. LOWRY proved to be a one-sided affair, in which the citizens did the talking and Mr. LOWRY probably reaped the benefits. A committee of seven citizens was appointed to act in concert with the council committee on streets in drafting an ordinance that is expected to be satisfactory to both the people of the city and the street railway company. While we would like to see this effort crowned with success, we say frankly that we have no faith in its accomplishment, unless the people of this city are willing to concede everything that Mr. LOWRY demands. And if an adjustment can be arranged on that basis, then there is no necessity for the appointment of conference committees, or for the drafting of new ordinances. The question in dispute between the city and the street railway company is as to which has the control of the streets. That question has been presented to the courts in the injunction case now pending, and to our mind there is no occasion for mediatorial proceedings until that question has been judicially determined. The true policy is to first settle the principle and then shape circumstances to fit it. There can be no compromise now which does not involve the surrender of that principle by one party or the other. It is a clearly established fact that Mr. LOWRY will refuse to accept any ordinance which does not recognize the validity of his existing franchise, and which does not concede to his company the right to occupy every street in St. Paul except those mentioned in its charter. If the courts should sustain this position of Mr. LOWRY's the people of the city would be no worse off than they are now. If, on the other hand, the courts should decide that the city has more rights than Mr. LOWRY is willing to concede to it, then the city will be the gainer. With everything to gain and nothing to lose, why should not the city authorities press the injunction case until a final decision has been reached? It will have to be settled that way some day, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all parties.

VACATION IS OVER.

This is a busy week with the little folks. Their long summer vacation is over, and they are settling down to school work. It is pretty hard for some of them to get back into harness after the long spell of freedom they have enjoyed. Yet they are happy, for healthy children can't help being happy. They have been out to the lakes and off to the country places, where they ran bareheaded and sometimes barefooted, as they romped over the grassy fields and waded in the lakes and streams; and they have come home sunburned and tanned and freckled, but oh, so healthy and so happy. It is the chief business of a child to grow, and they have been growing for the last three months just as fast as the vines that climbed over the picket fence out at the country place. And now they are going to give their minds a chance to exercise and catch up with physical growth. The modern plan of more equally dividing up the time between study and vacation is a great improvement over the old method of keeping a child at its books until the poor little thing was educated into becoming a physical wreck. After their summer vacation the children have returned to school with a zest for study. They are eager to get at their lessons, and yet it is just here they will need the repressing care of the teachers. The work of developing the mind is different from that of developing the body. A child cannot get too much romp and play, but a child's mind can be easily overtasked. Children can take care of themselves during vacation, but during the school term they need the watchful attention of parent and teacher in order that they may be kept in vigorous health while they are acquiring knowledge. Don't give them too many lessons, nor make the lessons too long and hard, and see to it that the school room is properly ventilated and kept at the proper temperature. If these things are kept in mind the children will be just as healthy and as happy at the beginning of the next vacation as they are at the close of this one.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The principal business of the commercial national convention, which assembled in Minneapolis yesterday, is to consider and adopt the general outline of a national bankrupt bill to be submitted to the next congress for the approval of that body. The necessity for a bankrupt law is admitted by the commercial classes, and probably the old law would never have been repealed if it had been as plain and economical of administration as it is proposed to make the new one. There is a manifest disposition to simplify proceedings in bankruptcy under the operations of the proposed law, and there is but little doubt that the convention now in session at Minneapolis will succeed in drafting such a bill as will be acceptable to congress. One proposition that meets with popular favor is to have bankrupt proceedings lodged with the district court of the United States, one of the assistant judges to act as referee and to be paid a stated salary. Besides his functions as referee, he is to be made trustee in small estates, to serve without additional compensation. In cases of large estates and ordinary bankruptcy the trustee is to be named by the creditors. No preferences are to be allowed, except such as can be shown for the security of valid liens, and these are to be carefully protected. It is also proposed that in settlements the bankrupts are to be allowed exemptions in accordance with the laws of the state in which proceedings are instituted, and they are to be discharged without reference to the dividends the estate yields. By these provisions it is expected to remedy the defects of the old law, and to provide one that will be so acceptable that it will remain a permanent feature of our national legislation.

NOT TARIFF WEATHER.

A correspondent says: "Will you please publish in your paper of Wednesday a list of articles mentioned in the MILLS bill on which the Republicans advocate reducing the tariff?"

That depends on who the Republican is, where he lives, and what business he is engaged in. There is a good deal of human nature in a Republican, as well as in a Democrat, and it is human nature to follow one's own interests.

Still, we assume that our correspondent takes it for granted that the tariff bill passed by the senate as a substitute for the MILLS bill is Republican tariff authority. In that event we advise him to get copies of the ALLISON and MILLS bills respectively and compare them. We have not the space to publish either, and there are so many other matters of current interest to engage our attention we have not the time to spare for a tariff discussion. Besides, the weather is too hot to talk tariff, anyway.

A RACE WAR.

