THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—For Wisconsin: Warmer, southerly winds and fair Wednesday; increasing cloudiness and showers by Thursday, and a warm wave. For Iowa: Warmer; southerly winds and local rains; continued warm and showery weather Thursday. For Arkansas: Much warmer, southerly winds; generally fair; continued warm and fair Tuesday. For Minnesota: Warmer and fair during the day; southerly winds; local showers are probable Wednesday night and Thursday; continued high temperature till Thursday night. For North Dakota: Fair Wednesday; continued high temperature; probably cooler, with local showers Thursday. For South Dakota and Nebraska: Continued warm, southerly winds; scattered showers; the high temperature will continue Thursday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	29.86	80	Ft. Custer	29.86	96
Duluth	29.90	66	Helena	29.68	78
La Crosse	29.90	80	Ft. Sully	.....	...
Huron	29.74	82	Minnedosa	29.58	78
Moorhead	29.74	78	Calgary	.....	...
St. Vincent	29.90	74	Winnipeg	29.74	72
Bismarck	29.58	82	Q'Appelle	.....	80
Ft. Buford	29.58	82	Med'e Hat	29.46	78

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Easterly to southerly winds, with fair and continued warm weather.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Scarlet fever is epidemic at Milwaukee.

A big lead mine is discovered in Utah.

The wheat market became tame again.

President Harrison leaves for Vermont.

The schooner Ethel is seized in sealing waters.

The Omnibus stake at Morris Park is won by Rey Del Rey.

Many persons are drowned by a cloudburst in Austria.

Howling socialists are in full feather at the Brussels congress.

The Western association fails to hold a meeting at Minneapolis.

The Milwaukee club is finally installed in the American association.

Hail does immense damage in Otter Tail, Wilkin and Wadena counties.

The second day's shoot in the department of Dakota contest occurs at Fort Snelling.

Mrs. Edward McMahon horsewhips a millionaire and his lawyer in a Chicago court.

A Duluth family are charged with trying to starve an old man to death to get his money.

Mr. Durant names the executive committee of the Harmonia Hall Democratic association.

The race horse Whitney breaks the mile and seventy yards record to 1:44½ at Garfield Park, Chicago.

A Seattle judge rules that Chinamen must be returned to the country from which they came last, instead of to China, in all cases.

The bar of the Third judicial district of South Dakota exonerates Judge Andrews from the charge of lewd conduct with a college girl.

KELLAR AND STIVERS.

The new Sixth congressional district is part of a famous battle ground, and, if H. C. STIVERS and HENRY KELLAR really propose to contest for the Democratic nomination, there are lively times ahead for it once more. Such a fight as KNUTE NELSON and CHARLES F. KINDRED waged there years ago in the convention, and afterwards out of the convention, will probably never be known again in the history of the state; but warriors like the Stearns county manufacturer and the Brainerd editor will be able to stir things up with interesting vigor. Both the men are orators of no small caliber. STIVERS is calmer, more persuasive, more coherent and more logical than his rival; but KELLAR can talk faster, oftener and longer than any public man in Minnesota. They are both attractive, genial and successful, but KELLAR dresses better than STIVERS. KELLAR always wears a frock coat and a high hat, even when he is plowing; while STIVERS can daily be found setting the type of the Brainerd Journal in his shirt sleeves. KELLAR is richer than STIVERS, but STIVERS has done more for the state than KELLAR, because he has more children. The GLOBE does not know how many children KELLAR has, if he has any, but it knows that he has not as many as STIVERS. It would be impossible for anybody to have as many children as STIVERS. He has a quiverful. He has reached the limit. He has passed beyond the patriarch JACOB, despite that worthy man's achievements in this direction. With claims so evenly balanced, there need be no dull times in the Sixth congressional district if KELLAR and STIVERS decide to compete for the prize. They are both good men, but, if either is better than the other, may he win.

MIRACLE WORKERS.

The GLOBE lifts its voice in warning against the men who claim to be able to perform miracles. Perhaps the day of miracles is not wholly past, but it is safe to say that wonder workers will not be found among those who have pretentious business offices and promise fabulous profits to such as will intrust their money to them. If any one knows a scheme by which he can make 100 per cent on his investment in a week without risk, he will not be apt to circulate the information by dodgers distributed at the street corners, nor to invite the co-operation of everybody who can scrape together $10 for the venture. The world is too full of idle capital in the hands of shrewd business men looking for opportunities to make such methods necessary or desirable. The earning capacity of capital, unaccompanied by the personal labor of its owner, is about measured by the current rate of interest. If any one offers a much bigger return than this, his standing and his intelligence deserve careful scrutiny before he should be listened to. The poor man without facilities for inquiring cannot do much better than to put his savings into a bank or a building society managed by his friends, with whose character and career he is familiar. Big promises by strangers are invariably a cloak for some form of dishonesty, and the fool who trusts them will gain experience at the expense of his money. It would be just as wise to burn up a ten-dollar bill as to invest it in a scheme controlled by people with whom one has no acquaintance and who advertise their ability to make something out of nothing. This plan has been tried over and over again in the course of the world's history, by the well-meaning as well as by the criminal, but it has never come to anything.

