MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HAL POINTER
Knocks out Johnston's Pacing record.

GLOBE WANTS
Knock out all other records. Read by everybody.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

Congressman Castle
Makes a great acceptance speech.

GLOBE WANTS
Speak to all classes of people every day.

VOL XIV. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1892. 232.

MAY WADE IN BLOOD.

Tennessee Militia and Citizen Volunteers March on Coal Creek.

Camp Anderson Fiercely Attacked and Its Commander Captured.

Rumor That He Has Been Lynched by the Infuriated Miners.

Dynamite May Annihilate the Reinforcements at Any Moment.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—A private message from Clinton to this city says: Courier has just arrived here (9:15), from Coal Creek. He says fighting has been going on all afternoon. Several soldiers were killed, and the Gatling gun is out of order. The Knoxville volunteers and soldiers who left here by special train will never reach Coal Creek, as the track is loaded with dynamite.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.—Capt. Keller Anderson, who for nearly a year has held the convicts at Coal Creek, is in the hands of the miners at last. Latest reports, which are reliable, say that the battle at Camp Anderson was commenced as early as 10 this morning. For several hours firing was not general. About 2 o'clock miners to the number of a thousand made an organized assault on the fort and were successfully repulsed. The third attempt resulted in a regular pitched battle and gatling guns got in their work, but to what extent is not known. Several of the assailants were wounded, and some of them were probably killed, but no one knows for certain.

Between the first and second assaults on the forts three miners were captured. Their comrades sent a flag of truce to Capt. Anderson to ask for release. He was seized by several of them on meeting them on neutral ground and rushed down the hill and finally taken to one of the hotels in the village, where he is guarded by Robert Lindsay, a deputy United States marshal and a number of friends.

Held as Hostage.

They are holding him as a hostage and will not agree to give him up until the troops and convicts are withdrawn from the valley.

William Lindsay, a desperate character, and brother of the deputy marshal, set out to organize a mob to lynch Anderson. The hotel is surrounded by several hundred well-armed men and the story is to the effect that Anderson was drunk and came outside the fortifications in a drunken manner, and the boys picked him up without trouble. His force of 135 men are still holding the fort.

The men have been on short rations for three days, as every avenue of supply has been cut off.

Later—Capt. Anderson has been taken from the hotel, where he was guarded, and spirited away. It is supposed that he has been lynched.

The details of the reported capture and lynching of Anderson are not yet known, but it is said that it has to some extent disheartened the militia. They are, however, fighting with desperation, as they know that capture will be followed by the death of all at the hands of the infuriated mob.

To Move at Daybreak.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.—Gen. Carnes has gone into camp at Offus, four miles from Coal Creek. He will go to the relief of Fort Anderson at daybreak. There has been no fighting since dark. Two hundred more volunteers leave here for Coal Creek at 4 o'clock. They are sleeping in the cars.

The Knoxville Iron company, lesees of the branch penitentiary at Coal Creek, have given the governor twenty days' notice that they will give up the lease and turn the convicts over to the state authorities. This decision, if laid before the miners, would probably put an end to the whole trouble.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—Gov. Buchanan is still quite sick and Adjt. Gen. Norman today directed affairs, issuing orders to all the sheriffs to summon men and press arms or secure them at any cost. Gen. Anderson, at Coal Creek, was ordered to hold the fort until assistance arrived. Forty men left here tonight.

RUSHING TO THE RESCUE.

Gen. Carnes and Other Officers Start for Coal Creek.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18. — Reinforcements are hurrying forward, but they are few in number, though brave fighters. At 8 p. m. Gen. Carnes and the West Tennessee troops had not arrived, and it is feared that the little band that is left will be butchered before help can reach it. At 4:30 this afternoon the posse summoned by Sheriff Holloway was armed with Winchester rifles. It numbered eighty-five men, among them some of the most prominent business and professional men of the city, and was commanded by Maj. D. A. Carpenter, a grizzled veteran of the late war and a hard and desperate fighter.

This posse was joined by the militia under command of Col. Woolford, numbering probably 100 men. The party was placed on board the train and immediately left for the scene of the trouble. At Clinton they were met by a number of citizens of Knoxville, Clinton and Coal Creek, who urged the absolute madness of going forward without reinforcements. A thousand armed miners, they said, were drawn up ready to fire upon them as they alighted from the train, and dynamite was everywhere.