There is an ugly cloud hanging over the Southern sky that needs to be watched; for even at this distance we can detect the signs of a gathering storm which may break at any time in the terrible fury of a race war. This is not written in the spirit of an alarmist, for the most thoughtful and conservative cannot fail to discern the danger which is likely to ensue from the growing race prejudice in the Southern section of this country. Divesting the situation of all partisan or political prejudice, and viewing it calmly in the light of logic and with one regard to those traits of human nature which influence human conduct, due must be impressed with the seriousness of the situation and admit that the outlook wears a threatening aspect. The danger may not be an immediate one, yet the recent race troubles in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia, where bands of white men and of colored men are up in arms and arrayed against each other, indicate that the crisis may be precipitated at any time. It is true that in every instance of trouble between the whites and the blacks, where there has been an uprising, the open hostilities have been provoked by a few reckless and usually drunken fellows of one or both races. Yet, though it be but a drunken brawl in the beginning, every disturbance of this character seems to be a signal for both races to fly to arms, and within a few hours' time whole communities are involved in the commotion. It is this latter fact which gives an aspect of real danger to the situation. It is an evidence of a deep-seated prejudice and a general feeling of distrust between the races. The whys or the wherefores of this antagonistic feeling do not enter into a discussion of this question. The negro may have a real or fancied grievance against his white brother. The prejudice of the white man against the negro may be just or it may be unjust. But whatever the reason or whatever the cause may be, the fact remains that an antagonism does exist, and is growing in bitterness and intensity every day. These race antagonisms are the hardest to obliterate, because they are inborn. It is just as perceptible, though not in the same virulent form, here in Minnesota as it is in Mississippi. Here, as there, the white man asserts his superiority over the negro, while the latter chafes under the consciousness that he is being lowered in the social scale. Notwithstanding the politicians seek to give it a sectional tinge, the race question is not one of sectionalism, and the sooner the American people understand that fact, the sooner the race problem will be solved. The state of affairs that exists in Mississippi and Louisiana to-day would exist anywhere on God's green earth under like conditions. It is only in a measure different from the feeling existing between the white settlers on the frontier and the neighboring tribes of Indians. There is the same distrust and suspicion, only more intensified, and the same readiness to fly to arms when there is the least disturbance. The danger in the Southern states is increased by the equal division in numbers and a perpetual conflict between the two races for supremacy in the administration of the local governments. The whites are in possession, and are inspired with the belief which encouraged our Western pioneers to conquer the plains and drive the Indians to their reservations—the belief that God Almighty intended the white race to rule this continent. The unfortunate colored people feel that it is no fault of theirs that they have been brought into competition with their white brethren; but, having been invested with the civil and political rights of American citizenship, they are frenzied by the thought that they are never to attain that social status which they imagine to be an inheritance of citizenship in a free republic. The situation is deplorable; yet we cannot change it without the ability to reconstruct human nature. The race conflict in the South is founded on a principle coeval with the birth of man, for the pages of history will be searched in vain for a single instance of where the experiment of equalizing distinct races, and of combining their energies in the control of a single government, has proved a success. Still, there should be wisdom enough in our advanced American civilization to avert the danger of the threatened race war in the Southern section of the Union.

TANNER'S MISFORTUNE.

In spite of the compromised indorsement TANNER obtained at Milwaukee, it would have been better for him had he remained at Washington preparing new worriment for "those fellows" in congress. His great affliction is having a fool mouth and fool friends. The Milwaukee Wisconsin, whose Republicanism is as unqualified as TANNER's, says that the "conspicuous ill-luck that followed him through the proceedings of the G. A. R. convention" must move to sympathy the most unfriendly hearts. He went away, it says, "in bad odor with almost everybody, and more especially with the old soldiers. His talk so broadly reflecting upon the chastity of soldiers' widows was an amazing blunder not less than a brutality, and is unexplainable." The charitable conclusion of the Milwaukee paper is that he furnishes a phenomenal case of the "big head." That has been suspected for some time, and his friends are unable to keep his mouth from flying open and revealing the unpalatable fact.

GOING FOR ALLISON.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette is a very spirited Republican paper, and is falling into the habit of saying things without asking permission of the party oracles. It is just now insisting that it is not making a fight on Senator ALLISON for return to the senate, but it punctures enormous holes in all the defenses erected by the friends of the uncertain senator and aspiring statesman. It says none have ever attempted to defend his soldier record, and that it won't do to say he was needed in congress, as he did not get there until the war was nearly over. No paper has dared to say that he has been with the people of Iowa on the railroad or prohibition questions, and the apology that these are only state questions excites contemptuous pity. The senator has never been accused of standing for the enforcement of prohibition in any wearisome way, he has made speeches not on the protection line, and he takes his civil service from CLARKSON, but the Gazette says his friends claim "he is a distinguished man." He is a steady officeholder.

A CAMPAIGN TRICK.