BUSINESS SENSE.

Senator PALMER, of Illinois, last week made a speech at a fair at Moberly, Mo., in which he said, "The more the people are let alone by the state, the more prosperous they will be." That is Jeffersonian Democracy, and indicates the essential difference between the policies of the two great parties. The one would interfere with the commercial activities, and restrict producers and manufacturers to their immediate vicinity. This fattens the few who have the monopoly, but the many suffer. But for such obstructions as the McKINLEY system affords, the producers and manufacturers of this country would have the world for their field, and be the most prosperous of any people. This is the legitimate outcome of the natural advantages and enterprise of the people, when not hampered by narrow and illiberal government policies.

A QUESTION OF GRAMMAR.

The Minneapolis Journal, being published at the Athens of Minnesota, and circulating in a community of high scholastic attainments, keenly interested in questions of abstract intellectuality, has been plunging into the domain of English grammar. It quotes from the Mankato Free Press as follows:

"Who can farmers trust?" asks an exchange. "Certainly not the jawsmiths who are endeavoring to talk their way into office on the wings of the farmers' movement."

And then it adds out of its own critical inner consciousness:

Nor a man who murders the English language.

All this requires close attention, like any puzzle, but the GLOBE guesses the answer to be that the Journal disapproves of the word "who" as the objective case of the interrogative pronoun. If this is so, the world need look for no weightier evidence of the profundity of Minneapolis culture.

There are two or three standards by which to determine the correctness of an English expression. The rules of grammar are fixed by the force of historical precedent, by considerations of euphony and beauty, and by the authority of the custom and usage of the best people. If a Minneapolis newspaper says that "who" cannot properly be employed as the objective case of the interrogative pronoun, there is of course no room for further discussion, but the poor barbarians outside the pale would be grateful for a little further light on the subject.

Does the Journal prefer "whom" to "who" because the history of the word shows that the termination "m" is the regular appendage marking its objective case? Or does it think that "whom" sounds better than "who?" Or does its study of classical authors lead it to believe that the best of them have used "whom" prevailingly in such positions? Every other scholar's investigations have brought him to a different conclusion from all of these; and learned people, with the exception of the Journal, will probably agree that "who" is as good as "whom," no matter from what standpoint you approach the problem. The Journal knows, however, and whatever it says goes. Only it might as well say it.

THE DRESS REFORM.

Some results, visible or otherwise, should issue from all this agitation over female dress reform. It is not a movement that will bear the rude touch of the masculine hand, but the interest in the subject is not limited to one sex. Its philosophy has been evolved in the inspiring shades of Chautauqua, but, if the reports are reliable, the first organized onset on the present integumentary follies is to transpire at Boston. The project is that on the first rainy Saturday in October 200 Boston ladies of social standing are to do a sort of amazonian march act on the streets. The general environments are to reach an inch or two below the knee, with long gaiters of macintosh cloth on the lower parts. This is taken as so literal a feature that the facetious are merry over it. The New York Sun advises the mayor of Boston to call a public meeting to protest against it, and others propose to provide bands and escort. If the attire of the Dress Reform club is accurately stated, its public demonstration will crowd the streets. If the experience is like that of the old bloomer experiment of a quarter of a century ago, its conclusion will be similar. The costume had some external similarity to the one indicated at Boston, but, unhappily, those who appeared in it in public were the old and angular females of pronounced visage. More taste and discrimination may be had at Boston. There is, however, much confusion in the average mind as to the real meaning of this reform, not in its aims so much as the constituents and evolutions. The waters have been stirred, and the outcome will be looked for with more than the eager vision of the angler. One of the fair priestesses of the new movement, Mrs. FRANK PARKER, promotes masculine interest by the statement that "it means something more than the mere putting off of corsets. It means nothing less than that the beauty of the line from the armpit to the ankle must be appreciated and insisted upon, and that perfect physical proportion is obscured if not accompanied by grace of motion. The beauty of the lines of the female form must be seen."

There is hope for a reform on that line. The devices hitherto have insisted on sanitary principles alone. It they can be combined with the artistic and attractive they may be made to go. The average young woman is not going to make a guy of herself to promote any phase of physical welfare.

TALMAGE found himself in Topeka Sunday, and as the Chautauquas were just through with the park, he went into shoots with the street car company to haul the people out Sunday morning and hear him preach at 25 cents a head; peanuts and lemonade extra. The churches were empty, and the preachers all mad at the desecration of the day. TALMAGE'S sermon appeared as usual in the Monday papers, but it was not the 25-cent one. He loves to look up to golden streets.