Maj. Carpenter heard them through, and then, turning to his men, said: "Boys, I guess we will go on," and they went. The wires are down, and beyond Clinton they have not been heard from. At Clinton the sounds of battle are plainly heard, and there is no doubt that deadly fighting rages beyond the mountain.

The court house bell is again ringing the riot call and the excited people are rushing in that direction. Men are volunteering, but there are no arms.

Gen. Carnes, with 400 men, has reached Knoxville and will go immediately to the front. Opinion is growing that an awful loss of life of good citizens and innocent men can only be avoided by prompt action of the governor in calling on the president to send federal troops to the scene of action.

Gen. Carnes will be the commander-in-chief in the field. He says he will arrest every miner whom he can lay his hands on when he gets to Coal Creek, where he should be by 10 o'clock at the latest, if the track is not obstructed and the train gets through all right. The men with Gen. Carnes are in good spirits and full of determination. There are some old campaigners among them, and there will be no repetition of the Oliver Springs surrender.

ANDERSON IS NERVY.

A Pistol at His Head Fails to Feaze Him.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 18.—A special to the Times from the scene of war filed at 10 p. m. says: A reporter who was under arrest by the miners since night before last and escaped, says fighting began at 3 o'clock and continued until 6. During the fight, two or three of the leaders of the miners were captured by Gen. Anderson's troops. A truce was raised, and the miners told Anderson if he would surrender their leaders they would allow him to return to his fort. He took the men ame went down among the miners. When out of range of the guns the leader of the mob, the notorious Bud Lindsey, put a pistol to Anderson's head and told him he must order his men to surrender or he would shoot. Gen. Anderson answered by a defiant wave of the hand, and a firm: "Shoot and be damned," adding that he would never tell his men to surrender.

Anderson was then taken to a hotel as a prisoner. Tonight it is reported that the miners intend to lynch him. One thousand citizens and soldiers are now on the way as reinforcements. They have plenty of ammunition, two Gatling guns and two cannons. They are under command of Gen. Carnes, of Memphis, and he declares they will go to Coal Creek tonight or wade through blood. Nothing has been heard of the train of forces that left Knoxville at 4:30 p. m., since it passed Clinton. It is hoped they will reach Coal Creek in time to rescue Gen. Anderson. If he is lynched every miner seen will be shot on sight.

SHORT OF WEAPONS.

Volunteers Useless for Lack of Shooting Iron.

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Excitement was at fever heat in this city today. The troops were marching through the city, preparing to leave for the scene of disorder, and the wildest rumors of sensational developments were afloat. The sheriff was busily engaged with a large number of deputies summoning prominent citizens to report for duty as a special posse.

There was an immense meeting at the court house at noon and the general commanding made an address. Volunteers came thick and fast and 500 could quickly have been secured, but there were guns for only 130. Col. R. L. Watkins, a prominent and wealthy citizen, was placed in command and the posse marched to a hardware house, where 130 men were given Winchester rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition. The posse then joined the militia and the entire battalion left on a special train for the scene of the trouble.

W. T. BAKER RESIGNS.

The President of Columbian Exposition Throws Up His Fat Situation.

H. N. Higginbotham Immediately Elected to Fill the Vacancy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The local board of the world's fair directors today received the following communication from President Baker, who is at present in England:

"London, Aug. 5 1892—To the Directors: I hereby resign the office of president of the World's Columbian Exposition, to take effect immediately. With the heartiest good wishes for the success of the great work in which we are all engaged, and in which I will be pleased to continue in a subordinate capacity, I am, very respectfully, W. T. BAKER."

H. N. Higginbotham was elected to succeed Mr. Baker, and Fred W. Peck was chosen to fill the vice presidency left vacant by the election of Mr. Higginbotham. The new president is a member of the firm of Marshall Field & Co., and has been an active worker for the fair ever since its inception.

HOLDING THE BOOKS.

Supreme Cashier Davis, of Iron Hall, Balks the Finance Committee Work.

Attorneys and Officers Back From Philadelphia—A Receiver Certain.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—The sensational development in the Iron Hall difficulty today was the refusal of Supreme Cashier Davis, who has just returned from Philadelphia, to surrender his books to the finance committee of the order for inspection. The committee completed this morning an examination of the supreme accounts except Davis' books. When a demand was made on Davis for his books, he refused. He offered no explanation of his action, and as he could no be found later, there is a rumor that he has left the city.

