THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY AT THE GLOBE BUILDING, COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

BY LEWIS BAKER.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—For Iowa: Fair; southerly winds; warmer in western, stationary temperature in western portion; southerly winds in eastern portion. For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer in southeast, stationary temperature in northwestern portion; southerly winds. For Minnesota: Fair; southerly winds; warmer in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion; cooler and showers Friday. For North Dakota: Fair; warmer in eastern portion; local showers, followed by cooler weather during the night in western portions; winds shifting to westerly. For South Dakota: Fair; southerly winds; warmer in southeast, stationary temperature in northwest portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul.....	30.20	70	Ft. Custer...	29.80	82
Duluth	30.12	60	Helena......	29.78	74
La Crosse...	30.28	68	Ft. Sully....	...	...
Huron	30.02	72	Minnedosa.	29.86	68
Moorhead...	30.04	62	Calgary.....	29.54	72
St. Vincent..	...	68	Winnipeg..	29.96	70
Bismarck....	29.92	76	Q'Appelle...	...	...
Ft. Buford...	29.86	78	Med'e Hat..	29.52	74

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Southerly winds, fair weather, followed Friday morning by rain; stationary temperature during Thursday.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Ex-President Grevy, of France, is dead.

An Ashland, Wis., woman is burned to death.

Many thousands of St. Paul people attend the State Fair.

Chairman Cooley, of the interstate commission, resigns.

Collector Fassett is named for governor by New York Republicans.

It is said angry Tennessee miners are preparing to liberate 1,200 convict miners.

Minnesota's riflemen stand third in the preliminary practice at Springfield, Ill.

Judge Templeton, of North Dakota, decides that elevators may or may not store grain, as they please.

Adelbert Goheen, Rosa Bray's murderer, writes his mother a note asking her to bring him some revolvers.

Minneapolis millers are making a good deal of noise over the discrimination in wheat freight rates in favor of Duluth.

JUDGE COOLEY'S RETIREMENT.

The resignation of Judge COOLEY from the interstate commerce commission takes out of the public service an able and efficient man. The five judges selected by Mr. CLEVELAND for this new court commanded from the beginning the indorsement of the public as peculiarly well qualified for their work, and nobody in the country could have been chosen fitter to preside over its deliberations than the Michigan jurist. The problem of railway regulation had for years demanded consideration before any attention was given it, and when finally a serious attempt was made to grapple with its complexities in the CULLOM act, it was still an experiment as to the feasibility, of which there was much doubt. The expansion of business since the war and the contemporaneous railroad development had made commerce dependent on transportation, and at the same time left every shipper at the mercy of any combinations and conspiracies which railway managers might enter into, because they were free from legal restraint or direction. It was in the power of the railroads to build up and destroy individuals and localties at their will, and to shape the course and volume of trade according to their caprice. There was, all along, a general recognition of the dangers of this situation, but it was no easy matter to devise any plan by which they could be avoided. Several sessions of congress passed in which the question was debated without an arrival at any conclusion; and, when the interstate commerce law was finally enacted, it was, in many quarters, regarded as a makeshift which might do some good, but which was much more likely to do great harm. The president contributed what he could to help the work when he named the commission, and they have made it a success because of their devotion to their duties and their skill in discharging them. It is one thing to sit on a bench surrounded by traditions, and the responsibilities of which are lightened by precedents and rules of long standing; but it is quite another matter to be the pioneers in a new branch of jurisprudence, without authorities to guide or instances to suggest. Judge COOLEY and his associates have had to frame their own methods of practice, have had to cover the whole extent of the nation and have had to solve problems of the profoundest difficulty and delicacy in the light of nothing more than what a very brief legislative act gave them. There is not a railroad man in the country to-day who would have the commission abolished, nor a student of this greatest of modern sciences who does not applaud the admirable work it has done. Leading in this has been Judge COOLEY, who has crowned a career as a thinker and writer by his executive services of the highest grade in this, the last post he has been called on to fill. The regulation of railways is a science still in its infancy, but no man's contributions to its construction have been greater than have his.

WILL THERE BE A BOOM?

The crowded streets at this holiday season are well in keeping with the reports which come from our wholesale houses, and the telegrams sent over the wires from every farm in this and the two adjoining states. Trade in every staple line of commodities displays the most unprecedented activity, and the owners of unconvertible property, which they have held now for many years in a long-deferred hope of escape, are asking if the hour of their deliverance also is at hand. "Will there be a movement in real property and land stocks?" they are inquiring, "and shall we be able to change into money the broad acres which we bought so long ago and the maintenance of which has kept us poor?" All sorts of answers and predictions are given in response, but the prophet with credentials imposing enough to secure him a hearing has not yet appeared on the scene.

It may be said that land speculation is the most pernicious form of gambling, and at the same time the most disastrous to the men who engage in it. Worse things could happen to a town than to have its real estate cheap. This is not quite in keeping with the Western idea, which associates prosperity with a boom in city lots; but it is true, nevertheless. It is much better for the majority of people that they should be able to rent homes at low figures, or buy them for small prices and on easy terms, than that they should cost so much as to drive families with small incomes into lodging houses and narrow apartments. The men who, taking advantage of municipal development, corral the available space and squeeze a profit out of the human need of resting places, are not benefactors, nor are they engaged in an enterprise which entitles them to especial sympathy when depression comes.

Speculators of this sort are exposed to many trials, and, while large fortunes have been made in the business, the instances of disastrous failures are much more numerous than in the stock market. In the stock market a man can run when he sees a break coming, and at any time can sell a listed stock for something, if not for what he paid for it. But land can not be disposed of at any price when there is the least distrust abroad, and the smallest mortgage becomes a leech which soon sucks all the life out of the equity. There are thousands of men in these Western cities who counted themselves or great wealth a few years ago, but who to-day are worth nothing, and who, having lost habits of regular industry, seek in vain for remunerative employment. Things may change so that they can recover themselves, but the history of no such commodity as city real estate can be safely counted on to repeat itself. Fashions in districts fade away, new methods of communication open up remote sections where comfortable living places can be found at reasonable rates, cities which have been active drop into lethargy, strange forms of investment are devised and catch the popular favor. The life of the plunger is a hard one, and the great rewards for the average man are to be found in concentrated toil in some form of legitimate trade.

ELECTRICITY EXPLAINS IT.

An intelligent English gentleman, now a resident of St. Paul, incidentally mentioned recently that during some time spent in India he had more than once witnessed the feats performed by the Oriental magicians that so baffle attempts at solution. He and others had the ground and conditions of their own selection for the performance in which the seed put in a small quantity of dirt under a piece of cloth is made to germinate and grow into a large plant or tree in a few minutes. In the case of a mango seed he not only saw but handled the fruit it bore. A case is attested by reputable British officers in which the seed was placed in the ground and grew into a tree before their eyes without any cloth over it. The St. Paul party ridicules as an absurdity the explanation some have attempted in the way of hypnotism, but has no solution of his own. A man in Massachusetts claims that such results are possible without deception, and that the agency that produces the astonishing effects is electricity. He has been experimenting with electricity in promoting vegetable growth, and results are credited to him that almost warrant the belief that the magicians of India employ it in their feats. He insists that it is the life principle, and, when understood and rightly utilized, it will induce a rapidity of growth that is startling. Of course it is absurd to suppose that by any such agency the mango seed can be forced through all the stages of growth to the tree in a few moments. It is not in accord with experience; that is about all that can be said. Science is voiceless when interrogated as to what life is or how it acquires its momentum. If one says he can apply a vitalizing impulse, potency, or whatever that will produce the usual growth of months in a few minutes, he may be pushed aside as a humbug, unless he shows experiments to warrant his claims. There is always electricity in the air, as there is moisture, and may it not be the fact that the growth of vegetation is the most rapid when the summer air is most heavily charged with this force? If it does stimulate vegetable growth, the possibilities of the future are beyond easy conception. Tropical productions may be grown in any section and agriculture revolutionized. No one knows all about it, or is likely to just yet.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.

American wheat is moving out of the Atlantic ports toward the hungry people abroad at the rate of a million bushels per day. The fact is used to round out swelling periods in Republican oratory, for some reason. But none of this outflow is going to any of the countries that Mr. BLAINE has been trying to establish the reciprocal system with. Every bushel of it goes to Europe. The official statistics show that last year Germany took but nine bushels of American wheat. Nearly all the European countries have short crops this year, and must have imported grain. Foodstuffs must be had in spite of all tariff walls. Had the crops over there been as in the average of years, the big yield in this country would bring little satisfaction to the farmer. Access to the European market has been made as difficult as Republican policies could well devise, and a famine seems to be needed to get much of a chance there. As they must have the grain, they will pay the gold for it. The most dire necessity only will induce this. People buy usually of those who buy of them. The products of one country are exchanged for the goods of another. The Republican policy says the farmer may sell over the water if he can, but he must demand gold in payment and not take trade even if by so doing he can sell more grain and get a better price for it. He may, by taking pay in goods, get $1.50 a bushel, perhaps, in place of the $1 in gold, but this is not allowed. The great wheat regions of the West are interested in the markets over the water, not in the grain-growing regions on the lower continent. The price of their product will be determined by the demand in Europe for the surplus, and it will not do to rely upon a famine over there as a steady thing.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

It is worthy of note that the French republic has the past week completed its twenty-first year. The attainment of that era in life is an important incident in the political career of the American citizen. In the history of a great nation it is ordinarily a brief passage. It is, however, a good deal to France as a republic. In more than a hundred years it has had no form of government that has endured so long. There has been great doubt in the minds of the friends of free government as to the perpetuity of this system in France. Its enemies were confident in their declarations that it would not live longer than some of the other forms since the Bourbon overthrow in 1789. But it has. The record is broken. The republic has not only weathered the perils of more than two decades, but it has given the people a better political and social condition than they have had. The affairs of the state have been managed with more ability than with king or emperor, and in the cities there has been universal freedom from disorder and outbreaks. License has not taken the place of authority. With general tranquillity and some advance in the development and prosperity of the nation, no important war has been waged. It has been the misfortune of the situation that the vast war armaments have been required to burden and oppress the people. This would have been the case, however under any form of government, and the finances might have been in even a less satisfactory condition had there been no republic. The indications for the permanency of this government are very favorable. Its crudities and frictions become less with age. Its political intimacy with Russia will be likely to have some impress upon that despot-ridden people. The cause of freedom in all the European countries will be stimulated by the success of the French republic.

THE RAINMAKERS.

A prominent Texas paper has a somewhat different and not so encouraging a view of the efforts under the auspices of the agricultural department to produce rain. As the urgent need of great portions of that state is freedom from drought, any possibilities in the thing would be encouraged to development. But this paper is not stinted in its ridicule of the work, and alleges that the reports sent out were remotely connected with the facts. If any rain fell after the explosives were fired, it was not in the vicinity of the operators. The whole thing was regarded by the observers as a farce, although they would be immensely benefited by its success. If MELBOURNE is a humbug also, nature will probably retain a monopoly of the rain business. Perhaps the water has first to be pumped up into the atmosphere.

COL. SHEPARD, the New York newspaper owner, who is laboring to have the world's fair sealed up on Sundays, has already engaged rooms at a Chicago hotel to cost him $25,000 during the fair. With that sum he could operate quite a gang of missionaries at Chicago. But he may want to watch the thing himself on Sundays.

THE cotton growers South share the good fortune of the grain producers in a big crop, but there is no cotton famine abroad, and they have to take their chances in markets artificially limited. The Ohio wool growers, too, are not happy over a loss of four cents a pound on their products. When McKinleyism has the field a good many people are left.

IT IS understood that the protected manufacturers are being squeezed for the MCKINLEY campaign in Ohio, and the fat has come in big chunks. This is the reliance of the Republican managers in all their later campaigns. They would not probably insist upon an extreme tariff if it were not to keep up this source of revenue for the party.

SMOKELESS powder is found in recent experiments to be unfitted for small firearms on account of the great strength of the material. A grain too much would be ruinous. It is regarded as a success for heavy guns. But it is a foreign article used. American genius may devise improvements that will remove this great annoyance to spectators of battles.

THE letter boxes on the interurban line do good service, but the time will come when they will be ruled out as slow. New York is to have the pneumatic tube to connect with Brooklyn and all the substations for mail purposes. It is believed that this system will be adopted in all the large cities.

THERE are people searching for the gold Capt. KIDD buried on the Atlantic coast. A party of Bluenoses are hunting in Nova Scotia. The assets might be as large if they would extract the metal from the "golden sunset."

THERE is a society of agnostics and religious knownothings in Massachusetts, the members of which have a suicidal mania. They may find out more than is quite pleasant by the suicide route.

IT IS coming to be a disappointment to the crowds when there is no fatal fall from the balloon, but this does not happen of late. The balloons are said to be made of fall goods.

PRESIDENT HALL, of the Missouri Alliance, has a far more level head than the kickers. Some of them must be descendants of the ante-bellum roughness.

HARRISON is more fortunate in his grandfather than in his son. The latter never forgets that pa has charge of official things in this country.

FROM a HARRISON point of view, for a man so robust in health, Mr. BLAINE is taking a good deal of time in getting back to Washington.

WILHELM's ideas about drinking are not at all Puritanic, but will prove too drastic for the German lawmakers, no doubt.

FLYING INTERVIEWS.

Park Commissioner Petsch—I think that the only way in which to get rid of the question of filling Lake Como would be to build in the lake a number of islands, and cement the rest of the bed of the lake and fill it up with water. At present the boulevard runs round the lake, but owing to the water receding there is a space between the edge of the drive and the lake about forty feet wide. I am in favor of building another boulevard on the edge of the lake which would be a few feet lower than the upper drive and have grass plots between the two driveways. I am also strongly in favor of the acquisition of the Indian mounds, as they are valuable relics of a by-gone age, and if the citizens desire a series of boulevards as fine as any in the country they should be built from the Indian mounds to Lake Phalen, thence to Lake Como and on to the river bank. Public sentiment seems to be in favor of the establishment of large parks in St. Paul, and if we can acquire 200 acres at Lake Phalen we would have one of the prettiest parks in the country. With Lake Phalen and Lake Como parks and a chain of boulevards, St. Paul would compare with any city in the matter of parks and drives."

Henry A. Castle—The GLOBE's discriminating and appreciative compliments to Miss Fannie McIntire, the leading lady of the company playing "The Old, Old Story" this week at Litt's Grand opera house, are very gratifying to her many relatives and friends in the Twin Cities. Miss McIntire is a Minnesota girl, born in St. Cloud and reared in Minneapolis. She was thrown upon her own resources at a very early age; adopted the stage as her profession; commenced at the very bottom round of the ladder, and has worked her way honestly and resolutely up to her present position, with no help whatever, except her own persistent efforts. She is still less than twenty years old, and her progress so far augurs for a highly successful future. Her father was my old friend and business partner; a lieutenant colonel during the war. I feel a special interest in her career and pride in her success.

Chief of Police Clark—It seems to me that some people are anxious to have their children killed on Third street during the illuminations this week. Despite our warning, women with baby carriages came down town to see the illuminations, and my men had strict orders to keep them off the street. One woman abused me because I would not allow her to enter the street with a baby carriage with three young children in it, and some time after I saw her where the crush was thickest with the carriage, babies and all. Now I want to give a warning to these people, who seem unable to realize that they are willfully placing the lives of the children in danger, that they must not bring babies in carriages onto Third street this week during the illuminations, for they will be turned back by my officers on every approach to the scene of the festival.

THE CORRIDOR CORRAL.

Col. F. Baasen, the first secretary of state of the commonwealth of Minnesota, is registered at the Clarendon, and will spend a day or two in the city, visiting the State Fair and attending to various business matters. Mr. Baasen is a resident of New Ulm, as he was, in fact, at the time of his election to the office of secretary of state on the ticket headed by Gen. Sibley for governor. That was the only state ticket elected by the Democrats in the history of the state, Auditor Bierman being the only state officer chosen by the Democrats since; and, although it has been nearly a third of a century, Mr. Baasen is still a loyal follower of the Democracy. During the administration of President Cleveland he was postmaster of New Ulm, and last year was prominently mentioned as a possible nominee for secretary of state again.

"St. Paul is a wonderful city," said Col. Baasen yesterday, and I can hardly realize that it is the same city I knew back in the fifties. But St. Paul is not the only portion of Minnesota that has grown and developed. The country portions, and, especially Southwestern Minnesota have developed at a rate that is really wonderful. But then, why should we not grow and prosper? There is no better or more fertile land in the world than is to be found in this state."

"Illinois will go Democratic next year," was the blunt statement made by William Brouphy, of Quincy, Ill., who is spending a few days in the city, being registered at the Clarendon. Mr. Brouphy is a man of about sixty years, and for twenty-nine years he has filled the office of clerk of court of his county. He is a Democrat of the staunchest kind, and, while not over-enthusiastic, is disposed to claim all that is due his party.

"John M. Palmer gave them a lesson last fall," he continued, "and it will be very strange if we do not carry the state in the next election. The people are tired of the Republican party, and are ready to join the Democrats and remain with them until this tariff question is settled."

"How will the Alliance men in Illinois vote next year," asked the GLOBE man.

"A larger majority of them will vote the Democratic ticket," answered Brouphy. They are disposed to place more stress on the tariff question than upon anything else, and for this reason they will be found fighting with the Democrats in Illinois, at least."

There was a goodly number of the present state senators of the Gopher state in this city yesterday attending the fair and looking after their political fences, perhaps, as well. Among these were Senators Davis, of St. Peter; Day, of Fairmont; Tawney, of Winona; Dedon, of Chisago; Glader, of Kandiyohi, and Smith, of Le Sueur. All of them met in the Merchants' lobby after dinner and made into a pleasant party to the fair. Of course, there was considerable chaffing indulged in, and the various congressional booms came in for their share of it. Senators Tawney and Davis took their part of the "guying" in the best possible humor, while Senator Day requested his friends to handle his boom rather gently. Some speculation was indulged in as to the organization of the senate at the next session, the Republican senators expressing considerable confidence in their ability to capture the offices next time. Each member of the lot secured a copy of the Sage's new book and took it home with him, for, however much Senator Donnelly's fellow members of the upper house may disagree with the Sage, they enjoy his speeches and writings, as well as his society outside of politics.

Hon. Kittel Halvoorsen, the Alliance statesman elected last fall to represent the northern portion of Minnesota in the lower house of congress, came down from his Stearns county farm yesterday and spent the afternoon at the Fair grounds. Mr. Halvoorsen is not a practical politician, but he acts like one in many respects. He is not given to much talking and avoids discussing political matters as much as possible. While there are not a great number of straight out-and-out Alliance men in the present congress, Mr. Halvorsen thinks there are enough who agree with the farmers on the great issues of the day to insure the passage of legislation satisfactory to the farming classes, as far as the house is concerned.

When Senator C. R. Davis, of St. Peter, awoke at the Merchants' yesterday morning, and saw that the two Republican morning organs of the Twin Cities had what purported to be an interview with him, in which he was made to say that he had the Second district congressional nomination in his trousers' pocket, he was decidedly warm in the collar. As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis had not been interviewed at all on the day mentioned, having arrived late in the evening and having been absent from his hotel all the evening. Mr. Davis is making no claims whatever, and the interview places him in a wrong position.

"It looks a great deal as though some one else had been interviewed under my name," said Mr. Davis, laughingly; "for I don't believe the boys would palm off an interview upon me in that way. However, I was not seen by any newspaper man, and did not say what is attributed to me. Without entering into the question of whether or not I shall be a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Second district next year, I can tell you that no man owns the Second district, and I would be last to make the claims attributed to me."

Col. William Thomas, of Mankato, is at the Clarendon. Col. Thomas is the member of the state board of equalization from the Sixth judicial district, and was one of the three members of the board as originally named by Gov. Merriam confirmed by the senate last winter. He is a large holder of real estate in Mankato, and is considered one of the best real estate lawyers in that section of the state.

Charles L. Roos, of New Ulm, is in the city attending the Fair and incidentally renewing old acquaintances and talking politics. Mr. Roos is the proprietor of one of the large flour mills of New Ulm, and it one of the liveliest young business men in that wide-awake little city. During the time of the dedication of the New Ulm monument he suspended his business operations and devoted his whole time to aiding in making that event a grand success. The result was such as to make Mr. Roos and his fellow workers feel that the time had been well spent.

George B. Winship, of the Grand Forks Herald, is is at the Merchants'.

Hon. John F. Meagher, of Mankato, is in the city.

J. W Earl, ex-mayor of Fergas Falls, and now a real estate dealer of Duluth, is stopping at the Merchants'.

THE GLOBE'S TACITUS.

Cheerfulness costs nothing, but its value cannot be estimated.

A jay bird admires his tail though it contains but one feather.

The most contented man we ever knew did not own a dollar's worth of anything.

Most of the things longed for by man have no existence.

Sin is like giving a note at a high rate of interest. It is so easy to spend the money you obtained from the note, and so hard to pay it back.

Marriage may be a failure, but it is very difficult to convince the average young man or woman of the fact.

Do you wish to be known as a very wise man?—Then look solemn and say little.

Have you a man in your acquaintance who is always talking of the wickedness of others? If you have, it will be safe to watch him.

Many a man has been a failure in this world, simply because he managed other people's affairs and let his own take care of themselves.

If you are a young man, be honest; nothing adds more to the future prospects of a young man than a good reputation for honesty.

Read and think are two principles which young people should attend to. Nothing adds more to the grace of one's conversation than a good knowledge of current literature.

Have you not noticed that many of the men who complain that the world has not used them right are failures simply because they have not taken advantage of the opportunities the world has offered them.

Those people who talk protective tariff in favor of American workmen [illegible] a [illegible] catch.

FASSETT IS THE MAN.

The Young Collector of New York Is Nominated for Governor.

He Proposes to Resign His Recently Acquired Snap for a Chimera.

Planks From the Platform on Which the Forlorn Hope Will Fight.

Judge Cooley Resigns From the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The ticket nominated by New York Republicans to-day is made up like this: For governor, J. Sloat Fassett, Chemung; lieutenant governor, John W. Vrooman, of Herkimer; secretary of state, Eugene F. O'Connor, of Brooklyn; treasurer, Ira M. Hedges, of Rockland; comptroller, A. C. Wade, of Jamestown; attorney general, William E. Sutherland, of Monroe; engineer and surveyor, Verplank Colvin.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Fassett said: "This acceptance means immediate retirement from a place of honor and preferment bestowed directly by your choice of 1888. One thing at a time. When my president commanded I obeyed. When my party commands, that edict is supreme."

The army of 800 delegates to the Republican state convention and the hundreds of camp followers slept under blankets last night. The morning was crisp and brilliant, and the day an ideal one for the close quartering of a convention hall. As the time approached for the convention to assemble, the Becker bands began their music and the delegates moved by ones and twos and then by groups and squads to the convention hall. Shortly after 12 all was ready, and Gen. Knapp, chairman of the state committee, stepped to the front of the platform and called the convention to order.

A Well-Placed Prayer.

Rev. Dr. Stebbins offered prayer, asking especially that the interests of capital and of labor should be permanently harmonized. Gen. Knapp then spoke very briefly, and a reference to "the matchless man from Maine" was received with terrific and prolonged applause. The chair then nominated W. W. Goodrich as temporary chairman, and he proceeded to roast the Democrats the best he knew how. At the close of his speech the usual committees were appointed and the convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

The delegates were brought to order in second session at 4:20 p. m., and Husted, chairman of the permanent organization committee, reported the name of James M. Varnum for permanent chairman. Mr. Varnum was escorted to the chair and addressed the convention at great length. There was no room for doubt as to the relative volume of applause when Gen. Varnum referred to the reciprocity policy of the administration as the work of Benjamin Harrison, and especially of Secretary Blaine. A generous outburst greeted Mr. Harrison's name, while a tumult arose when Mr. Blaine's name was uttered.

White Withdraws.

After a report from the committee on credentials the chairman, in the absence of the resolutions committee, declared nominations in order, when a letter was read from Andrew D. White, withdrawing his name. J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung; Philip Becker, of Buffalo; Gen. Carr, of Rensselaer; Gen. Woodford and Mr. Wadsworth were placed in nomination and the vote began, but had not proceeded far before it was apparent that Fassett would be nominated, and a motion to make it unanimous was carried with a hurrah. While a committee went after the nominee, Congressman S. E. Payne, of Auburn, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented and read the platform, which is as follows:

Appeal to the Electors.

The following are the most important planks in the platform:

The Republicans of the state of New York, by their chosen representatives, appeal to the electors and declare:

They adhere to the principles on which the national victory was won in 1888 by the decisive electoral votes of this state, and they approve the legislation of the fifty-first congress in the embodiment of those principles.

They commend the wisdom, patriotism and purity of the administration of President Harrison, who has brought himself near to the hearts of the people by his ability and fidelity in the enforcement of the laws and the performance of his duties, and also by the admirable presentation of American principles which he has made in his addresses to the people.

The revenue legislation of the fifty-first congress, both in the tariff and the administrative act, is a just and proper application of the policy of protection to American labor and the control of home markets for the industry of our own people; and the fruits of this legislation are increasing daily in the establishment of new factories, in steadier employment to wage earners, in better prices to the farmer for the products of the soil, and in the assurance of financial independence for our country in the face of monetary distress throughout Europe and South America.

The Silver Plank.

The act of July 14, 1890, provides for the purchase of silver product of American mines and issuing of the new treasury note, protected by a reserve of 100 cents worth of silver for every dollar issued. We commend this policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity, the treasury notes paid for silver to be kept at par with gold. The voice of New York is emphatic against any degredation of the currency, and demands, with President Harrison, 'every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar.'