SOUTH DAKOTA could not do a more creditable thing than to settle the fight among Republicans for the seat of the deceased congressman by the election of Judge TRIPP. This could be easily done if the state had been districted, and may yet be by the united vote of the Democrats and Alliance.

SUGAR is cheaper now than it has ever been in this country, and protectionists point to the fact as due to their tariff system. Queer sort of protection. But the reduction is due more to the war made on the trust by the California sugar king than it is to the removal of the duty.

THE People's party in Kansas cannot be suspected of doing much boodling in politics. They want only $1,000 for the campaign, and propose to raise that in one-cent subscriptions. Last year they had but $1,300, and took pretty much everything there was on the boards.

IN ALL the cities the theatrical managers complain of the press of stage-struck females—girls, and wives who have abandoned their husbands to take part in comic opera. They would find in the run more happiness and profit in the kitchen.

CLARKSON has got far enough along on the agricultural line to be able to tell the New Yorkers that farm land is now more desirable than railroad stocks. It is coming up just at present.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

No woman ever becomes so skeptical or self-reliant that she doesn't believe what the doctor and the dressmaker say. The dressmaker issues her edict against pockets, and straightway woman walks abroad a downtrodden, helpless creature, pocketless as a billiard table. It has taken years to develop the habit, but it is developed to an alarming extent, and the cause is no pockets. The habit I mean is the way most of our sisters have of incidentally carrying small change between their teeth.

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It is all very well to fill one's mouth with pins, for the pins are usually clean and new, and the habit tends to make one laconic, which is an excellent thing in women. With money it's different. Filthy lucre is really so awfully filthy, when one comes to think of it. One St. Paul woman has for years put nickels and dimes into her mouth, notwithstanding the frantic appeals of her immediate relatives. A few weeks ago she went to a town on the Pacific coast for a visit. One evening, in seeing the various sights of the town, she was steered, or, to put it more elegantly, guided, into the Chinese quarter, where gambling was in progress. She happened to have a dime in her mouth at the time. She watched the game. One Chinaman began to lose heavily. Luck went against him, and, when ordered to pay up, he dived into the recesses of one anything but shell-like ear, and brought out five dimes, one after the other. The St. Paul woman turned very white about her gills, and from that day to this nothing but gum and eatables has gone into her mouth.

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The summer girl for several seasons past, and to some extent the winter girl, has had her frocks cut to expose the pretty column of her throat. Before that women's collars made their ears go to sleep. When collars first went down, the result was painful. Every neck one saw was thin and scrawny, and when one would have supposed the skin would have been the whitest, those odious collars had turned it an ugly brown. The outlook was anything but promising, but now that a few seasons of free sun and air have had a chance at feminine necks, one seldom sees one that is either dark or very scrawny, and for this we are humbly grateful.

LABOR STATISTICS.

An interesting feature of the state administration is comprised in the department of labor statistics. The commissioner is compiling a vast amount of invaluable data, and affairs are admirably systematized. A complete file of all the labor publications of the state comprises a part of the library. Then a series of scrap books is kept. In these are pasted in order clippings from the papers concerning labor matters.

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A scrap book is exclusively devoted to strikes and lockouts: for illustration: The commissioner clips from the daily papers the recitals of incidents from day to day during the prevalence of a strike, and each clipping is credited to the paper from which it was taken, and these excerpts are all carefully dated. Hence, he has a complete newspaper history of every strike or lockout. It shows whether the object that led to the difficulty had been attained, whether it had been defeated, or whether a compromise was had.

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The next thing done is to send out appropriate or special blanks to the employers for their version of the differences and another set of blanks to the workmen for their specific narration of the troubles. Thus the facts from both sides are elicited, and these are filed away to become a part of the commissioner's report.

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Another scrap book is devoted to the short-hour-day problem. And a great deal of data has been posted in this book, culled from the press of the two cities. They give the history from the inception of the Minneapolis movement that brought about an eight-hour system in the Ames regime, all the newspaper criticisms upon the effects, and the censures by the opponents of the plan, and then follows the return to ten hours. The movement in St. Paul is also cared for in this volume.

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Still another scrap book relates the facts concerning women and children's work. Child labor promises to prove one of the most important elements in the final report. And so the system is prosecuted, including every branch of the question of capital and labor, and the whole will be given in a pamphlet for the general information of the public.

SEEN BY FLASH-LIGHTS.