The declared intention of QUAY to take care of the party in the new states meant business. One of the features of the campaign policy is now coming to light in the shape of a circular diffused in Montana and in the cattle-growing regions of the other states that are to vote their way in next month. The promise of the circular is that the Republicans will reward their political allegiance by putting a tariff on hides. Of course this will not be done, and it is one of the smallest tricks of dishonest practical politics putting forth the pretense. There was a duty on hides after the war, but the Republicans removed it in 1872. Since then the shoe and leather trade has become an immense industry, paying out $68,000,000 a year in wages, and the exports of these goods are away up among the millions. The Republicans removed the 10 per cent duty on green hides under the lead of Senator DAWES, and it will not be restored, even should Montana send a Republican to congress.

KANSAS PROHIBITION.

COL. HALLOWELL, one of the Kansas leaders who insists that the party must "stand for prohibition," says he will "admit that the law causes much perjury, and is inclined to make sneaks of certain classes," and adds: "I am satisfied there is not a town in the state of 1,000 inhabitants and over where the prohibitory law is not badly violated." But it must be maintained, as it secures the Prohibition vote for the party. In Wichita the party convention has just indorsed a denial of the demand for resubmission, and it is stated in Kansas City papers that some of the leaders are asking the liquor dealers of that city to furnish money to help them in their canvass on that line. It is held that the sale of liquors is more profitable under prohibition than under stringent license regulations. There are, howveer, a good many honest people who are becoming disgusted with the trickery and hypocrisy of the party leaders in this matter.

A VALLEY OF DEATH.

Some Definite Information About the Mysterious Ravine in the Yellowstone.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Animated and exaggerated descriptions of a mysterious opening in the Yellowstone Park, known as the valley of death, have occupied considerable space in the papers of the country.

George D. McCreary, vice president of the Market Street National bank, who has just returned from a visit to the great National Park, said yesterday: "I can tell you a good deal about the subject, which has really not been brought out or published, and my informant is no less a person than Prof. Hague, who himself discovered the Valley of Death, so called.

"Our party spent some time camping out there. We had heard considerable about the valley in question, and one day we came across Prof. Hague, who is in charge of the national geological survey of the Yellowstone Park, who, with his surveying party, was encamped at the Yellowstone lake. We asked him about the mysterious valley of which we had heard so much and his story in substance was as follows:

"'There is a valley or rather a ravine of that kind which is undoubtedly death to animals and under some circumstances to man himself,' said the professor. 'I know it and for the best of reasons; I myself discovered it. It was under these circumstances. In company with my corps I was exploring the park and we suddenly came across a deep and dark ravine which we had never before noticed. A little distance away there stood a huge bear, and no matter how easy it may look on paper to tackle one, in reality it requires considerable coolness and strategy.

"'We laid our plans, therefore, and disposed ourselves according to the best-known rules of strategy, discretion being by no means omitted, and at length advanced on Bruin from all practicable quarters. To our chagrin, we found on arriving near him, that he was dead, and a closer inspection showed that he had been dead two or three weeks, though he was wonderfully well preserved. As there were no signs of any wounds that could have caused his death, the sight set us thinking, and we proceeded to follow it up. We then searched carefully in the ravine, and soon found bones in large numbers; some very large, indicating the presence almost of prehistoric animals, while numbers of bones of ordinary sizes abounded on every side.

"'We came to the conclusion that there must be a poison of some kind in the ravine, as there seemed no other way to account for the animals' death, so we returned to the camp to procure the means of discovering if such were the fact.

"'Supplying ourselves with litmus paper we again entered the ravine and followed it up. As we held the litmus paper high or were at certain altitudes no change was noticed, but when lower down or when the paper was placed near the ground it showed at once the effects of poison, and by its chemical changes indicated conclusively the presence of carbonic acid gas.

"'As animals in general are low in body and hold their heads down they undoubtedly feel and suffer from the effects of the poison where a human being standing erect would not.

"'Of course there is no vegetation of any kind and it is simply an arid surface.

"'A better name for it would be the "Valley of Bones," for it is full of them, and were it not for the winter snows and the summer storms which wash them away the bones and skeletons in the ravine would be simply innumerable.'

"Such, in substance," said Mr. McCreary, "was the professor's statement to our party, and you can rest assured that none of us thought it would be a wise thing to take his afternoon nap there and give somebody beneath a chance of promotion."

Cardinal Newman's Old Age.

Boston Journal.

Cardinal Newman, who is now in his eighty-ninth year, cordially receives American visitors whenever his health permits. He is simple to a degree in his habits, getting up until quite lately, even if he does not do so still, between 5 and 6 in the morning, both in summer and winter. He then says mass in a chapel adjoining his bedroom and afterwards takes his breakfast, and during the day presides over the meals of the farmers at 1 o'clock and at 6. On great feast days—such as that of St. Philip Neri, who founded the congregation, or of St. Peter and Paul—the cardinal conducts the service of benediction for the boys in the school chapel, but even this light effort has been more than he could frequently undertake during the last two or three years.

In Love's Net.

Love spread his net to catch my heart,
One summer day.
In flowers he hid his bow and dart,
And danced, all innocent of art,
Along my way.