The attorneys and officers of the Iron Hall have returned from Philadelphia and the receivership suit will be reopened tomorrow morning. Supreme Justice Somerby says he will go to Philadelphia and start a new account. To a reporter today he said he had given his last interview to the newspapers; that his treatment by the press had been scandalous. The appointment of a receiver for the Iron Hall by Judge Taylor is now a foregone conclusion.

EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

Houses Rock Violently and People Quit Their Beds.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A shock of earthquake last night caused consternation in Pembrokeshire, the extreme southwestern county of Wales. People were generally asleep when a low, rumbling noise was heard, and houses rocked and shivered, like a ship. In Haverford west the rumbling and rocking action was particularly heard and felt, and hundreds of people awakened from sleep, rushed out into the street in their nightgowns without waiting to dress. Crockery was smashed and furniture moved by the shaking of the buildings, which lasted, however, but a few seconds. The people remained in the streets panic-stricken and fearful of a more disastrous visitation. After an interval another shock came, but it was slight as compared with the first and did no damage. There was another interval and another shock, also slight. Other places also felt the shock.

WILL WIN THE WEST.

Democratic Branch Headquarters to Be Established at Chicago.

Dickinson, Cable and Wall Will Manage the Western Work.

Seven States Assigned to the Committee's Charge as a Starter.

Iowa Democrats Nominate a Winning Ticket at Des Moines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The campaign committee of the Democratic national committee met to-day and adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of branch headquarters for the Northwest at Chicago. Campaign Committeeman Don M. Dickinson will be in charge, assisted by Congressman Ben Cable, of Illinois, and E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin. All the members who participated in the proceedings of yesterday were present with the exception of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who is ill with a neuralgic attack. He was consulted, however, about the proceedings of the committee and concurred in the conclusion reached. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, were as follows:

Resolved, That three members of the campaign committee of the Democratic national states west of Ohio, including the chairman of the campaign, be constituted a subcommittee to open headquarters in the West and to take charge, under the supervision of the campaign committee, of the campaign of 1892 assigned to it by the national committee.

That the chairman of the campaign committee be authorized to appoint such persons as he may select to act for him upon such subcommittee in his absence and that such subcommittee be authorized to create such an auxiliary organization as it may deem necessary, subject to the approval of the campaign committee.

Under the authority conferred by the second resolution Chairman Harrity has assigned the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota to the care of the sub-committee in charge at Chicago, through which the campaign of these states will be conducted. Other Western states may be designated in a later day. The Chicago headquarters, it is understood, will be opened next week. The committee adjourned after the transaction of business of an executive nature, subject to the call of the chairman.

IOWA NOMINATIONS.

Democrats Name a Ticket and Adopt a Platform.

DAVENPORT, Io., Aug. 18.—The Democratic state convention of Iowa met in the Burtis opera house at 11 o'clock this morning. After organization Hon. John F. Duncombe presented the platform, the main planks of which follow:

The Democrats of Iowa, in convention assembled, heartily indorse the platform of principles enunciated at the national convention held at Chicago, and the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson for president and vice president. We hail the opportunity for a full discussion and a determination by ballot of the paramount issues which the national platform and the candidates suggest, to wit: Radical reform of the tariff, and the maintenance and perpetuity of the doctrine of local self-government, and we pledge our earnest and united support to these principles.

We recognize the effort of the popular branch of the congress of the United States to secure a reform of the tariff, and we condemn the Republican senate for its failure to consider measures passed by the popular branch, particularly when the people themselves had declared against the high protection policy represented by the McKinley bill by an overwhelming majority in the election of 1890. The failure of the Republican national administration and the Republican senate to bow to the verdict of the people at the polls is a denial of the right of the popular sovereignty, such as was not contemplated by the founders of the republic, and such as would not be tolerated in any other civilized country on the globe.

We are in thorough sympathy with the multitude of honest toilers throughout the land; and we observe with deep solicitude the conflicts between capital and labor which manifest themselves in the ever increasing number and scope of lockouts and strikes. These conditions are chargeable to the policy of the Republican policy, which has for its object the disbursement of taxes among the favored few, and the maintenance of privileged classes at the expense of the masses.

The greed of the capitalists in monopolizing the benefits granted by this policy will never deal justly with producing labor, and while we insist that violence and disorder must be restrained under all circumstances, and that the ballot box is the place for the determination of such vital questions; we declare that the proper solution of the problems which now confront the people of this country can be found only by returning to the simple original principles enunciated by the founders of the republic, the sturdy advocates of the greatest possible personal, political and commercial liberty consistent with good order and the supremacy of the law.