Acting Mayor Cullen—I think the city would be saved thousands of dollars yearly if there was an official whose duties would be to purchase all supplies needed in the various departments of the city government. The post would be a most responsible one, but the saving made on purchases would warrant a large salary being paid to the officer. A move in this direction has been made by the committee on requisitions asking the council to authorize the city clerk to purchase at wholesale rates all stationery supplies required in the city offices, but my idea is that all supplies of any nature or kind should be obtained by a purchasing agent in the same manner as the railroad companies purchase their supplies.

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Judge Cory yesterday assumed his seat on the bench of the municipal court, having returned from his hunting trip to Dakota. His honor is reported to have bagged 972 brace of prairie hens, according to the statements made by Clerk of the Court James J. Ahern, but the judge is very modest and declines to state just how many he purchased—that is killed in Dakota.

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It would seem a little odd to carry coals to Newcastle, yet in truth Newcastle is usually the very place most in need of coals. At least it is so in this benighted land. The people in the fruit-growing districts get only the leavings of the crops. All the marketable fruit is sent away. Montana cattle go to Eastern markets by droves, yet milch cows bred in Minnesota are every day taken West and sold. The Northwest is a great country for cattle, yet in the Western and coast hotels the unhappy tourist is fed on that most wretchedly unpleasant of modern inventions, condensed milk.

LET DONNELLY JOIN.

To cultivate the science and the art of fishing with a rod. Such is the declared object of a new incorporation. The ethics of the rod with a speckled trout as the active illustration must be a facinating study, but, shades of Izaak Walton, where will this modern esthetic craze end?

The project was evolved by several of St. Paul and Stillwater scientists, and it is to be an exceedingly exclusive institution. The class is to be limited to fifteen, and students are elective. Moreover, each must receive the unanimous vote of the whole; and here is a unique and novel hypothesis in political science. Each must not only vote for all the others, but each must vote for himself. A little inadvertency or failure to observe this fundamental principle of the institution inhibits the candidate. And this new school has for its caption the romantic and euphoneous words "Mishe-Mokwa club." That alone ought to insure its unequivocal success, and further developments will be awaited with expectant interest by a curious public.

COMEDY WILL REIGN.

The second regular session of the Metropolitan opera house will be inaugurated tonight. Sol Smith Russell will be the opening attraction, playing an engagement of four nights and Saturday matinee, and presenting his comedy success by Edward E. Kidder, entitled "Peaceful Valley." The sale of seats has been very large for this engagement, and parties that wish to see this favorite comedian will do well to secure their seats early.

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"A Midnight Bell" is the best effort of Charles Hoyt. This piece has proven his greatest success, and has established him as the leading playwright in this particular line. "A Midnight Bell" will be seen for the first time in this city at the Grand Opera house next Sunday evening. Frederick Wright, manager of the company, in speaking of Mr. Hoyt as a playwright, said: "I think Mr. Hoyt may be justifiably called the 'Razzle-Dazzle' of the American stage."

ROTUNDA RIPPLES.

There are any number of men who are termed active, but there are few who can compare with ex-Senator Buckman on this score. Besides being one of the largest lumbermen on the upper Mississippi, he finds time to oversee one of the largest and finest farms in the state, located, by the way, at Buckman, in Morrison county. Yesterday he took a few hours' rest, and ran down from his Grand avenue home to the Merchants', where he chatted business, politics, and, of course, crops, for several hours with his friends. Of course he enjoyed the time he spent in this way. He always does, for it is about the only recreation he allows himself. This winter he will be even more engrossed with business than usual, having recently entered into a contract with the Hall & Ducey Lumber company, of Minneapolis, by the terms of which he will cut and deliver about 26,000,000 feet of logs during the season. That he will perform the contract to the letter and complete it before his fellow lumbermen are "out of the woods," is assured from his past record in the hustling line. But even the impending shadow of this immense contract was not sufficient to keep the senator from talking politics, and especially politics as affected by the great crops of this year.

"The farmers up in Morrison and adjoining counties," he continued, "are satisfied, and the good crops this year will be the end of the Alliance as a separate and independent political party. As a matter of fact, the solid and thrifty farmers have taken but little stock in the movement from the beginning, and the howlings of the political demagogues at the head of the movement will have much less influence in the future with them. The excellent condition of the crops and the high prices that will be received for them will change things wonderfully. In my opinion the Republicans will carry Minnesota next year with ease."

Bishop W. H. Hare, of Sioux Falls, S. D., was a prominent figure in the Merchants' lobby yesterday. He reached the city on the early morning train from the West and left for his home in the evening, and this morning will complete the return part of a trip to Japan, where he has been for the last six months resting and looking into the condition of the Episcopal missions in that land. Bishop Hare was elevated to his present position in 1873, nearly twenty years ago, and is widely known throughout the Dakotas. His great ability and learning have placed him in the front rank of the leaders of his church. While his trip to Japan was mainly for the purposes of recuperation, he could not be idle, and so devoted a great deal of time to looking after the missionary work. In discussing the trip, Bishop Hare said:

"The Japanese missions are in excellent condition and doing a vast amount of good. The Japanese are quick to learn and their progress during the past few years has been simply wonderful. Over half of the school population is now attending school, and the children are bright and quick to learn, and almost invariably make rapid progress. The farms of the people are perfect gardens. Help is plentiful and everything is done exactly right and at the proper time. They are also highly skilled in other industries, particularly in the way of fine pottery and decorated ware of all kinds. I have enjoyed my trip greatly and have been surprised and interested at what I saw."

A. G. Foster, formerly one of the prominent local Republican leaders, but who is now a resident of Tacoma, Wash., is in the city for a few days, attending to business matters, and yesterday devoted several hours to visiting the haunts of the politicians and renewing old acquaintances. In 1888 Mr. Foster was chairman of ex-Congressman Snider's congressional committee, and to him is largely due the credit for the great victory won by the Minneapolis statesman in that campaign. He is now engaged in lumbering and contracting in Tacoma. Like Col. Griggs and all others who went to the coast and touched lumber, Mr. Foster is reputed to have "struck it rich," and is accordingly enthusiastic over the country.

"Washington is safely Republican, I think," said Mr. Foster when the subject of politics was mentioned, "but the Democrats are working hard and with as great a degree of enthusiasm as though certain victory were ahead of them. They are organizing clubs everywhere, and, to say the least, are exhibiting a degree of pernicious activity that is uncomfortable to the Republican leaders."

"Whom will Washington Republicans favor for president next year?"

"Blaine will have the delegation if he is a candidate, beyond a doubt," answered Mr. Foster. "He is, as he always has been for that matter, very popular with the rank and file of the party. President Harrison might stand a show if Blaine were out of the race."

Hon. Loren Fletcher, the uncrowned boss of Hennepin Republicans, made a flying trip to the capital city yesterday, and returned before being interviewed. Such questions as "Are you a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Fifth district next year?" "Are you already setting up the pins?" etc., etc., were answered in the announcement that he had just run over to call on Chief Grain Inspector A. C. Clausen. When "your Uncle" Loren calls on Mr. Clausen it means there is something deep, devilish and sly in the wind.

A COUNTRY PAPER.

Country newspapers are a necessity, and country newspapers have a function to perform. Many a country editor starts into this field thinking he can revolutionize the state, and, after that, guide the destinies of the country. An honest confession, they say, is good for the soul, and to all who contemplate now or hereafter to embark in this line of journalism, the following, from the North Branch Review, which is now under the management of John H. Huber, is recommended as an expression of opinion that is unique and at the same time a truism which may prove of value to new beginners:

"The Review will be a local newspaper, and will make no attempt to gather general news for its readers. The talent and enterprise of the Twin City journals can supply that deficiency. We do not intend to supply any long-felt want, but embark in this enterprise because we think it will pay."

Mr. Huber is a man of ability, and has had experience, as the neat appearance of the Review fully attests, and the people of North Branch are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of a man who will not only run a good newspaper, but aid in building up and bringing to the front the town he has made his adopted home.

MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES.

James W. Parker Accuses Attorney Flannery of Sensational Conduct.

Yesterday witnessed new and sensational developments in the Parker divorce case, now pending in the Minneapolis courts. Between 5 and 6 p. m. Officer Butler was called to the Bank of Commerce block. Upon his arrival he found George P. Flannery, the well known attorney, holding James W. Parker by the wrists. When he inquired what was wanted, Flannery excitedly accused Parker of having used threatening and violent language toward him, and Parker regaled the officer and the crowd, which had, in the meantime assembled, with a rather unsavory story reflecting upon his wife and Flannery. He stated that he had looked through the keyhole of Flannery's office and had seen that gentleman and Mrs. Parker reclining upon the sofa in a compromising attitude, and that, after repeated knocking, he had finally succeeded in getting Flannery to come to the door. Officer Butler, feeling unequal to the task of deciding the case, took both gentlemen to the lock-up, intending to allow Flannery to take out a warrant against Parker. The court officers, however, had gone home, and, as no warrant could be secured, both were released. Mr. Flannery stated last evening that Mrs. Parker had only been in his office about three minutes and had come there merely to consult professionally. He denies that there was anything improper.

Mortagge Company Attached.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18.—The general Western branch of the English and American Mortgage Investment Company of London, Eng., located at Kansas City, Kan., was attached to-day, and a marshal is now in charge. The attachment was issued at the instance of the National Bank of Commerce of this city, which seeks to recover $46,000 on notes.

OLD STEAMBOAT DAYS.

"For many years I steamboated between here and St. Louis in the earlier days when it was the proper mode of travel," said Niley Massman the other night. "One bright spring day some ten years ago," he pursued, "a party of young graduates of some academy came aboard at an Iowa town—I forget what town—for an excursion to St. Louis. Now, let me explain. A portion of the machinery that propels the pump that supplies the boiler is denominated the 'doctor,' in steamboat parlance. Well, we had not gone far when the 'doctor' met with an accident, and were obliged to run in at the first town to have it repaired. One budding young graduate with an inquiring mind essayed to find out the cause of the delay. After being politely informed by the captain, she hurried to the cabin where her companions were.

"'I know the difficulty,' she exclaimed.

"'What is it?' they asked in chorus.

"'Why the physician is broken, and that is all,' she returned in confident and knowing tones."

But it is not related whether she fancied the word "broken" had any connection with with the financial condition of the "doctor."

ECCENTRIC ERIC.

The sacred precincts of the state house were once more invaded by that anomoly, Eric Olson—Eric, the patriotic but pessimistic exponent of the grain growers—and he delved and delved, and filled page after page in his note book. This time he was in quest of farmers' elevator companies that are incorporated under the laws of the state. Why this research no one knows for a certainty. Eric works, as everybody does know, with sphinx-like mystery. He gave no intimation of the purport of his researches. He had disappeared so completely from the capitol haunts that his sudden return was a shock to the habitues and official functionaries. It developes that Eric had only been waiting in solitary retirement for the passage of the summer solstice to resume his colossal task of reforming the state. But what of the farmer elevator companies? Ah, an idea! The suspicion has dawned upon the wily Eric that the voracious wolf is clad in the soft fleece habiliaments of the gentle lamb. Some unholy, designing capitalists with speculative proclivities have been identifying themselves with these farmer institutions, and Eric the philanthropist has commissioned himself to tear them up, root and branch.

QUAY'S CONVENTION.

The Clans Are Gathering in Force for the Fight at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 18.—The situation with respect to the Republican state convention to-morrow has not materially changed since last night. The ticket will doubtless be Gregg for auditor general and Price for state treasurer, although some think the positions on the ticket may be transposed. Mylin, Thompson and Morrison are still in the fight, and there may yet be a change of programme. One thing is almost certain—the convention will indorse Blaine for the presidency in a broad and unequivocal plank. It is also possible that a resolution may be introduced calling a constitutional convention. C. M. Magee, Gen. Gobin, Collector Cooper and other leaders are here. Senator Quay persistently declines to commit himself on any question. The delegates are slow in arriving. All the candidates are here except Gregg, who will come tonight. It is probable that Morrison will withdraw before the convention meets. He may be chairman of the state committee. Mylin is in a fighting mood and will go down with his colors up if he goes down at all.

An Interesting Event

of the day was an apparently friendly conference between Senator Quay and C. L. Magee, the Pittsburg political leader. These two prominent politicians, once firm friends, have been strangers for a number of years, their differences growing out of the campaign of 1888. Their coming together was, therefore, a great surprise to the politicians gathered here, and much interest was manifested as to the result of their conversation. Mr. Magee submitted to an interview after the conference and talked freely to the reporters. He said that he and Mr. Quay had met at the request of State Senator Mylin, who is a candidate for auditor-general. They discussed the situation. Mr. Magee says and both expressed themselves freely as to their preferences. Mr. Magee said he would favor the nomination of Senator Mylin for auditor general, and John W. Morrison for state treasurer. Mr. Quay is reported, by Mr. Magee, to have expressed a willingness to let the convention decide for itself who should be the candidates. Mr. Magee said that this meeting with Mr. Quay has nothing whatever to do with the future; that they conferred merely on the situation with reference to the present.

Will Indorse Blaine.

The platform to be adopted to-morrow will, it is learned from a trustworthy source, contain a plank strongly indorsing Secretary Blaine as the most available candidate for the presidency in 1892. The McKinley bill and reciprocity will also be endorsed, and in connection with the latter, the Harrison administration will be mildly commended. Mr. Wanamaker's administration of the postoffice department will be eulogized. The platform will favor the free coinage of silver to the extent of taking care of the product of American mines. A tariff on foreign silver sufficient to exclude it from competition with the native metal will be advocated. The Republicans of Philadelphia will be commended for unearthing and prosecuting the Bardsley steal. It was said to-night that Senator Quay would go into the convention as a substitute and that he will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. Chairman Andrews, of the Republican state committee, will it is said, take Senator Quay's place in the national committee. If the convention is allowed to choose Mr. Andrews successor, James S. Fruit, of Mercer county, will undoubtedly be choice. The general impression, however, is that the candidates will name the state chairman and in that event Lieut. Gov. Waters will probably be the man.

ALLIANCE CONVENTIONS.

Plain Farmers and Third Party Men Get Together.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 18.—The independent state convention organized this afternoon by the election of State Senator Paynter, as temporary chairman. Nearly 700 delegates, representing seventy-six of the eighty-nine counties, were in attendance. Addresses were delivered by Congressman-elect Kern, of the Third district; President Powers, of the National Alliance; State Master Workman Deck and others. The temporary organization was made permanent and Senator Van Wyck moved that nominations be proceeded with, which called forth a torrent of protest and after a long wrangle it was decided that the platform should be adopted before nominations were made. While the committee on resolutions was formulating the platform, speeches were made by Van Wyck and Joy Burrows.

The platform indorses the Cincinnati document; pronounces in favor of abolition of national bank notes; advocates government loaning money to private individuals; calls for free and unlimited coinage of siver; government control of railroads, steamship lines, telegraphs and telephones; condemns congress for its extravagance in other lines and failure to provide for old soldiers; demands service pensions and pensions for all prisoners of war; also equal distribution of soldiers' bounties and enhanced appropriations for soldiers; of calls on congress to declare forfeited title to all land in the United States held by aliens and by railroads in excess of actual needs, and closes by rejiterating fealty of farmers to the cause of the people and the old soldier. Joseph W. Edgerton, of South Omaha, was nominated for supreme judge.

IN WRECKERS' HANDS

Howling Socialists in Full Feather at the Brussels Congress.

Wasting Time in a Wordy War--One Anarchist Shut Out.

Europe Still Exercised Over the Available Supplies of Breadstuffs.

The Royal Family Party to Be Held at the Court of Denmark.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—At the meeting to-day of the international socialist workmen's congress a committee reported in favor of pledging workmen of all countries not to support a candidate for a public position unless the candidate announces himself as being prepared to advocate any reforms for the benefit of labor and the protective legislation demanded by workingmen. During the course of the day Merlino, an Italian anarchist delegate, was arrested by the Belgian police on the ground that he had previously been expelled from Belgium. This arrest caused some commotion among the delegates, but Merlino's arrest was almost forgotten in the scare caused by the report that the police were contemplating a number of further arrests, and that all those taken into custody would be promptly escorted across the frontier. Sanial, of New York, and Knudson, of Germany, were, shortly after the proceedings opened, elected presidents of the congress for the day. Sanial, in his opening remarks, made quite a stirring address. He dwelt upon the increasingly important part which the United States played in the economy of nations. In the course of his utterances Sanial said that in the United States the stupendous sum of $70,000,000,000 annually

Was Actually Stolen

from the hands of those who produced. "Amid all that wealth," he continued, "misery increases so fast that the 'land of the brave and the home of the free' is in reality a hell." Delegate Sanial's speech was most vigorously applauded by the many socialists who listened to his bitter arraignment of the land in which he had found a home. After seventeen additional French delegates had been admitted to the congress an uproarious discussion arose over the arrival of Ramos, a Spanish delegate, who declared with much pride and enthusiasm that he represented fifty-five anarchist associations, having their headquarters in Barcelona. The other Spanish representatives present opposed his admission to the congress. A warmly worded warfare followed this opposition upon the part of the compatriots of Ramos. The latter's opponents vehemently announced that they based their opposition to his admission upon the fact that Ramos represented associations which were always opposed, tooth and nail, to all endeavors to obtain legislation of a nature to remedy the wrong they complained of. Finally, after further heated discussion and much acrimony, Ramos was refused admittance and retired amid the cheers and groans of his victorious opponents. The difficulty of taking any decisive steps which are likely to benefit workmen as a whole, become more apparent as this strange congress is sifted. Everybody seems to have a deep grievance, but few, if any, seem to have a clearly defined remedy for them.

Warm Time Ahead.

It is thought that the discussion of the proposition to hold the next international socialist congress in Chicago in 1893, to be accompanied by an international demonstration in that city, will be the cause of the utterance of some interesting remarks. The French delegates fervently supported the committees report in regard to the attitude or workmen towards candidates for public offices. The French gave the Germans the credit of joining the local workingmen's union when they invaded France to seek work, thus comparing favorably with immigrant Italians, who commonly declined to join the union. Herr Bebel gave an extremely moderate review of the position of labor. He wanted the committee's resolution modified so as to provide that candidates must accept the full socialist programme. Other speakers ignored Herr Bebel's suggestion. The English delegates retired to consider their attitude. After an ineffectual attempt to enforce closure the debate was adjourned. The indignant speeches of the Italians led to a unanimous resolution protesting against the arrest of Merlino. Another delegate, a Frenchman, was arrested yesterday, but he was allowed to remain at liberty until the congrsss closes.

FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS.

The Crops and Supplies Still Hold Attention.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Russian government is making an exhaustive inquiry into the stock of wheat in the country, the prices demanded, and the facilities for transportation of wheat. The measures for the relief of the districts include the building of canals, barracks, railroads, the paving of streets and the planting of forests.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The North German Gazette says that the present situation of the corn market shows the economic and political importance of a highly developed national husbandry, making the fatherland independent of foreign countries, and proves the necessity for reform in the grain trade so as to enable it to more easily supply Germany with additional breadstuffs.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Times to-day refers to the encouraging prospects ahead of the English farmer, saying that, given good weather for a fortnight, the wheat crop of Great Britain will be a good average one. The Times in the same issue, predicting the effects of the imperial ukase referring to the export of rye, says that it is estimated that the Central European purchases will be equivalent to 8,000,000 quarters of rye, in wheat, corn and potatoes. The chief gainers, the Times says, will be the United States, though England and India will get their share.

The National Zeitung says: "German merchants who made heavy advances to Russian growers in April for rye for delivery in September will suffer enormous losses, and probably some failures will occur. The situation is extremely grave, and the government is not paying sufficient attention to it."

The Finnish senate will propose to prohibit the exportation of rye. Otherwise it is feared Russia will cut off supplies for Finland. This will upet the plans of Russian merchants who hoped to export rye via Finland.

ROYAL FAMILY PARTY.

Denmark's Ruler Will Entertain Lavishly.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Prince of Wales started for Hamburg to-day. He will remain there until the beginning of September, when he will leave for Copenhagen to meet the princess and join the family party assembled there which will include the czar and czarina. The latter are about starting for Copenhagen now, on a visit to the czarina's royal parents. This is a visit to which the czar looks forward with pleasure, as it is in Denmark that he lays aside his dignity and acts naturally, going about the woods and grounds without a guard and without his military uniform. The czar's visit to Finland has been followed by a decree depriving the Finns of the freedom of the press. Hereafter newspapers are to be controlled by a Russian board of censors on the Russian plan, and the governor general may, on his own judgment, suppress any publication. Considerable excitement prevails in Finland over the announcement. It is looked upon as the harshest step yet taken by the government of Russia to destroy the liberties of the Finns, in direct violation of the compact made by the czar, Alexander, in 1808, at the diet of Borgo, when he solemnly confirmed and engaged himself to respect the rights and privileges of all classes.

AMATEUR SCULLERS.

Results of First-Day Events on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The first day's races of the nineteenth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen took place on the Potomac here this afternoon. The weather was fine and a great crowd of spectators witnessed the contests. The boat houses along the river were crowded. Stands erected for the occasion were filled to their utmost capacity and along the banks were a mass of people. Several large steamboats and numerous small crafts were on the river, all filled with the sport-loving people. Excellent order was preserved and there was no interference with the racers by the smaller boats along the river. The water was smooth and all that could be desired for boat racing.

The first race was a quarter-mile dash, and Bergen, of the Bradford Boat club, of Cambridge, got in the lead at the start and kept it till the finish, winning in 1:29, with Caffrey, of the Lawrence Canoe club, second, and E. N. Atherton, Metropolitan, of New York, third.

In the first heat of the junior singles, mile and a half, there were only two starters, O. M. Dyer and P. J. Fleming, both of the Crescents, of Boston; Carr, of the Central, of Boston, not entering, and Austin, of the New York Athletic club, breaking his boat while rowing to the starting point. Fleming had the race all his own way, pulling a steady, even stroke, and winning in 10:02, with Dyer far behind.

In the second heat of the junior singles, Wright, of Toronto, was an easy winner, passing the flag in 10:08¼, with Berry, of Passaic, New Jersey, second, and Panton third, and Haggerty last. This race will be decided tomorrow in the finals between Fleming and Wright, the winners in to-day's heats, and Dyer and Berry, the men who came second in the heats.

The next race was a double scull, two heats, between the Vespers, of Philadelphia, M. E. Gowan bow and Van Vliet stroke; Manhattan No. 1, of New Yark, McManus bow and Nagle stroke, and the Albanys, of Albany, Mulcahy bow and Monahan stroke. The Manhattan led for a short time, but the Albany crew pulled a quick, steady stroke, passing both crews, the Vespers in the meantime having passed the Manhattans, who fell in the rear. Albany won by about two lengths. Time, 8:39 3-5; Vespers second and Manhattan last.

The second heat of the double-scull race was between the Baysides, of Toronto, A. Cameron bow, and R. Cameron stroke; Catlins, of Chicago, Case bow and Henderson stroke; Varunas, of Brooklyn, Snell bow and Relyer stroke, and Manhattans No. 2, J. F. Donahue bow and J. A. Donahue stroke. The champion Varunas got the best start, with Baysides and Catlins close behind. It was a pretty race between the first three named, they pulling close together over most of the course, with the Varunas slightly ahead. Manhattan dropped out after passing the mile stake. The last half mile was finished with the Varunas first, Catlins second and the Bayside club third. The Baysides appeared