I ran to catch the wanton fair,
The pretty one,
But still he 'scaped with lightsome care;
The curls blew wild in his sweet hair,
Bright as the sun!

He fled beneath the net-like wind—
The laughing cheat!
And round me, following close behind,
The hidden meshes quickly twined,
And tripped my feet.

Then Love picked up his dart and bow—
Oh, fair was he!
Love pierced my heart, and left me so;
And none can ever let me go
But Margery!

—James Buckham.

BURNS IS A DESPOT.

The Leader of London's Strikers Rules With an Iron Hand.

Holding the Purse Strings, He Makes His Followers Toe the Mark.

Indications That the Dock Companies Will Accept the Strikers' Terms.

Chairman Norwood Shows Signs of Weakening, and the End Is in Sight.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—John Burns, the leader of the London strikers, has made himself as completely the master of the lives and fortunes of the men as any Eastern despot over his subjects. For some days past the more unruly of his hungry followers were disposed to rebel against his proposed purpose to preserve order at all hazards, and these, growing more numerous as food became scarcer, were a constant menace to his authority. To-day, however, this source of danger is largely reduced, for Burns has succeeded in securing sufficient funds to supply his relief depots fairly well, and as he keeps a sharp lookout on the purse strings, and peremptorily forbids any relief being given to such as question his authority, he is now everywhere implicitly obeyed. The refusal of the dock companies to permit the vessel owners to make such terms with the laborers as they see fit for unloading their own ships, very materially improves the strikers' position, as it places the entire responsibility for the existing trade deadlock upon the shoulders of the dock managers. This intensifies the feeling of the commercial people against them, and sympathy for the strikers grows stronger and contributions increase in liberality. After the proposal of the shippers and vessel owners to engage their own help had been rejected by the dock managers the former applied to the strikers' committee to permit the men to load and unload at Southampton such vessels as could be sent there from London, offering to carry the men out and back and pay them 6 pence per hour, which they demanded. This proposition Burns rejected. He says that if the pressure upon commerce, which the strike has brought about at so great a sacrifice, is relieved without securing the concessions which the men demand, then it is good-bye to all hopes for the success of the strike. He will not only prevent the London labors from going to Southampton, but if the shippers should attempt to send vessels to that point to be loaded and discharged by men there, he will follow the ships and organize a strike in Southampton.

TOILERS WILL TRIUMPH.

Dock Directors Show Signs of Yielding.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is believed that the dock directors will yield by Thursday. Mr. Norwood sent a telegram requesting a conference with a deputation of the strikers late this evening. Mr. Burns, addressing a meeting at Bermondsey to-night, justified the manifesto calling for a general strike on the ground that it had drawn greater attention to the appeal for funds. He announced that he intended immediately to promote a strike in Glasgow. The lord mayor will return to London on Friday for the special purpose of interceding with the dock companies in behalf of the strikers. If necessary he will call a meeting of citizens to discuss the situation. Ald. Belsey, who is a large shareholder in the dock companies, in a speech at Rochester to-night denounced the action of the dock directors. An important trade society has subscribed £600 to the strikers' fund. The strike at Liverpool now only affects 500 men formerly employed at the South docks. The men at the North docks have resumed work at the old terms. The

STRIKERS ARE BADLY ORGANIZED,

and the companies hope that all will return to work to-morrow. The strike committee here contemplate issuing a manifesto setting forth the conditions on which they will permit the dock men to resume work. The trades congress has rejected, by a vote of 177 to 11, a motion of want of confidence in Mr. Broadhurst, member of parliament, based upon an accusation that he had taken shares of a firm that "sweated" and employed foreign workmen. One thousand relief tickets of the value of one shilling each were issued yesterday. It is suggested that the lord mayor, the governor of the Bank of England, and the president of the chamber of commerce might succeed in settling the dispute between the men and the employers.

The dock directors have again issued a statement of the terms they are willing to concede.

MEXICAN MITES.

Grave Charges Against a Diplomat —Floods in Hidalgo.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 3.—Newspapers here accuse the Italian minister of importing goods as a minister free of duty for mercantile speculation. Floods in the states of Hidalgo and Vera Cruz are causing much damage. The prices of food are rising all over the country owing to the heavy rains. Washouts have delayed travel on the Mexican Central railroad. A contract has been awarded for an extension of the drainage tunnel. Small-pox is epidemic in Uatemala. An English company is buying up mines in the state of Guerrero.

Parnell Is Fooling Balfour.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Freeman's Journal, which claims to have thoroughly informed itself as to the position of the Irish party upon the proposed Catholic university scheme, predicts that when that measure is actually brought into the house of commons at the next session Mr. Parnell will not be found among its supporters.

Franz Josef in Galicia.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Emperor Francis Joseph, who has gone to Galicia to witness the army manoeuvers, is being enthusiastically received everywhere. During his tay in Galicia he will reside at Castle Pawlosion, the home of Count Siemenski.