The reception of the resolutions was enthusiastic and they were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

For secretary of state Col. J. H. McConlogue, of Mason City, was nominated on the first ballot. S. P. Vandyke, of Benton county, was nominated by acclammation for auditor. For state treasurer Charles Ruegnitz won on the first ballot. Judge Ezra Willard, of Atlantic, was nominated for attorney general. For railroad commissioner W. G. Kent, of Fort Madison, was nominated. Judge Nathaniel French, of Davenport, and W. W. Wilmer, of Des Moines, were nominated by acclammation for electors-at-large.

FIRST GUN IN ILLINOIS.

Republican Clubs and Whitelaw Reid Fire It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—The Republican national campaign opened in the state of Illinois at high noon today by the drop of a gavel which at 12 o'clock called to order the Republican league of the state of Illinois. The officials of the league state that the reception into the league last night of 300 new clubs, organized since the last campaign, swells the total enrollment from 858 to 1,168 clubs.

To offset this league the Democrats of Illinois have recently organized the Young Men's Hickory club, an order which is also said to show phenomenally rapid growth and demonstrates the interest that is being taken by the young men of both parties in the coming campaign.

At the conclusion of Chairman Tracy's address Secretary Lester read a letter from President Harrison, stating it would not be possible for him to attend. The election of officers resulted: President, W. W. Tracy, of Springfield; secretary, A. J. Lester, of Springfield; assistant secretaries, John Dewey, of Kane county, and John J. Brown, of Fayette county; treasurer, William Paulsun, of Chicago.

When Whitelaw Reid entered the hall, arm in arm with Senator Cullom, the delegates jumped into their chairs and cheered for several minutes. Mr. Reid delivered a long speech on the blessings of protection.

CAROLINANS FIGHT.

Gov. Tillman Inaugurates a Little Riot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 18.—The Democratic campaign meeting at Newberry today broke up in a riot. The trouble commenced with Gov. Tillman denouncing one of the opposite speakers as a blackguard. Mr. Youmans, the man in question, candidate for secretary of state on the Conservative ticket, demanded to know if Tillman referred to him as a blackguard. Then the crowd, which numbered several thousand, jumped up and tore down the stand. A general fight followed, but the parties were separated. A good many were bruised, but none seriously injured. The Conservatives held their position and continued the meeting after quiet was restored. Very bad blood has been engendered in the campaign, and this was but a culmination. Lively times are expected at the Democratic primaries on Aug. 30.

THE TEXAS SPLIT.

Hogg and Clark Factions Each Complete a Full Ticket for State Offices.

"Regulars" Favor Free Silver and Clark Men Indorse Chicago Platform.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 18.—The Hogg or "regular" Democratic convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning and adopted the majority report of the committee on platform. The report advocates free and unlimited coinage of silver, opposes the issue of fictitious stock and bonds, favors an income and indorses the railroad commission law. The report was adopted by a vote of 693 to 168. Several of the counties who opposed the report left the hall when the vote was announced. Balloting for governor immediately began with the following result: Hogg 697, Clark 108½, Brown 5½, Shepherd 1, Shaw 1, and Gedding 1. Gov. Hogg accepted the nomination in a short but fiery speech. The Clark, or "bolters" convention reassembled this morning and completed their state ticket. They also indorsed the nominees and platform of the Chicago convention.

Nebraska Prohibitionists.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 18.—The Prohibition state convention ended its labors this evening. There are ten planks in the platform. A full state ticket has been placed in nomination.

HER ROOM WAS OPEN.

J. S. Sheppard, of St. Paul, Explains the Shooting Affair at Cataract.

A Bootblack Perforates the Fair Round Belly of Nels Holey.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 18.—J. S. Sheppard, who travels for McKibben & Co., St. Paul, and who was mixed up in the shooting affair at Cataract Tuesday night, returned here today. His side of the story puts an entirely different look on the affair. On returning to his room Tuesday night to retire he found the door leading to the adjoining room open. He stepped to the door and asked the occupant of the room, Mrs. Archie Mackey, a divorcee of New York city, if she knew the door was open. He received a shot from a revolver for an answer. The hotel was aroused and an explanation given. It was not satisfactory to the proprietors of the hotel, and Mrs. Mackey was ordered from the house and is now boarding at another place. It is rumored here that as soon as the fair divorcee secures her release from Mackey she will wed a young man of this city named Paul Wilkes. Young Wilkes' parents are greatly opposed to the match.

SHOT BY A BOOTBLACK.

He Borrows a Rifle and Plugs Nels Holey.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 18. — A bootblack named Ingwald Olson tonight shot a man named Nels Holey in the abdomen with a small rifle. The man fell in the arms of a companion and was taken to the hospital, and is expected to die. The boy cooly returned the rifle he had borrowed and went to the opera house, where he was arrested in the gallery. He says the shooting was accidental.

Dental Officers Elected.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 18.—The state dental association adjourned today after a two days' session. The dental congress to be held at the world's fair was the subject of general discussion. Dr. Weeks gave a lecture on dental anatomy illustrated by a stereopticon. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. H. L. Starling, Fargo; vice president, Dr. McLain, Jamestown; secretary, Dr. Foster, Grand Forks; treasurer, Dr. Howe, Grafton; executive committee, Drs. Foster, McLain and Hill.

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather—Fair and warmer.
Hal Pointer paces in 2:05 1-4.
Tom Lowry stands pat.
Long shots win at Hamline.
Democratic headquarters at Chicago.
Iowa Democrats nominate.
Fifth ward to have a railroad.
8,000 troops are at Buffalo.

Movements of Steamships.

LIZARD—Arrived: England, New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: India, Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Trave, Bremen; Burgurmister, Stettin; Mississippi, London; Slavonia, Hamburg; Zanzibar, Bamburg.
BROW HED—Passed: City of Berlin and Runic, New York for Liverpool. Runic signaled that some of her crew had been injured; she also requested that a tug be sent to take them off.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Normania, New York, from Hamburg.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Weiland, New York.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Belgenland, New York.
BREMMERHAVEN—Arrived: Lahn, New York.
GENOA—Arrived: Fulda, New York.

ONLY BANDIED WORDS

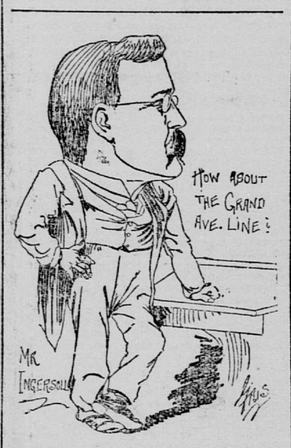
Tom Lowry Faces the August Dual Body of the Council,

And the Street Railway Situation Is Once More Gone Over.

The Magnate Practically Stands Pat and Holds His Position.

Finally the Whole Affair Is Bundled Back to Committee.

The special meeting of the common council held last evening to consider street railway matters resulted in a big talk, and the entire matter was again referred back to the special committee to negotiate again with Mr. Lowry. The street railway magnate, accompanied by Vice President Goodrich, Attorneys H. J. Horn and M. D. Munn, was in attendance, but, except when asked for certain details, none of the representa-



tives of the company except Mr. Lowry took part in the discussion.

Mr. Van Slyke, as a member of the special committee, started the discussion by saying the committee had practically settled all matters referred to it with the exception of the Como question. Instead of sending the last communication of Mr. Lowry back, his idea, had he been advised of the letter, would have been to have the committee first submit a report to the council. The results brought about by the efforts of the committee were as follows:

On the Fort Snelling line through cars every forty minutes running around the loop.

On the Jackson street line cars every fifteen minutes to Acker street and hourly trips to Jessimene street.

On the State street line an adjustment to fifteen-minute service was being made.

As to the Stryker and Maria avenue lines the committee had decided or agreed to extend the time for construction to July, 1893.

The only question at issue was the Como park matter. Mr. Lowry, he understood, was willing to build a double track to the park, put up a pavilion and electric lights, and also put a fleet of boats on the lake. The committee had also decided to grant Mr. Lowry a right of way through the park. In his opinion the attractions at the park could not be made to pay for more than three months. No one, under the circumstances, would, he said, do as much in this direction or as well as Mr. Lowry would.

Ald. Zimmerman said Mr. Van Slyke had stated the work of the committee correctly, but Mr. Lowry had declined the proposition submitted. He thought it would be best to talk the matter over and get expressions from other members of the council.

Mr. Lowry Talks.

Mr. Lowry, being called on, said he was glad to be present. No one could have been more surprised than he was when he read the letter sent to him in reply. He intended no personal reflection on any member of the committee when he alluded to burdens being put on the company to subserve private ends. The explanation made by a St. Paul paper had explained his views as well as he could himself. The extensions of many, and he might say nearly all, of the street railway lines had been made to subserve private ends. In this connection he mentioned lines constructed to subserve the private interests of Rev. John Ireland, Thomas Cochran Jr., P. T. Kavanagh, William Dawson and others. The language used was not intended to apply to the members of the committee. Mr. Warren, one of the committee, had, on account of owning property in the Como district, been misunderstood, but he would frankly say Mr. Warren had acted against his own interests in the committee in order to agree with the other members. The gentlemen who had taken umbrage at his letter he hoped would accept his apology. The street railway company were always willing to make concessions, and the intention was to give their patrons in St. Paul the best possible service. He was ready and willing to answer all questions put to him, and hoped for an amicable adjustment of all matters.

Mr. Ingersoll said, as maker of the motion asking to have the letter returned, he was glad to hear the explanation. The letter was written to the council, and the members did not represent any individual, but the city. The construction of the letter, according to Mr. Lowry's explanation, was the same as he had anticipated. He had not been present at the meetings and his absence from the city prevented him reading the papers. He thought this meeting would be of great good. He hoped something would be accomplished.

Mr. Zimmerman said he was willing to accept Mr. Lowry's statement. He had no private interest to subserve, and he thought Mr. Lowry had put the proper construction on it. Mr. Van Slyke wanted to hear an expression from the other members regarding Como, so the committee could know what to do.

Ald. Franklin's Usual Kick.

There was a pause of fully five minutes, during which Mr. Lightner, chairman of the meeting, took occasion to say several times there was nothing before the house.

Ald. Franklin said he could not see where, as Mr. Van Slyke had stated, the committee had arrived at any results. About the only thing he could see as a result was a decrease of the number of cars on the Selby avenue line and a slight increase on the Fort Snelling line. Mr. Young had promised increased service on the State street line, and his constituents had been to see him about such promises.

Mr. Lowry said, in general terms, the system was being given a general overhauling. Where needed it was being

increased, and where not, decreased. The Rondo and Lafayette lines were run together. He thought the Lafayette line needed an increase. The Fort Snelling line was improved by through cars every forty minutes. On the State street line through cars would soon be run. On East Seventh six-minute service with connection with Maria avenue cars every other car was to be made. Whether the negotiations went on or not these matters would be attended to. On the Grand avenue line, he had been informed by Mr. Cochran, the service was good. Cars are now run through on the Grand avenue line half-hourly around the loop.

Mr. Ingersoll asked that the former service be restored on the east end of the Grand avenue line. The crowded condition of the cable line made standing room only on the Grand avenue line. He didn't want the loop business, as it did not prove satisfactory.

Mr. Lowry said he was not familiar with details, but it was the intention to give patrons of each line the best service possible.

Everybody's Turn.

Mr. Ingersoll said the tracks on Ramsey street were in bad condition. Mr. Munn, one of the road's attorneys, rode over the line and could substantiate his statements. The council had directed the company to run cars every seven minutes on the Grand avenue line, and he wanted to know how the line paid.

Mr. Lowry thought it didn't pay. The company could not say just when a definite statement could be made, but probably in ten days or two weeks.

At Mr. Van Slyke's request, Mr. Lowry said he was willing to build a single track this fall to Como, double track it next year before July 1, build a pavilion, put on row boats and provide attractions, music, etc. For this he wanted right of way through the park, and this was in connection with change of the transfer system. The line, he said, would lose money. The only thing that would make it pay was to get crowds there. The reason why the provision was put in the present contract that the lake should be raised to the height as in 1885 was because it was decided there must be some alteration in order to make the road a success. The company could not agree to build lines unless there were some alterations. If the city, park board or individuals would agree to put up a pavilion and furnish music and boats the company would build. If the attractions were furnished the company would build the lines to Como park.

Company Will Do Either.

Mr. Lowry said he wanted to be understood. If the city park board or citizens would make attractions at the lake the company would build lines and ask for ho transfer concessions. Mr. Pike wanted to know if the correspondence between Mr. Lowry and the committee had been ended by the last letter of Mr. Lowry. Mr. Lowry said the way it stood now was he had the letter of the committee and they had returned his answer. He had it in his pocket, and he was not going to send it back tonight. At the interrogation of Mr. Pike Mr. Lowry said that the changes made were not under any understanding with the committee, but partly as a suggestion, and with a view of giving patrons good service.

Mr. Lowry said the Selby avenue line was one of the most profitable and paying lines in the city. He didn't think any patron of the Selby avenue line would know whether cars were run every four or five minutes unless told. Mr. Lowry said if the city and council would let them alone the company, he believed, would stand pat. Regarding the great bonanza the Selby avenue line was considered, he said there were lines in Minneapolis that paid 50 per cent better than the Selby avenue line, and there was no five-minute time table in Minneapolis. These facts could be ascertained by reference to the books and time tables in Minneapolis.

Mr. Johnson said he did not think there was any difference between the council and Mr. Lowry except on the Como question. There was no need of a special meeting, he thought, to have Grand avenue cars run around the loop. He knew, of his own knowledge, that such minor matters could be attended to without calling special meetings. The only thing to do was to have some public-spirited citizen build the pavilion and furnish attractions, and then Mr. Lowry would build the lines.

Mr. Ingersoll said if there was a chance for an amicable settlement he

LOWRY APPEARS AND THE COUNCIL EVAPORATES.

would be in favor of sending the matter back to the committee. Mr. Lowry said when he left the committeee the last time he thought everything had been agreed upon.

Told an Anecdote.

When he got the communication it reminded him of the white man and the Indian who were dividing the crow

Continued on Second Page.

CHEERS FOR CASTLE.

A Stirring Assemblage of the Democracy of the Fourth District.

Castle Unanimously Receives the Indorsement of the Convention.

Lawler Greeted With an Ovation and Eloquently Responds.

A Ringing Annunciation of the Issues of the Next Campaign.

For Congress—Hon. James N. Castle, of Washington county.

The Democrats of the Fourth congressional district of Minnesota believe in rewarding faithful and conscientious work, and went on record that way yesterday in the most harmonious and enthusiastic congressional convention that has been held in the state in recent years. Not only was there no op-

position to Mr. Castle, but there was a desire manifest to give him the renomination that he had earned in a way that would show that the Democracy of the district felt glad to be able to reward him in this way.

Although the convention was not large in point of numbers it was a thoroughly Democratic gathering, and it did not take more than the mention of a basic principle of the party or the name of Cleveland, a letter or Castle to uncork the enthusiasm of the delegates, who would make old Market hall resound with their cheers. The chairman of the convention, that venerable and faithful exponent of Democracy, Col. Levi W. Folsom, of Taylor's Falls, set the ball rolling with a brief address, filled with the spirit of Democracy. His arraignment of the controlling forces in the Republican party was a first-class piece of work and demonstrated that the young Democrats of today are wise in calling to their councils men of the stamp of Col. Folsom.

Hon. Dan W. Lawler, the next governor of the state, was called for, and when he arose in his place in the delegation, there was more enthusiasm to the square inch than Market hall ever held before. This did not subside until

Mr. Lawler had stepped upon the platform. Like the venerable chairman Mr. Lawler was brief, but his speech was an admirable picture of the situation in this state with the reasons he had for believing that victory is assured for both the national and the state tickets in November. He paid a deserved and graceful tribute to Congressman Castle and predicted his triumphant election.

Congressman Castle believes in standing squarely on his record in this campaign, and when he was called to the platform he made a report covering the main portions of his work during his first session in congress. In a modest manner he pointed out what he had done for St. Paul, and promised, if reelected, that no effort would be spared to get for St. Paul and the Fourth district such legislation as will best promote their interests.

"Aside from matters of special legislation," he said, "I find that this was not difficult. Whatever is for the interests of the Northwest is for the interests of St. Paul. If the farmers of the Northwest are prosperous St. Paul will thrive."

Called to Order.

The delegates were promptly on hand, and shortly after 12 o'clock, the hour named in the call, Secretary Nethaway, of the congressional committee, mounted the platform and rapped the body to order. He stated that Chairman Brunson had unexpectedly been kept at home by business and had requested him to act in his stead. The call was read and the election of a temporary chairman declared to be in order. J. G. Donnelly, of Ramsey, nominated Col. Levi W. Folsom, of Taylor's Falls. W. P. Murray moved that Mr. Folsom be elected by acclammation, which was carried with great enthusiasm, which was only heightened by the appearance of the venerable sage of Chisago county. Upon taking the platform, Col. Folsom delivered a splendid address on the issues of the day.

"The Democratic party is the party of the people," said Mr. Folsom, "and whenever it nominates a man or takes a stand it is for the interests of the people and we are ready to stand or fall by our principles. With such leaders as we have how can we fail?"

Grover Cleveland and Dan W. Lawler were mentioned by the chairman and the entire hall was filled with the shouts of the delegates.

"When the Republican party wanted to fix up the financial system of this country what did they do?" asked Mr. Folsom. "They sent for the bankers and the bondholders and they did the work. When they wanted to

pass a tariff bill they did not send for the farmer, but they did send for the manufacturers. Gov. McKinley did not get up the law which bears his name; the manufacturers of the country did the work."

Thomas J. Brady was elected temporary secretary, and the temporary organization was made permanent. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five on credentials. This work was performed by the appointment of W. P. Murray, of Ramsey, J. D. Markham, of Chisago; R. W. Safford, of Kanabec; J. G. Donnelly, of Ramsey, and John J. Stinson, Washington.

The appointment of a committee on resolutions was authorized, and the chairman named C. E. Flandreau C. H. Benedict and P. T. Kavanagh, of Ramsey; M. Shepard and Dan McCormack, of Chisago; J. T. Nethaway, of Washington, and R. W. Safford, of Kanabec.

The committees on credentials and resolutions retired to perform their duties, and the delegates manifested a desire for some good speechmaking.

Mr. Lawler Talks.

"I move that the next governor of Minnesota be invited to address this convention," said W. P. Murray. Amid great applause Dan W. Lawler walked up the aisle.

Mr. Lawler was at his best, and while his remarks were brief, they were to the point, and gave a clear outline of the issues of the campaign.

"The Democracy of Minnesota enters this fight with the inspiring fact that there is an absolute majority on that side," he said. "Two years ago the people of this state voted on the only question that will be discussed in this campaign, the tariff question, and there has been no reason for them to change. Although the Republican leaders of this state have been writing Democratic editorials and making Democratic speeches during the last few years, but the Republican party of this state is subject to and a part of the Republican party of the nation."

"So far as your congressional district is concerned," he continued, "there is no fear of the result. I am told there is but one name mentioned, that of the man who, when the people arose in their might two years ago, was sent to congress by a majority of thousands. I believe the people of this district will repeat their work of two years ago, and that Hon. J. N. Castle, of Stillwater, will continue to represent this district."

The platform came next, and was read by Judge Flandrau, the chairman of the committee on resolutions. The platform is a model of terseness and clearness. It covers the entire ground without going around Robin Hood's barn. It follows:

Ringing Resolutions.

This convention approves and indorses, without qualification and with entire satisfaction, the platform of principles adopted by the national Democratic convention recently held in Chicago, and especially those declarations of principle therein contained referring to the tariff and force bill, and enthusiastically approves the nominees of that convention for president and vice president of the United States.

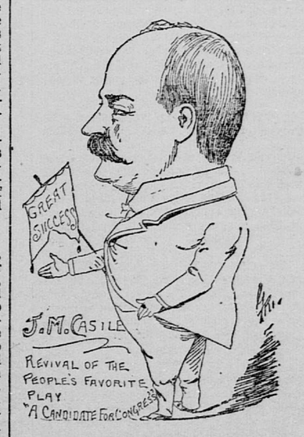
We also fully indorse and approve the platform adopted by the Democratic state convention of Minnesota, recently held at Minneapolis, and the candidates for the several state officers nominated by that convention.

Resolved, That the work of our member of congress, Hon. James N. Castle, during the term he is now serving in the congress of the United States, meets with our cordial commendation, and in welcoming him home we unanimously say, "Well done good and faithful servant."

Castle Nominated.

The nomination of a candidate for congress came next and the eloquent and scholarly Julian W. Willis walked up the aisle and took his place upon the platform. Mr. Willis is an inspiring, graceful and forcible speaker at all times and under all circumstances, but he is at his best when he undertakes to speak before a political convention. His knowledge of the principles and history of the Democratic party is broad in the extreme. Indeed, it is not too much to say that he is one of the best posted men in the state upon the political issues now before the country, as well as upon those that have divided the political parties in the past. He plants his Democracy firmly upon the constitution. And Mr. Willis was at his best yesterday; he placed Mr. Castle before the convention in a masterly manner.

"My very pleasurable duty on this occasion," began Mr. Willis, "has been in a measure anticipated by the very eloquent remarks of my friend, Gov. Lawler." The principles and doctrines of the two great parties were touched upon at length. The origin of the



Democratic party, