DAILY "PICK UPS."

The temperance people of the city are at the present time interested in the work of the various institutions for the cure of the liquor habit. Although there are at present fully a half a dozeu or these institutions in the city, it seems there is still room for more, and the National Bichloride of Gold company, of Chicago, is contemplating establishing a branch here. Dr. H. O. Rockwell and John G. Ronald are in the city in the interests of the company, and both feel confident that in a few days they will have made arrangements for establishing a branch institution. The plan of cure operated by this company is not confined to nostrums alone, the chief reliance that a cure will be effected being based on the hygienic and moral surroundings of the institute. Each individual is studied by the physicians in charge, and the treatment prescribed which is best adapted to the case. The time required to effect a complete cure varies from three to four weeks. The local W. C. T. U. is interesting itself in the proposed venture, and will do all that can be done in furthering the cause. fully a half a dozeu or these institutions in

A gentleman, in speaking of the terrible Homestead strike and the effect that It would undoubtedly have on politics, incidentally remarked that it was curious what insignificant dimensious the seemingly greatest of political events shrink when examined in the light of facts. The disruption of the British empire, if it ever should come on the line of home rule, might be said to be traccable to the idiosyncrasies of an insignificant pork butcher named Biggar, which diverted the elements of Irish disaffection into their present channel. In the Nacoleonic period the whole course of European history was changed by the accident of an obscure Corsican autorney of feetbe health marrying a woman as unsoundly constituted as himself and having an epileptic son with a mania for war. Surely history, in many particulars, requires to be rewritten, if only to show mortal man what a pigny he is and how much nations and dynasties are the sport of an inscrutable Fate.

nations and dynasties are the sport of an inscrutable Fate.

Injured citizen, if you are smoking with a wild desire to lick a newspaper man don't go into the Journal office. Don't keep away from there just because you may be the cause of some innocent person suffering death. Up in that office is a man who carriers a gun. He does not look like a bad man. He is the son of the proprietor, and he does the dramatte criticisms for his health and recreation, and he wears absinthe frappe whiskers, but he is "nasty" with a gun. He proved it last Monday. He was chock ful of Fourth of July enthusiasm, probably because he was born in Boston and used to see Fanueil-hall on holidays. At, how, he had the enthusiasm. He sat in his office early in the day, sat and wrote "Wheat and Chaff," but that was not devilish enough for him. Outside the boys were firing off big cannon crackers. He could restrain himself no longer. Off went a particularly big cracker with a particularly loud report, and the Boston man whipped out his revolver. With a gleaming devil in his eye, he fired at the brick wail opposite his window. His blood was up, and he kept at it all the forenoon. Every time a small boy in the street would set off a firecracker the big man up stairs would emit a vell of triumph and shoot at the brick wall. By a window in the next room the city editor sat and tried to talk soothingly to his rising hair. In fancy he sew his evening rival announcing under flaming headlines, his own death from a deflected bullet fired at a brick wall by a Fourth of July enthusiast. He saw all that, but he did not call down the shootee. Why not? For obvious reasons. But his hair still stands whenever he thinks of that Fourth of July.

campaign funds when they begin to run club excursions on the base ball plan, "No rain checks given after the game is called." It is claimed that one local Republican club sold tickets 'for an excursion that never ex-curted,' but no money was returned.

"The Wages of Sin" is not entirely consistent when one considers that indulgence in some kinds of sin invariably leads to a home on Park avenue and mention in the newspapers as "one of our most prominent and enterprising citizens."

Isn't it a good thing that newspaper men are patient pack mules without the vicious-ness of the prototype? Were it not so we might see the "personal managers" of the Tribune following the example of their god's dearest friend, Andy Carnegie, and throw-ing up a sixteen-foot stockade, a la Home-stead

ning an iron over the rumpled nap of a oric hat and feeding sugar plums to a whiskered "rat?"

Louis James is going to attempt to do 'Uncle Tom," and right in the home of W. 2. Sterling, too. The courage of some peo-

Oh! Baron Hach! Baron Hach! How could you be so blind as to fail to take the Journal man into your confidence! You'll rue the day, Baron Hach, you were so reckless of the power of the "sworn circulation!" The rue has already begun, in fact, and the ruin will come. Hear it with despair, oh, Baron Hach! Through all its editions, the "sworn circulation" thunders, "Baron Hach is a quitter!"