Charged to the Socialists.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The North German Gazette maintains that the London strike is closely connected with the socialistic movement. In proof of this statement it asserts that the manifesto calling for a general strike in London was telegraphed to the socialist paper, Volkstribune, two days before it was issued in London.

Three Sisters Die Together.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Three sisters named Cuvelier have committed suicide at Vesinex owing to losses in betting.

An Apology by Switzerland.

LUCERNE, Sept. 3.—In reply to the protest of the American minister, the Bundesrath announces its regret at the wrongful arrest of four American tourists at Berne on the charge of being pickpockets, and adds that measures will be taken to prevent such a blunder being made again.

Lives Lost By Floods.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—The town of Szegedin is again threatened with inundation. It is reported that the protective quays built after the town was destroyed in 1879 are crumbling away. Many lives have been lost by floods in the mountain districts.

Cablettes.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—It is rumored that the government will appoint Herr von Burg, of the foreign office, a special consul to assist Capt. Wissmann in the settlement of political and judicial issues in East Africa.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—A company has been formed here for the purchase of large tracts of forest land in Madagascar.

MRS. SURRATT'S ACCUSER.

The Death of the Noted Criminal, Benjamin Spandauer.

Baltimore Sun.

Benjamin Spandauer, a well known criminal and confidence man, died yesterday in the Maryland penitentiary of bowel complaint, after an illness of several weeks. He had been confined to his bed for several days. Spandauer is credited with being the main witness for the United States against Mrs. Surratt, who was hanged for alleged complicity in the murder of President Abraham Lincoln. He also figured considerably, it is stated, as a detective in the employ of the government in the prosecution of John H. Surratt in 1868. The trial lasted for three or four weeks. The witnesses Spandauer furnished, it is charged, were summoned to Washington and kept at the National hotel at the government expense for some time, but were never called upon to testify. This charge always stuck to him, and wherever he went he was pointed out the main witness against Mrs. Surratt.

The offense for which he went to the state prison was securing $70 under false pretenses from his brother-in-law, George A. Rettler. He was accused of obtaining $20 from George H. Waltman under false representations. Waltman was a cousin to Spandauer's wife and had been promised a position with the Baltimore City Passenger railway. On June 28 Spandauer was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Deputy Marshal Lannan, in discussing Spandauer's record last night, said: "I have known of him since about 1870. I got to know him better on going to the central police station in 1874. He was known as a mean, low confidence man, and had been arrested on numerous petty charges. He was arrested in 1883 by Detective Droste, and got a term in jail. The term he was serving when he died was the only one in the penitentiary."

He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was about fifty-nine years old. He had black hair, eyes and side whiskers, and was a man of medium weight and height. His face was long, his nose flat and his complexion dark. He was a Hebrew and had respectable connections. His picture is in the rogues' gallery in the central police station.

AFFLICTED BY EVIL SPIRIT.

A Woman Who Had Been Tortured Eighteen Years Released by Death.

Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Catherine Paehl, several accounts of whose remarkable condition appeared in the Leader, died yesterday. She lived for eighteen years in the delusion that her body was inhabited by a demon. During all that time she suffered the most intense mental torture, and was rarely able to sleep. The alleged evil spirit apparently made strange noises within her, and spoke unknown languages, and never permitted her a moment's peace. Ministers were called in with appeals to drive the demon out with prayers, and doctors were summoned that they might exercise the skill of their profession. About two years ago a number of women took an interest in the case and sent her to Pittsburg, where she had heard that there was a priest who had turned many evil spirits from their human tenements into the cold world. There she received good advice and her mind was greatly improved, but after her return home she yielded to the old delusion. Some months ago the "spirit" was apparently moved by entreaty to leave her, and it was said he then proposed to go either to Toledo or Switzerland. The woman's mental affliction was accompanied by bodily ailment, and she was long an invalid. A number of charitable women provided her with food and she was given aid by the infirmary, but she lived a dismal life. She had a few relatives, who were poor and little inclined to give her aid or encouragement. There was no one to guide her thoughts away from the subject of her suffering, and she spent her time in solitude, brooding over her melancholy plight and struggling against the tortures of the demon she supposed possessed her. She imagined that it was a genuine imp of the pit and had taken possession of her body that she should suffer for sins committed by one of her ancestors. The woman lived with her married daughter on a small street intersecting Kinsman, and the home is today in all probability the most desolate in the city. The husband is said to have little ambition, his wife has been unnerved by her trials, the family is destitute, one of their children has the measles, and two of the other children are prostrated by typhoid fever, from which the oldest will probably not recover. Mrs. Paehl was reduced to a mere skeleton by her suffering, and her death was simply due to the continual drain upon her vital forces, and the fact that from the lack of food and sleep there had been no opportunity for their recuperation.

Tender as to His Age.

A recent letter written by "Dick" Oglesby to a Platt county (Illinois) committee who asked him to attend a reunion, refers to his advanced age in a way that recalls a time when he was more tender upon this point, says the St. Louis Republic. When Oglesby came out of the army he was rapidly approaching fifty, and, though still an active man, longed for youth as ardently as did ever Ponce de Leon. One evening, in the Gillette mansion at Lincoln, a company of ladies and gentlemen were awaiting the cessation of a heavy rainfall. In the company were Gen. Oglesby and David T. Littler. Littler, then a young man, made a wager that it was raining as hard as it ever did at the flood, and, in his heedlessness, turned to Oglesby and said:

"General, we have a question to refer to you."

"What is it?" said Oglesby.

"We want to know if it rained as hard as this at the flood."

"I was not there, sir," said the general, and then and there began a coldness between Oglesby and Littler which lasted until they married into the same family.

The Shah's Nuisanee.

Speaking of one member of the shah of Persia's suite a Paris correspondent saos: "The small boy page, Azziz-Khan, is the nuisance of the party, except to the monarch. All the dignitaries, the high officers, feel obliged to pay court to this little monkey, who wears more jewels than his master and who utterly spoiled the solemnity of the operatic gala representation the other night by persistently imitating Mauri in the presidential box right in the nose of M. Carnot and the delighted shah. The infant is distinctly offensive."

Restricted Liberty.

Life.

Houlihan—Phwat's the matter, Teddy? Surely you're not goin' back to Oirland?

Rourke—Bedad Oi am! I thought this was a free counthry, but the descindants av thim bloody English seem to have as much to say here as any one else!

Beauty Unadorned.

Time.

Young Lady Bather (to nice old gentleman at Narragansett Pier)—Don't you think my bathing suit is perfectly lovely?

Old Gentleman—O, I hadn't noticed it. Have you got it with you?

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE VETERANS' LEAGUE.

A Meeting to Organize in the State to Be Held on the 13th Inst.

On the 13th inst. one of the most significant meetings of the year in a political sense will take place at Elk's hall. It will be a convention of the Veteran's Union league to form a state organization. The movement in Minnesota started in Minneapolis with the organization of the veterans' league here, which succeeded the old soldiers' Harrison and Morton club. Several meetings have been held and a circular sent out to many towns where there are G. A. R. posts, inclosing a draught of a proposed constitution for a state league, and the return of answers from posts asking for more information and expressing a desire to join a state organization that it seems as if the coming state meeting will pave the way for an organization powerful from its inception. The plan is to organize one of these leagues in every town containing a G. A. R. post and several minor leagues in the larger cities, all to belong to the state organization, like the Republican league of clubs. The objects of the Veterans' league will be political, and by taking in the Sons Veterans it can be made to include such a strong faction of voters as to become truly formidable. Other states besides Minnesota will have veteran leagues, and enthusiastic workers in Minneapolis who have had charge of the correspondence says it can be worked up to 4,000 members in this state, and in the Union to enough to control the presidential elections. "Then," he said, "there will be no dudes like—and—(naming two young men from Minneapolis who have leapt into political prominence and secured appointments) appointed to office, but old soldiers who have fought for their country. "The league will be Republican, but will not be irrevocably tied to the grand old party, but only so long as its interests are served by the Republican party. This is almost the language of a clause in the constitution of this remarkable organization which is soon to be sprung upon a peaceful land. As might be expected there are plenty of candidates for the positions of trust and power in an organization which bids fair to the G. O. P. the right oblique from its present line of march. The presidency will be especially desired, for the honor it will confer, and for that honor there are a number of distinguished aspirants, among whom might be named Judge H. G. Hicks, Sheriff James H. Ege, Gen. J. H. Baker, Gen. S. P. Jennison, of Red Wing, possibly Judge Rea and others. The headquarters will undoubtedly be located at Minneapolis, where the main strength of the organization will lie.

THE PROHIBS.

They Will Nominate a Candidate in the Eighth Ward To-night.

The political center of the city at present is the Eighth ward, where candidates for alderman are accumulating slowly but surely. The third party prohibitionists met yesterday at the hall on Lake street and Stevens avenue, to nominate a candidate, and after J. W. Lanning had declined the honor a ballot was taken, which resulted in the choice of J. S. Garvin, who received seven votes to three for J. W. Chick, and two for E. N. Tousley.

Mr. Garvin accepted the nomination, and before adjourning the convention arranged for a ratification meeting to be held at Eighth Ward Relief hall next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The prohibition nominee, J. S. Garvin, is a real estate dealer, and resides at 3001 Grand avenue.

The Democratic mass convention to nominate a candidate for alderman in the Eighth ward will be held this evening at Relief hall. All Democrats, and all who propose to support the Democratic candidate are invited to the meeting. There has been very little caucusing among the faithful for a candidate, and scarcely any talk about who will be the candidate. Judge Peebles and Charles H. Spencer have been talked of, and the feeling is that the latter can have the nomination if he will take it. There is a large Republican majority in the ward, but the Democrats are not without hope that their candidate will have a fighting chance because of the factional differences among the Republicans on the franchise and other questions. Dr. Hansen filed his credentials with the city clerk yesterday, as required by law, and deposited $5 for the printing of tickets, and is in the field. Yesterday was the last day for registration.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Grand Lodge Will Meet in Minneapolis Next Week.

The grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of Minnesota will hold their meeting in this city on the 10th inst. at Elks' hall. The evening session will be held at Harmonia hall, and will be an open meeting, presided over by Capt. D. M. Gilmore. Mayor Babb will make a speech of welcome and the address of the evening will be deligered by Samuel Klotz, of Newark, N. J., vice dictator of the Knights of Honor in the United States. Music will be in the programme, and it will close with an informal reception. The committee on arrangements will meet again on Friday night.

K. OF L. BUILDING.

The Association Holds a Meeting to Discuss Finances.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knights of Labor Building association was held last evening at the labor temple with a large attendance. The earlier part of the evening was spent in the discussion of the association's finances, the subject having been introduced by the reading of the secretary's report for the year just past. The report shows that the total indebtedness, including the $25,000 mortgage on the real estate, is $37,357, and the directors are now engaged in negotiating a loan of $37,000 at 6 per cent. The indebtedness at present, aside from the mortgage, is in several small sums, amounting to $2,357, and on this as well as on the mortgage the association is paying 7 per cent interest. In order to negotiate the loan, they find it necessary to secure five bondsmen, and three have already been obtained. The directors expect to secure the other two, and settle the whole matter in a short time now. The following officers and directors were elected last evening: President, T. A. Clark; secretary, Ole Burrem; treasurer, J. McCarthy; directors, E. B. Murphy, Ed Martin and Frank Walton.

GEORGE'S CHARGES.

Postmaster Ankeny's Accuser Said to Have Been Made Known.

George H. Selover, a clerk in the registered letter department, was discharged summarily by Postmaster Ankeny three days ago "in the best interests of the department." This fact, coupled with that that Selover is supposed to have had clandestine access to the books of the local civil service board because he worked in the same department with Mark Wanwig, the secretary of the board, has caused suspicion to rest upon Selover that he was the man who preferred the charges against Postmaster Ankeny. The affidavit filed at Washington charges the postmaster with keeping persons in the money order department who had not passed the civil service examination and were not eligible; second, charges Deputy Postmaster Hughes with trying to discover the identity of candidates before the civil service law by requiring their examination numbers; third, asserts that the civil service board had dropped a number of names from the eligible list. All of these charges are met with a total denial, and the office will court an investigation.

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

The Board of Health Seeking a Sanitary Service.

The board of health yesterday morning held a wake meeting over the crematory, which has been ordered discontinued by the city council. After discussing the matter pro and con, the board decided to visit Chicago and examine the method of disposal of garbage in vogue there. The board will go to Chicago to-night and return Friday morning.

Dr. Kilvington presented to the board his statement of the city's sanitary condition, showing a decreased death rate. The deaths for the past eight months of 1889 were 507 less than for the corresponding months of 1888, by months, as follows: January, 1889, 33 less; February, 96 less; March, 61 less; April, 60 less; May, 100 less; June, 27 less; July, 15 less, and August, 115 less.

ACTION TO DISSOLVE.

The Crockery Firm at 315 Nicollet at Outs.

Frank H. Pakenham has begun an action against Eugene J. A. Drennen to dissolve the partnership between them. The partnership was formed Feb. 10, 1888, under the firm name of Drennen & Co., and they have since been carrying on a crockery and glassware establishment at 315 Nicollet avenue. Mr. Pakenham claims that the business is now worth $20,000 and that he owns a one-fifth interest. He alleges that his partner has been taking all the profits of the business since July 13, 1889, and has completely shut him out. The action is for an accounting between them, and the plaintiff asks that his partner be enjoined from disposing of the stock.

A Local Horse Contest.

About 200 Northside lovers of horseflesh met at the Minnehaha Driving Park yesterday afternoon to witness a match "for love" between six flyers from that portion of Minneapolis. John Sibley's Ben took the race in three straight mile heats:

John Sibley, Ben..................	1	1	1
A. U. Gray, Bill..................	3	2	3
J. Morton, Blue John..............	4	3	4
W. Campbell, Tom..................	5	4	6
T. Lyons, Joe.....................	6	6	5
W. Knight, Tramp..................	2	disq	?

Time, 2:47¼, 2:44½, 2:40.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. C. S. Bartram is visiting at Webster, S. D.

H. L. Strom, of Jackson, is a Langham guest.

Capt. I. W. Hunt, of Fargo, is at the Holmes.

J. G. Smith, of St. Cloud, is a guest at the West hotel.

Dr. C. H. Bartlett, of the asylum at St Peter is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, of Padina, Cal., are visiting in the city.

J. D. Marshall and wife, of Atwater, are guests at the West hotel.

Elmer E. Adams, of the Fergus Falls Journal, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. A. A. Scofield, of Murray, Idaho, is a guest at the Hotel Langham.