We approve the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal, under American charter, by American enterprise and with American capital, as essential to national defense and to the interests of interstate commerce and the trade of the continent.

We recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests. We deprecate any attempt to lessen the fruits of toil, or to place honest workmen in competition with paupers and convicts, domestic or foreign. The rigid enforcement of the alien labor contract law is commended.

We favor such legislation as will prevent all illegal combinations and unjust exactions by aggregated capital and corporate powers. We insist upon the suppression of all trusts, combines and schemes designed artificially to increase the price of the necessaries of life.

The cruelties and persecutions practiced upon the Jews in Russia are abhorrent to the sense of justice of this people; and the intervention of our government by all proper means to secure to the oppressed of all foreign nations equal rights under their laws is commended.

At the conclusion of the reading and adoption of the platform Candidate Fassett mounted the platform, and in the approved fashion thanked the convention for the honor, at the same time expressing confidence in the outcome at the polls.

The balance of the ticket was nominated by acclamation. No candidate save Mr. Fassett appeared before the convention, and the convention, amid cheers, was adjourned sine die at 7:50 p. m.

JUDGE COOLEY RETIRES.

The Interstate Commerce Jurist Needs Rest.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 9.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, has handed in his resignation at Washington. When seen by a reporter to-day he stated that his reason is his failing health. Although not by any means in a dangerous condition, [illegible] which he has suffered during the past two years have rendered such a course necessary. As to his future plans, they are as yet not determined upon. He will take a much-needed rest with his family, in this city. It is his intention to totally abstain from all study or work whatever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—This letter has just been received here:

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 4, 1891.—E. A. Mosely, Secretary—My Dear Sir: I have had within the last few days quite a serious relapse, which, though I have in some degree recovered from it, I think renders it imperative that I should resign my commission as interstate commerce commissioner, and I have therefore sent my resignation to the president. I regret greatly the necessity of withdrawing from the commission, but feel that my duty to the public, as well as to myself, under the circumstances, demands it. I shall ever cherish with the liveliest sentiments of affection and respect the recollection of my association with you while my connection with the association continued. Very respectfully, THOMAS M. COOLEY."

Judge Cooley was appointed by President Cleveland at the organization of the commission for a term of six years. At the first meeting of the commission, March 31, he was unanimously chosen chairman by his associates.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

Senator Washburn, as the fruitage of his study of "institutions" abroad, learns that the Americans who go abroad are mostly "idiots" who do not go to "study institutions," but to go "swashing round." An interview published in the Minneapolis Times with President Northrop, of the university, who returned from a European tour just after the senator, confirms the senator's rather startling statement. The president says in reply to the question of the reporter if he heard anything about the McKinley bill in Europe: "I should say I did. It is the 'black beast' of the English people. One hears about it on all sides, for it is the general impression among the English people that there should be perfect free trade between the two countries, and not until that time is reached will the commercial relations of the two countries be complete. However, occasionally you will find an Englishman who confesses that protection has been the best thing for America." "Did the observance of these things change your political belief?" asked the reporter. "Not at all; although I believe in protection for the present, I think that free trade is the ideal, but this country is not at present in a condition for it to go into effect. It needs to be built up thoroughly by means of the production of our own industries." The president goes "swashing around" the economic question in that last sentence in a manner to make it clear that he is one of the class whom the senator had in mind.

* * *

Somebody is making a very nice thing out of the treasury purchases of silver bullion. On the 2d the treasury bought 679,000 ounces and paid for it prices running from 98.25 to 98.40 cents an ounce, though the commercial price quoted was 97⅞ cents. On the same day the price of bar silver in London was 45 1-16 pence an ounce. The treasury paid 7.275 cents an ounce for what it bought more than the London price. As we are exporters of bullion, the normal condition would be a lower price here than in London, just as wheat is lower. The treasury paid on its September purchase $19,377 more than the London price.

* * *

At the London price of silver on the 2d our buzzard dollar, the one President Harrison says "is good for a dollar anywhere," was worth on that day, anywhere over our boundaries, 69.9 cents. That is, to put it in a concrete shape, if a man stepped on to our end of the suspension bride with 100 silver dollars in his pocket they would shrink to $69.90 when he reached the Canadian end. Harrison probably meant "almost anywhere."

* * *

Perhaps as significant an indication of the financial situation as any may be found in the payments of customs in New York. For August they were $2,518,000 less than the same month last year, but of the $10,460,330 paid out but 2 per cent was in gold, 12.6 in gold certificates, nothing in silver coin, 5.2 in silver certificates and the rest in treasury notes.

* * *

There is an unpleasant difference in the statements of facts made by the officers to gather facts for the government and those editors of Republican papers whose occupation it is to gather "facts" to support McKinleyism. The difference seems to be irreconcilable. For instance, a Chicago dispatch says that Mr. Stewart and his assistants, who have been in that city for several weeks collecting statistics of wages and prices, wholesale and retail, for the senate committee which is investigating the workings of the McKinley act, have finished their work. They find that prices have advanced on many articles, while wages have not advanced save where the iron and steel workers had a sliding scale and the glass workers a strong union. Marshall Field & Co. and James H. Walker & Co. are given as authority for the statement of advanced values of goods. But against the statement of these mere theorists we have the assertion of such practical business men as the tariff writer of the Minneapolis Tribune that "except on three or four articles everything on the list has decreased from 30 to 70 per cent."

KNOW THYSELF.

A St. Paul Author's Pleasing Little Brochure.

Modestly amongst the literature which ushers in the autumn mood for mental exercise is a little volume by Harry De Wallace, of St. Paul, entitled "Know Thyself; or, The Value of a Moral Precept." Mr. Wallace is the official stenographer of the municipal court, and his rather thoughtful philosophy as he sets it forth to the younger readers is the work of leisure and study, the use of which no young man ever employed to greater self-satisfaction or in which he could have done more nobly for his fellows. "Know Thyself" is an analytical study of that complex being we designate man. The author has thought soundly and to great depth on the subject of self-culture. He deals in no narrow measure with mind and matter and their radiating parts and functions. In a pleasing, easy, frank style he expresses the truth which surrounds every youngster and every adult who exists in this, the most superficial age of modern times. He would so direct the effort and study for self-understanding as to radically reform the willful, listless, dash through an aimless life which, at the present day, rages in the youth of our country. Corporation Attorney Daniel W. Lawler has aptly prefaced the first edition of Mr. De Wallace's work. Mr. Lawler states that the author's work is a "protest against the superficiality of our time. It demonstrates that glibness is not wisdom, and that restlessness is not activity; that man is not a butterfly, nor life a holiday, and that culture is not a purchasable commodity."

An apt quotation from Schiller inspires the first page of the text:

"To know thyself—in others self-discern;
Would'st thou know others? read thyself and learn!"

The volume is in three parts, and its extent of a hundred beautifully printed pages suggest a regard on the part of the author from the human nature to which he speaks. There is not a tedious demonstration, argument or solicitation in the entire book, and the exordiam is brightened by the clearest and tersest discoursing imaginable. The little volume is a gem in the chain of the author's daily life, which he may treasure for its wholesome qualities, its moral lustre and the nobler thoughts it may inspire in those considerate enough to read and study it.

BYLO LAND.

When out of the west long shadows creep,
And the stars peep out, a shining band,
Our baby, weary of fun and play,
Goes out thro' the gates to Bylo land.

Oh, which is the road to Bylo land?
By the way of grandpa's easy chair,
Or, better, by mother's loving arms,
With kisses pressed on the shining hair.

She nestles down with a weary sigh,
While the lashes touch the rounded cheek,
With her arms clasped close 'round mother's neck,
Who kisses the love she cannot speak.

O, a wonderful spot is Bylo land,
To judge by the smiles on baby's face;
The angels must surely weave her dreams,
And lend to her of their winsome grace.

O baby, we envy thy sunny lot,
For we that are older seldom see
The flowery path to Bylo land,
Or meet the angels that talk with thee.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DESPERATE MINERS.

Tennessee Workingmen in a Frame of Mind to Do Mischief.

They Threaten to Release and Drive Convicts Out of the State.

Coal Operators Are Fearful That the Threat Will Be Executed.

Philadelphia Appraisers in a Tight Box on Serious Charges.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Information reached here to-night from Briceville and Coal Creek and shows an alarming condition of affairs. Whether it is a bluff for the legislature or in earnest remains to be seen. It is stated that the miners have determined to turn loose the 1,200 convict miners employed by the Knoxville Coal company. During the last trouble with the miners the convicts were turned out of the stockade and sent to Knoxville the same day that the convicts and troops were captured at Briceville.

Since they were returned and put to work matters have been going along smoothly, but it seems that the free miners have now determined to play a desperate game. The coal-mining season is opening with a rush, and with no disturbance the mines could not fill their orders. Operators do not know what to do. Whether the miners will attack the convicts or not remains to be seen, but there is great uneasiness in the entire district to-night, and a gentleman who is thoroughly posted on the situation says the public need not be surprised if every convict in the district is released within twenty-four hours. The convicts in the Oliver Springs district will also be released. The programme this time is not to send the convicts to Knoxville or any other place and surrender them to the authorities, but to turn them free in the mountains and

Run Them Out of the State

into Kentucky. Another alarming report is that the forty or fifty free miners whom the Tennessee Coal Miners' company has been working during all the trouble over the convicts have been notified that they must leave the mines, and if they continue to work they will be killed. A gentleman who is largely interested in the mines says the disturbance has so alarmed the operators that it will paralyze all developments in the region, which was beginning to develop rapidly. He says that not only will the capital now invested lie idle, but that the large sums coming from the East will cease. He says the effect upon Knoxville and East Tennessee, which depends upon the mining industry, will be ruinous unless some settlement is reached at once. He is of the opinion that there is plenty of work for convicts and free miners, and that the convicts cannot be worked anywhere with so little interference to free labor. He says the present trouble arose over what was largely a sentiment, as only about 150 men were affected, and they could all have secured work. On the other hand all labor organizations are more determined than ever that no convicts shall be worked in the mines. It is stated that one cause of the renewal of the disturbance at Briceville is the opinion of the state attorney general, which was submitted to the legislature. He held that the lessees had no authority to sub-let the convicts. The miners, learning of this fact and seeing nothing done to remove them from the mines, propose to get rid of them themselves. Conservatives are hopeful that the miners will not commit any outbreak until the legislature takes some definite action.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The proposition submitted by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, looking to a new and extended lease, was rejected by both the senate and the house to-day, the vote in each branch being unanimous. Mr. Curtis' bill to empower the government to summon and maintain military and other forces to suppress riots was passed by the senate.

QUAKER CORRUPTION.

Warrants Issued for Philadelphia Appraisers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Warrants were this afternoon issued for the arrert of the five mercantile appraisers of Philadelphia. The affidavit of City Treasurer Wright, upon which the warrants of arrest were based, charges the five mercantile appraisers, Messrs. Edward W. Patton, Albert Crawford, Samuel F. Houseman, Harry Hunter and James F. Bell, with unlawfully conspiring to cheat and defraud the commonwealth of Pennsylvania by making and returning false and untrue lists of taxables; by making and returning false and untrue returns of the classification of such taxables; by making false and unlawful exemptions of persons from the payment of mercantile taxes; by adding the names of dead and fictitious persons to the list of taxables and receiving fees therefor, and in other ways to cheat and defraud with intent to make great gains for themselves.

Shortly after the warrants were issued Edward W. Patton appeared before Magistrate Pole and entered the required bail for his appearance on Monday. Mr. Hunter also gave bail. Up to a late hour to-night none of the three remaining appraisers had been found, but it is expected that they will enter bail to-night or to-morrow.

PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

Secretary Foster's fondness for base ball is said to be developing into a mania. He goes out to the Washington ball grounds whenever there is a game on, and when the Cincinnati team was playing at the capital promptly on the stroke of 4 every afternoon the secretary would make a bee line for his hat and coat. A moment later he could be seen chasing a car with the agility of a schoolboy.

The pope, like the German emperor, speaks better English than many Englishmen. He is particularly fond of the queen's tongue and uses it in preference to French, the language of the Vatican, whenever he gives audience to Americans or English people. He is also well versed in German. The holy father has a remarkable memory for faces, rivalling that for which the Prince of Wales is noted. But in his own case this accomplishment is a natural gift rather than an acquirement.

The steam yacht which Beavor-Webb designed for W. W. Durant, and which is approaching completion in Philadelphia, will be the largest vessel of its kind in the United States, Mr. Vanderbilt's Alva alone excepted. It will be nearly 200 feet in length, and the expectation is that it will be the fastest steam yacht in the world.

Andrew Lang is some years older than the majority of his readers suppose him to be. He has reached forty-seven and his hair is turning gray and growing scant. He is tall, thin and dark, and has an unpleasant laugh. He talks slowly and with an effort, his conversation frequently falling into what they call in England the Oxford drawl. He earns a large income, but there is little of it left for the bank after his heavy household expenses have been paid.

Verdi has purchased a piece of land close to Milan on which will be erected an asylum for aged and impoverished musicians.

GLOBE, Sept. 8.

INTERESTING

TO THOSE WHO COMPETED IN SMITH & FARWELL'S

Word Contest.

NUMEROUS letters and inquiries as to when the list of those winning our 49 Prizes are coming in. We should have been ready Aug. 20, but we were totally unprepared for the exhaustive work that has been put on the lists sent in. The large number of words admissible was a great surprise to us. Our committee and their helpers are pushing the work on rapidly, and we hope soon to have it decided. We shall publish the list of those winning prizes, giving the number of words each obtains.

It will make interesting reading for some people. We hope, also, that some people may find our old but well-tried and honest story of our method of selling

Carpets, Furniture,
Stoves, Ranges,
Lamps, Crockery,
Silverware,

In fact, everything for housekeeping. All sold on

EASY TERMS

And at close cash prices. Don't forget. We mean what we say.

Smith & Farwell,

339 and 341 E. Seventh St.

PIANOS

At Midsummer Prices.

READ THIS LIST.

SECOND-HAND SQUARES.

Geo. Hews, Cost New $200, Now $55
Benson, Cost New $250, Now $60
Chas. Holder, Cost New 250, Now $75
Metropolitan, Cost New $350, Now $110
Great Union, Cost New $350, Now $110
Mathushek, Cost New $375, Now $115
Haines Bros., Cost New $400, Now $125
Chickering, Cost New $500, Now $165
Steinway, Cost New $500, Now $195

EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

W. J. DYER & BRO.

148 and 150 East Third Street, St. Paul.
509 and 511 Nicollet Av., Minneapolis.

DICKINSON'S

Fourth, Fifth & St. Peter Sts.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

We continue cutting prices every day this week; goods sold at cost or less, but only on day named. Read our lists carefully, and if you see anything you want, come early, as they do not always last all day.

BARGAINS

—FOR—

THURSDAY

12c For Fine French China Salad Bowl, decorated; regular value, 25c; our low price, 19c. Special for Thursday, 12c.

3c For Ink Writing Tablets, note and commercial sizes; worth 10 cents. Special for Thursday, 3c.

71c For Full Nickel Alarm Clock, warranted; jewelers' price, $1.25; our usual low price, 89c. Special for Thursday, 71c.

$1.49 For Banner Lamp, nickel-plated, central draft, complete with linen shade (any color); usual price, $2.25. Special for Thursday, $1.49.

Fourth, Fifth & St. Peter Sts,

ST. PAUL, MINN.