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Seven births and seven deaths were re-Building permits aggregating \$3,145 in estimated cost were issued yesterday at the building inspector's office. There will be a special meeting of the Min-neapolis Kindergarten association this even-ing at the Church of the Redeemer. Capt. J. K. Arnold, well known in Minne-

sota as having been engaged in the newspa-per business in several places, has been ap-pointed hospital commissary sergeant of the soldiers' home at Milwaukee.

The Woman's Christian association will hold its monthly meeting this afternoon at the Woman's Boarding home, 409 Sixth street Gregory & Ford have been awarded the restaurant privileges at the exposition. Manager Brackett has removed his office to the Exposition building.

Only three more performances of "The Wages of Sin" will be given at the Bijou. A matinee and evening performance tomorrow will terminate the engagement.

George A. and John S. Pillsbury left Wednesday evening for Sutton, N. H., to attend the dedication of the town hall which they have presented to their native city.

The fourth annual convention of the national union of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamitters' Helpers will assemble in this city July 28.

oie Arthur, of 1216 Fifth street south,

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to A. J. Ciark and Rosa Atkins, T. J. Tandy and Dora Whitney, George F. Cooper and Lucy W. Le Van, Peter Peterson and Annie M. Peterson, William C. Wilson and Mary J. Oakman.

The Norwegian Lutheran Sanger Union will hold a festival in this city on July 20, 21, 22 and 23. On the first day the routine business of the union will be tsansacted, and on the evenings of July 21, 22 and 23 a concert will be given in Trinity church.

Articles of incorporation were filed yester-day by the Safety Smoke Stack company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incor-porators are Andrew T. Brewer, James M. Boyd Jr. and Gerald T. Ross, of Minneapolis, and Henry G. Elsroad, of West Superior. Assistant Secretary of War L. A. Grant went to Fort Snelling yesterday afternoon to review the troops. Gen. Merritt and his two aides, Lieuts. Brown and Sturgis, accompanied Gen. Grant. Tde distinguished party was received with a salute of fifteen guns on their arrival at the post.

their arrival at the post.

Burglars got in their work on the East side branch of the public library at 20 and 22 University avenue southeast Wednesday night. The haul was very small, as only the money drawer, containing \$6, seems to have been molested. Entrance was gained through the front door, presumably with a skeleton key.

Schenk Was All Right.

Charles Schenk, the young bartender who was arrested on suspicion of having picked the pocket of J. C. Rosner, was discharged yesterday morning by Judge Mahoney. There was not the slightest evidence to show that Schenk had done anything wrong. Apropos of this case it is only fair to Mr. Schenk to say that the article published concern-ing him, relative to the Van Seifert matter, was erroneous. Schenk was merely a witness at the inquest, having seen Von Seifert on the night he was found injured.

MINNEAPOLIS. THE DEMOCRATIC WAY

Republicans Are Shown How to Hold a Ratification Meeting.

Five Thousand People Out to Shout for Grover and Adlai.

Joel Heatwole in Minneapolis "to Hire Harvest Hands." He Sald.

Old Soldiers Receive Mrs. John A. Logan in True Soldier Fashion.

The Democratic ratification meeting was a thing of reality. The Republican ratification meeting was a mythical one. It never occurred. What a sad commentary on the enthusiasm of a "once powerful party." Five thousand enthusiastic Democrats congregated at the base ball park last night and demonstrated their approbation of Cleveland's nomination by ratifying the pro-ceedings of the convention and the conduct of their representatives. The cathering was a representative one, as it was composed of the hard-working victims of the protective tariff and the intelligence of the city. The ball park presented a picturesque appearance. In front of the grand stand was located the speaker's platform, an elaborate affair which seated over a hundred of the prominent Democrats of the city, aside from the officers and speakers of the evening. The platform was gayly decorated with flags of all nations, the stars orated with flags of all nations, the stars and stripes, of course, predominating, and Chinese lanterns, which were lighted, threw a sort of a yellow halo about the whole affair. There was a band of music directly beneath it, which discoursed patriotic melodies. One of the classic numbers the band rendered was a funeral march. It was rendered was a funeral march. It was played as a preamble to the obsequies of the Republican party which are expected to occur this fall. The center of the north was taken but the terms. pected to occur this fall. The center of the park was taken up by the pyrotechnic display and the operators. Rockets were fired off by the score and topedoes exploded with prodigality. A balloon was set afloat just before the opening of the meeting, which dropped gayly-hned rockets as it sailed off over the city. At the point in the field where, during base ball games, the right fielder catches flies, stood a mammoth picture of Grover Cleveland, mounted on a high pole, enabling everyone to see it. The picture was in black and white and an

picture was in black and white and an excellent likeness.