S. M. Hutchinson and E. H. Keith, of Rinelander, are at the Brunswick.

Mrs. J. D. Wakeman and Mrs. O. R. Barnes, of Bismarck, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

C. P. Preston is the new manager of the insurance department of the loan and trust.

H. S., Miss Mannie and Mrs. W. I. Hunniston, of Worthington, are guests at the Holmes hotel.

Prof. R. H. Willis, of the Dalles Oregon, is visiting with Mrs. E. J. Williams, at 15 Florence Court.

Hon. Alfred Wallin, a Republican candidate for supreme judge of North Dakota is in the city.

Col. A. S. Morgan, of Duluth, Minn., commander of the Sons of Veterans, is a Minneapolis visitor.

W. E. Patterson and wife and Miss Ole Woodhouse, of Forman, Dak., are guests at the West hotel.

Judge L. W. Gammons, of Lisbon, Dak., a Democratic nominee for the supreme court, is in Minneapolis.

Col. Ripley has nearly recovered from the serious accident which happened to him several weeks ago.

William McNulty, of Ashland, O., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. F. Moulton, at 805 Third avenue south.

Mrs. Charles L. Gobe and daughter have returned home from three months of visiting and traveling in Maine.

Miss Ida Emery, of Elmhurst, Ill., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. M. S. Emery, 915 Sixth street northeast.

W. E. and Rev. Brokaw, of Bristol, S. D., are visiting their brother, I. L. Brokaw, at 419 Third avenue north.

T. F. Kennedy, Glencoe: George L. Garpenter, Fond du Lac, and Walter Amota, of St. Cloud, are guests at the Brunswick.

AT THE HOTELS.

J. Dove Wilson, of Aberdeen, is a guest at the West hotel.

John Cooper and S. A. Gray, of St. Cloud, are at the Nicollet.

Ed O. Stardy and Charles Poyear, of Devil's Lake, are Windsor guests.

M. A. Ostrander and wife, of Kasota, are guests at the Nicollet house.

Sol Leverson and W. C. Nuerjit and wife, of Redfield, are at the Windsor.

Hon. S. W. Hale, ex-governor of New Hampshire, is a guest at the West hotel.

W. W. Marvin, W. H. Marvin and M. W. and M. J. Kingsley, of Monticello, are guests at the Windsor.

Miss Louise Buchanan, of Chicago, of the Pence stock company, arrived yesterday, and is at the Windsor.

Joseph C. Wood, Breckenridge, Minn.; William Van Eps, Sioux Falls, Dak., are Northwestern guests at the Nicollet.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of St. Cloud, are stopping at the Windsor while in Minneapolis. The young couple are on their wedding tour.

A Curious Coincidence.

There are two ladies living on Bagg street, says the Detroit Free Press, who have been friends and neighbors for years, and who are in the habit of exchanging visits almost daily. There is a slight coolness between them now, because of a very curious coincidence. Yesterday one of the ladies went over to the house of her friend and invited her to come over and spend the afternoon.

"Bring your sewing," she said, "and we will have a good old-fashioned visit."

The friend said she should be glad to come, and would be over in a very few minutes, and the other woman went home and sat down by an open window to await her friend's coming. The day was warm and peaceful, the window shady, and she fell asleep. When she awakened the shades of night were falling fast, and some one was rapping vigorously at the door. She opened it in a dazed kind of way and saw her neighbor.

"I'm so sorry," she began to say, when the neighbor interrupted her.

"You can not feel worse about it than I do. I just threw myself on the lounge to take a moment's rest, and I fell sound asleep and only just woke up when Harry came in. I do hope you will excuse me. To think you should have staid in all afternoon expecting me!"

"Don't mention it," said the other, becoming awake to the situation. "I wasn't going out anyway." But the neighbor will not feel that all is serene again until she reads this explanation of the matter.

MARINE MATTERS.

WINONA—Boats up: R. Harris, Juniata, Lafayette Lamb, Natrona, Eclipse, Musser, Jennie Hayes, United States Alert, Sam Attie, Moline. Down: Helen May, Iowa, B. Hershey, Menomonie, Lafayette Lamb, Juniata, United States Alert, Kit Carson, Robert Harris. Water 3 feet 5 inches.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down: P. M.—Wilhelm Atwater, Crosthwaite, Mears, Agnes, 8:50. A. M.—City of Traverse, 8:30; Olympia, George T. Hope, 10:30; Walker, Kildonin, Jennie Regina, 12. P. M.—Farwell, Rutter, 2:15; St. Paul, Golden Fleece, Marsh, Locke, 3:40; United Empire, Winslow, 4:50. Up: P. M.—Huron City, Zack Chandler. A. M.—Devereaux, 11; Green, Bell, Rosa Sonsmith, 11:50. P. M.—Kelly, Warner, Oneita King, 1:40; Tilley, Sylvester Neelon, Merritt, 4:30; Hopkins, Middlesex, Ed Smith, S. E. Marvin, 6; Forbes, Twin Sisters, Allegheny.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Caucase, from London; Elbe, from Bremen.

BREMEN—Arrived: Ems, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Alaska, from New York for Liverpool.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Bohemia, from New York.

LIZARD—Passed: Rhatia, from New York for Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Actor, from New Orleans.