The audience was not made up alone of the genus homo Democrat, for there was a goodly number of the tair sex, exemplifying the fact that Democracy finds favor with all. The fair ones were just as enthusiastic as the men, and applauded the speeches with the most fervid vigor. The singing by the Cecilian male quartette was one

Cecilian male quartette was one of the features of the meeting. Their patriotic and campaign songs meeting with most enthusiasti songs meeting with most enthusiastic favor. The quartette made a great hit with an old college song which had been paraphrased to "Ben will have to get another job." Mayor Winston presided over the meeting, and George A. Nevins and J. A. Woodford were chosen secretaries. The hall was set Nevins and J. A. Woodford were those friend, Andy Carnegie, and throwing up a sixteen-foot stockade, a la Homestead.

Plumbers are going to hold a national convention nere this month and it is almost a certainty that they will have a "lead pipe cinch" on the town.

Speaking of ratification meetings, what has become of the Union league project of running an iron over the rumpled nap of a historic hat and feeding sugar plums to a Great and Grand Fight.

Great and Grand Fight. which it was bound to win, for right which it was bound to win, for right always conquered in the end. The fight was the same as the one in progress in Norway and England under the leaderership of Gladstone. It was a fight against monopoly, and for fair and honest government. When Mr. Lawrence concluded a call was made for Mayor Winston, and when the city's executive responded with a few well chosen words, he was referred to by several enthasiasts in the audience as "the next governor of Minnesota." Modest man that he was, the mayor blushed clear to the roots of his heir. the roots of his hair. He gave way again to Mr. Lawrence, who introduced a set of resolutions, the sentiment of which went over that big assemblage like a tidal wave. The resolutions were

like a tidal wave. The resolutions were adopted by the most unani.nous vote. Subsequently, C. J. Buell introduced a resolution which was also adopted. The resolutions prepared by Mr. Lawrence read as follows:

Whereas, The boasted Republican protection has not protected American labor, but, on the contrary, yesterday resulted in the killing of many American, laborers at Carnegie's Homestead mills in Pennsylvania, Resolved, by the Democratic party of Minneapolis, Minn.:

That we sympathize with the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives for their fellow men in behalf of organized labor.

That we denounce as a crime against hu-manity the use of Pinkerton detectives to destroy individual action and organized la-bor.

destroy individual action and organized labor.

That we call upon all American citizens to unite with us in the movement to crush out the pernicious system which tends to make only two classes of our people—millionaires and slaves.

Resolved, That we do protest that the protective tariff imposed by the Republican party is instrumental in bringing about discontent among the laboring people and instability in their wages, and

That labor is entitled to its proper reward, and we, as Democrats assembled in the interest of all people irrespective of party, pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to aid labor in its just demands.

The resolution introduced by Mr.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Buell is given below:

Buell is given below:

The Democracy of Minneapolis, in mass meeting assembled, extends its hearty sympathy to the locked-out laborers of the Carnegie Steel works, who, after thirty years of high tariff, find themselves confronted with Pinkerton Winchesters as their share of the benefits of that institution of robbery—miscarried protection. As you watch at the bedside of your wounded brother, and prepare for the grave the bodies of your murdered fellow-workers, join with us in registering a yow that we will never cease our efforts till we have destroyed every root and branch of that infamous system that gives the earth to protect monopolists, and Pinkerton bullets to the working men.

Judge Nethaway Orates.

After a session of vocal and instrumental music, the speechimaking was inaugurated by Judge Nethaway, of Stillwater, the first of the regular speakers. Judge Nethaway's speech was a rousing one and created a good deal of enthusiasm. It was a masterful one, and the common sense, logical utterances which he gave vent to went straight to the hearts of the honest Democrats who comprised his audience. He was glad, he said, to be able to raise his voice with the rest in ratifying the nomination of Grover Cleveland. He was the choice of the universal people, After a session of vocal and instruwas the choice of the universal people was the choice of the universal people, not because he was a superior man, but because he represented the principles of the grandest party on earth, and because he was a man who stood by his pledges, and never dreaming of personal benefits, labored alone for the people whom he represented and their interests. The coming campaign, he said, would be an educational one, the same as it was in 1884. The one, the same as it was in 1894. The voters of the country had now mastered the intricacies of that fallacious affair the intricacies of that fallacious affair—
the protective tariff. They were prepared to vote on the great question intelligently, and the result would be a
triumph for the Democratic party.
Judge Nethaway spoke of the lamentable strike in Homestead, and deplored
the condition of affairs which rendered
such events possible. The McKinley
high protective tariff law was the dangerous element which was causing the

gerous element which was causing the

revulsion of feeling and hazarding the revulsion of feeling, and hazarding the welfare of the glorious new world. Whenever the judge, in his discourse, referred to Carnegie, the name was hissed and hooted, but when the name of their leader—Cleveland—was mentioned, the whole assemblage broke out into enthusiastic cheering.

Campbell's Eloquence.

Hon. William M. Campbell, chairman of the state central committee, who was the next speaker, struck a popular chord, and the audience kept him speaking in spite of his modest statement that he was overstepping the time allotted the speakers. Mr. Campbell congratulated the audience and the party at large for the splendid public demonstration he was a witness of. It meant a great deal, he said, for it was the herald of greater things in the sere and yellow autumn, when the time for battle arrived. He was glad to say that the ratification of the nomination of Grover Cleveland was in itself a pleasure and form of happiness. No man had been accorded the honor that Cleveland been accorded the honor that Cleveland received when he was tendered the nomination for the executive office of the nation for the third consecutive time. It was all the result of the man's greatness, his magnetism and the sterling principles which he represents. The yeomanny of the country insisted that it would be represented by no other man and so he would be sent on to victory once more. Mr. Campbell, in touching on Mr. Cleveland's character, referred to the time when he surmounted the deadly phase of taxation and declared that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation. The great issues of the Campbell's Eloquence. of taxation and declared that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation. The great issues of the two
parties were dwelt upon by the speaker,
and it was shown conclusively that
the Democratic party was the one
raised to represent the people and their
principles. The fallacies of the high
tariff were explained, and apropos of
the subject, as a clincher, the speech
made by Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, in 1857 on the free trade tariff.
The speech was nothing more nor less The speech was nothing more nor less than a censure of so-called protection, and advocated the measures advo the course of his remarks Mr. Campbell spoke of Carnegie, the great monopolist, and how the Republican party had delegated to him and his class the power to egated to him and his class the power to levy unjust taxes on the people. The subject was prolific of great things and Mr. Campbell grew eloquent as he spoke of how dangerous and dastardly an affair the McKinley tariff was, and conjured his audience to rise in their might, grasp the wolf by the throat and strangle it. It was time, he maintained, for the laboring men to assert themselves and protest against the outrages perpetrated protest against the outrages perpetrated upon them by men like Carnegie, who made them veritable slaves. In closing,

"The responsibility lies with the yeo-manry of the country to see that Grover Cleveland is given another four years, and I predict that he will go in like a bird."

Mayor E. W. Durant. of Stillwater, spoke briefly on the great issues of the campaign and drew a comparison be-tween the two recent conventions. The Republican convention was composed of and controlled by federal office-holders. They nominated Harrison. The Democratic convention was composed of free and unbiased delegates, who took for their leader the powerful advocate of the people—Cleveland. When Mr. Durant concluded, a wild well were set up for Area and when the When Mr. Durant concluded, a wild yell was set up for Ames, and when the ex-mayor took his place on the platform the applause was deafening. The doctor's speech was a characteristic one, and delivered with all his old-time sang froid and eloquence. He explained why he was a Democrat, and why the party was the best one. With Cleveland at the front, it was going to march straight on to victory, while the Republican party, entrenched behind its tariff, was going backwards—crawfishing. This country, the doctor maintained, will never tolerate a party supported by such men as Carnegie and Jay Gould, who build up monopolies and hire assassins to intimidate and murder the people.

and hire assassins to intimidate and murder the people.

Judge Rand, being called upon next, gave vent to a burst of oratorical eloquence which showed him to be very much in earnest. As a representative of the younger portion of the Democracy he was glad to raise his voice in ratifying the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson. The new People's party, whose national ticket had just been launched upon the country, would soon come under the protecting wing of the Democratic party, for it offered a safeguard to all the laboring people. Like the other speakers, Judge Rand took occasion to enter his protest against Carnegie and his actions. He asked the audience: "Will you tolerate this infamy any longer?" and with one this infamy any longer?" and with one accord the people shouted back, "No!

Among the other speakers were J. T. Among the other speakers were 3. 1. Waters, of Chicago, and A. T. Aukeny, both of whom awakened the enthusiasm of the crowd and said many excellent things. The meeting broke up in a burst of glory, the pyrotechnic display being the best witnessed in the city for

TO HIRE HARVEST HANDS. That Was Why Joel Heatwole Was

in Minneapolis Yesterday. Joel Heatwole was in Minneapolis yesterday. He was not here on political business. Oh. no: Joel never touches politics at this season of the year, at east not in presidential years. Joel just came up to Minneapolis to hire harvest hands. He owns two or three farms in the Southern part of the state, and he must have men to take care of the harvest, you know. That, of course, was what brought him to Minneapolis. was what brought him to Minneapolis. That was also the reason, without a doubt, that made him keep company with John Goodnow so closely. John has a good deal of influence with the working man, and he could tell them that Joel was just the sort of a man to work in the harvest field under. Goodnow must have introduced Heatwole to any number of harvest hands, and the Northfield editor's mission must have been highly successful, for he left during the afternoon.

ing the afternoon.

But the Nelson men close one eye and wink gently with the other when they are told that Heatwale is hiring harvest hands in Minneapolis, Joel arvest mains in Milneapolis, Joel comes from the Sauthern part of the state, and so does a man named Ives. Heatwole is in the congressional race now and it is possible that he could be induced to help out his triend Ives. John Goodnow has been suspected of being an Ives man and that makes some man suspicious of Heatwole he being men suspicious of Heatwole, he being so industriously with Goodnow in Min-neapolis. But Joel smiled and stuck to the harvest hands.

Too Many Carlsons. Peter August Carlson has gotten tired of his last name and wishes it changed to Roth. Yesterday he filed a petition in the district court to that effect. As a reason for the switch Peter naively reason for the switch Peter naively tells the court that he hopes of some day being the owner of a lot of property in Hennepin county, He finds that there are at least three score and odd of Carlsons located there, and he doesn't want any complications in the matter. He guesses the name of Roth will about fill the hill as he cannot find another Peter. the bill, as he cannot find another Peter August Roth in the directory of Minne-

Jesse Had Better Go Back. Jesse A. Merichel, the Douglas county farmer who was "slugged" Wednesday night in the Tribune alley, Wednesday night in the Tribune alley, appeared in the municipal court yesterday morning to swear against R. N. James, the young fellow whom he accused of robbing him. But Merichel was still drunk, and could swear to nothing, with any degree of certainty. James cleared himself of the charge and was allowed to depart. He admitted having been with Merichel, but stated that he was drunk, and certainly did not strike or rob the old man. He told the court that he was a newspaper reporter from that he was a newspaper reporter from San Francisco.

Minneapolis in Chicago. Not at the national convention, but at the World's, Columbian exposition, Minneapolis will show up well; no doubt about that. The Minnesota state building will in itself be an exhibit of the class of work done here by our skilled mechanics, the contract for the building having been awarded to Life. skilled mechanics, the contract for the building having been awarded to Libbey & Libby, contractors of long standing and good repute. Here and there you may find a man who don't know Libbey & Libby (the firm dating from Jan. 1, 1890), but you won't find many who do not know George W. Libbey, the successful building and general contractor for twenty years past, while nearly every one can point out Thomas Libby, the old-time mill-work, sash and door expert. Their work is visible on every hand and speaks for itself, as will the building on the grounds allotted to Minnesota in Chicago.

A GENERAL'S WIDOW.

Reception to Mrs. Logan at the Soldiers' Home The reception given to Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan, at the Soldiers' home, yesterday morning, was an event that will long be remembered by the distinguished lady herself and the gray haired and battled scarred veterans who witnessed it. Between 300 and 400 people were assembled at the home and paid their respects to the quiet looking and sweet faced little widow of the deceased warrior. The reception occurred in the Domestic building, whose every apartment was decorated with flowers in honor of the occasion. The respection began at the occasion. The reception began at 10 o'clock, when Commandment McMillan requested the guests, who were assembled in the chapel room, to come to order, and announced that Mrs. Logan would be given a general introduction. The lady in question was escorted into The lady in question was escorted into the room at this juncture leaning on the arm of Mrs. Judge J. P. Rea. She was followed by the ladies who comprised followed by the ladies who comprised the reception committee. They were: Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Mary E. Leavens, of Faribault, president of the state W. R. C.; Mrs. Mary E. Starkweather, past national junior vice president W. R. C.; Mrs. Nettie M. Norton, past national chaplain; and Mrs. Celia Morey, junior vice department commander.

The old soidiers then filed through the room, and each was accorded the fe-

The old soldiers then filed through the room, and each was accorded the felicity of shaking hands with the soldier's widow. A.G. Sexton, an old man who had seen a lot of service, presented her with a handsome bouquet of roses, which was the signal for a round of hearty applause. Mrs. Logan thanked the old fellow in her gracious way and placed bis offering on the mantel behind her—the place of honor. When the soldiers had all greeted her and been greeted in turn they passed out and stood on guard. The general reception followed, in which Mrs. Morey, Mrs. Starkweather and Mrs. Norton assumed the work of introducing the sumed the work of introducing the guests. Judge Rea, Mrs. Leavens and others made short and appropriate speeches during the reception, in which many a glowing tribute was paid to Gen. Logan and his surviving widow. There were a number of floral offerings, the most elaborate being the one from

the most elaborate being the one from the Woman's Relief corps and Ladies' Aid society.

Marching for Fun. Yesterday morning Company B started on its vacation march, in lieu of going into camp with the regiment. Thirty-five men started on the march, under command of Capt. Diggles and Second Lieutenant Johnson. They were in full marching order, with the regimental ambulance and baggage wagons in the rear. Maj. R. A. Fitzgerald, surgeon of the First regiment, accompanied by his wife on horseback and in partial uniform, and Lieut. Morgan, of their pany as guests. The company expected to go into camp on the further side of Lake Crystal last night. This morning they will start for Bear lake. Saturday they will be at Medicine lake, and Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at Lake Independence. Wednesday they will get back into Hamel township; Thursday and Friday will be spent at Minnetonka; Saturday at Medicine lake, and Sunday, July 17, they will get home again.

Book Recention Touight. ty-five men started on the march, under

Book Reception Tonight. Friday evening, July 9, the ladies of Minneapolis Chanter No. 9 Order Fastern Star, will give an informal reception for the benefit of the Masonic library in the commandery room at the

temple.

Each visitor is requested to bring a book, either new or old, or whatever amount of money he or she may feel disposed to give toward the enterprise. It is designed by the ladies in this manner to assist in increasing the number of books, and thereby render the Masons' library more attractive to resident or visiting brethren and their families. A musical and literary programme will be rendered by the following artists: Miss Cady, piano solo; Mrs. Joseph B. Rice, recitation; Mr. Jungen, zither solo; Dr. Murry, violin solo; Mrs. Joseph B. Rice, recitation; Miss Grace Fitzgerald, contralto solo; Miss Grace Fitzgerald, contraito solo; Prof. H. S. Woodruff, whistling solo. Refreshments will be served by young ladies in costume.

Work of the Mills

The aggregate production of flour last week was 107,450 barrels, averaging 32,-008 barrela daily, against 102,400 barrels the previous week, 104,720 barrels for the corresponding time in 1891, and 73,-300 barrels in 1890. There will be ma-terial decrease in the output this week. All the mills stopped for the Fourth, while half of next to the largest mill has closed down for two weeks? has closed down for two weeks' repairs The direct exports last week were \$0,140 barrels, against 75,720 barrels in the preceding week. Patents in car lots are uoted at \$4 to \$4.40 per barrel in wood. His Son Wants the Lot.

T. W. Hanley petitioned the district court yesterday to be made guardian ad litem of his seven-year-old son, William 1. Hanley. His petition sets forth that in 1886 Seth Abbott and wife gave a warranty deed to the child of a lot in Errma Abbott Park free of incur save \$50. A mortgage of \$4,824 is now set up, and Mr. Hanley wishes to have the matter straightened out by the court. Judge Hooker granted the application

In the Deadly Weeds. George Ambrose Thrall, aged fifteen and a half years, and living at 2912 Section ond avenue south, went to Bloomington Wednesday to pick berries. Accomepanied by several boys, he went in swimming in the Minnesota river, pear W. H. Wright's farm. He became entangled in the weeds and was drowned. The coroner was notified yesterday and proceeded to the place. After looking over the ground, he was convinced that no one was to blame, and no inquest will be held.

While Mrs. Smith Was Sick. A suite to secure title to certain Minthe district court yesterday by Sinclair
W. Botkin and others against Dolphin
C. McQuery, Hilda E. Hulett, John R.
Stinson and George Hussey. The
plaintiffs are the heirs of the late Mrs.
Matilda Stinson Smitn and Characteristics. Matilda Stinson Smith, and they claim that the three defendants took advan-tage of Mrs. Smith's sickness and secured her signature to a warranty deed on the property in dispute.

THE CHICAGO A GONER. London, July 7.—The cessation in the gale off the south coast of Ireland yesterday was only a lull in the storm. Afterward the wind shifted and blew with renewed fury. The outlook bewith renewed fury. The outlook became worse and worse, and finally last night orders were given for all hands to abandon the ship. The officers and crew were all ready for this and in a short time they went ashore. The steamer was left to her fate. At 20'clock this morning she broke in two amidships and the after portion went down in twelve fathoms of water.

LYING FALSE FACE

Torn Off the Pretended Guardian Angel of Labor, Protection,

And the Underlying Ghoul of Selfishnesss Exposed to View.

Senator Palmer Takes Advanced Ground in Defense of Workmen.

Maintaining Their Right to Work--Stewart and Vorhees Agree.

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The speech of Mr. Palmer in the senate today on the resolution for an inquiry into the batile at Homestead, Pa., between the Pinkerton forces and the striking workmen was remarkable for the advanced position taken by the Illinois senator in maintaining the right of factory and railroad employes to demand employment at reasonably fair rates of com-

Mr. Voorhees' speech on the same subect was made up of an attack on the Republican party and its policy of protection, to which he ascribed the crop of labor riots all over the country. He was replied to by Mr. Hale, who criticised him for converting such a grave matter as the Homestead conflict into a question of party politics; defended the Republican party from all responsibility for that conflict, and assumed for that party and its policy of protection the credit of the building up of such great industrial establishments as those at Homestead and Bethlehem, Pa. The Republicans, he said, were doing all possible for the advancement of the interest of the

A Murderous Gang.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Stewart remarked that it seemed beyond controversy that the managers of the Carnegie works had employed a murderous gang. Whatever might have preceded the trouble; whatever the poring people might have done, that did not mitigate the offense of bringing into use an armed band of assassins. That was a serious blow to law and order. It endangered the life and property of every citizen, and encouraged anarchy. It was the most outrageous transaction that had occurred in many

years.
That 300 armed men should have been brought from distant cities prepared for war, brought in during the night to make war upon the laborers of the country, was a fact that must attract the attention of the whole country, and that could not be condemned in too

reasonable compensation for their services. He maintained that at the time of the assault on those people at Home-stead they were where they had a right to be. They were on the ground which they had a right to defend. They were conducting themselves in the line of

their rights.

Manufacturing establishments, he said, were public institutions, just as railroads were. They were public because they worked for the public; because they employed the public, and because the men in their employ became unfit for other service. While he conceded the right to the capitalist to control his property and the right to a reasonable reward for his investment, he claimed that the laborer had a right to permanent employment during good behavior. Of course, the laborer was compelled to submit to the changes of business. Where the profits were small the laborer would have to divide the their rights. the laborer would have to divide the

loss, and where they were large the profits should be divided. The Practical Aspect.

The Practical Aspect.

Mr. Voorhees treated the tragical occurrences at Homestead as a practical commentary on Mr. Hale's resolution as to the effects of the two policies, protection and tariff for revenue only. The laborers were not, he said, the offspring of the Democratic policy. They had come under the Republican policy of protection. Those poor people at Homestead who had laid down their lives had been led to believe that the tariff was protecting them; but there never had been a greater lie worked and woven into the legislation of a country.

The Republican party had said that the great manufacturing barons had to be protected against foreign competition so that they might be able to pay higher wages. Had they done so? Mr. Carnegte had got a protection of 55 per cent on steel, and instead of paying his workmen higher wages, he had notified them of a reduction of from 12 to 40 per cent. The beneficiary of the tariff system had responded with the employment of an armed mob—for the Pinkerton men were a mob. They were the

Meanest Mercenaries on Earth. The Pinkertons had taken their lives The Pinkertons had taken their lives in their hands; and those of them who were killed had been killed by the workmen in self-defense. His only regret was that Carnegie himself had not been at the head of the squad instead of skulking in his castle in Scotland.

Mr. Hale replied to Mr. Voorhees, denying that the Republican party was responsible for the trouble at Homestead, and claimed that the credit of building up industries such as these at Homestead was due to the Republicans. There was one other thing, he said, which the Republican party was not responsible for; and that was the employment of the Pinkertons. The

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mercenary had no lodgment in the heart of the American people except in detestation. He characterized the attack made on the Republican party by the senator from Indiana as inopportune and intrusive.

After some routine business the senator

After some routine business the sen-ate took up the sundry civil appropria-tion bill, and disposed of about half of it. Then after a short executive session

A HATEFUL SYSTEM. No Public Man Has a Good Word

for Pinkertons. WASHINGTON, July 7.—The house this morning, after referring the silver bill to the coinage committee, again voted down an agreeing conference report by a decisive vote, this time the diplomatic and consular appropriation

diplomatic and consular appropriation bill being the victim. Their report was opposed by Messrs. Blount, Butler, Holman and Outhwaite, the opposition being based on the appropriation of \$65,000 for the payment of the share of the United States for the expense of a preliminary survey for an intercontinental railway.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of a resolution directing the committee on judiciary (already authorized to investigate the Pinkerton system in its relation to interstate commerce) to investigate the recent occurrences at Homestead. Though there was no objection to the investigation, there was some jealousy among the members of the committee on the judiciary and the committee on labor as to which body should conduct the inquiry, and some bad blood was manifested.

The labor committee, under the lead of Mr. Toscone of the service of the condition of the committee on the labor committee, under the lead of Mr. Toscone of the committee on the labor committee, under the lead of Mr. Toscone of the committee on the labor of the labor of

manifested.

The labor committee, under the lead of Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, won the first victory by securing the reference of the resolution to that committee, but the victory was short lived and by a gallant fight the judiciary men regained their lost ground and finally routed the enemy.

nemy.

During the discussion Mr. Buchanan During the discussion Mr. Buchanan said there was a constitutional authority charged with the punishment for the law's infraction. This authority was responsible to the people. The Pinkerton force was a private organization held for hire. The force was under the control of no government officer. It constituted a private and unauthorized militia force, which was well armed. constituted a private and unauthorized militia force, which was well armed. Large bodies of these armed and drilled men had been hired by corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Such a body of men was a disgrace to the country. The government was amply able to cope with any disturbance that was likely to arise.

ope with any disturbance that was likely to arise.

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, criticised the judiciary committee for having been direlect in its duty in not proceeding with the investigation long ago. It seemed, he said, that the approach of a presidential election quickened some political movements. The strong objection to the Pinkerton militia was that it was an unauthorized public body. or was an unauthorized public body, or-ganized and put out to hire to private parties by private parties. He was in favor of any sort of an investigation by any committee. The work ought to be done, and congress ought not to adjourn

done, and congress ought not to adjourn until it had performed its duty.

Mr. Oates denied that the committee on judiciary had failed in its duty. Mr. Reilly referred to the occurrence of yesterday, denounced the employment of the Pinkertons, and said the local authorities would have been able to prevent disturbances at Homestead. vent disturbances at Homestead.

Mr. Rockwell, of New York, submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE INVESTIGATION. Tenor of the Resolutions They

Have Adopted. WASHINGTON, July 7.-The house committee on judiciary met today and discussed the trouble at the Homestead mills, Pennsylvania, and decided that it was a proper subject for congressional investigation. The committee adopted the following, by Mr. Williams, of

Massachusetts:

Whereas, The Pinkerton detective, or private police force, to the number of several hundred men are now engaged in an armed conflict at Homestead, Pa.. with the late employes of the Carnegie Iron works at the said place and great loss of human, tife, and do place, and great loss of human life and destruction of private property are likely to result from the same; and
Whereas. The judiciary committee has been directed by a resolution of the house to investigate the nature and character of the employment of the Pinkerton detectives by corporations engaged in interstate commerce; therefore, be it
Resolved, That the said committee shall investigate and report on the character of the employment of the said forces in the present instance, and the cause and conditions of the sanguinary conflict now going on at Homestead, Pa.

Representative Oates of Alahama

Representative Oates, of Alabama, was ordered to report the resolution

with an amendment authorizing the committee to sit during the recess, and to send for persons and papers. After Lunch. Chicago News-Record. She-Lincoln park is very pretty, but

then it lacks a beach and the shells. He-Only the beach, my dear; it has the shells.
She—But not sea-shells?
He—Oh, no; egg shells.

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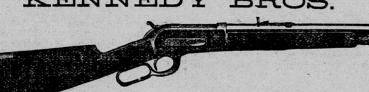
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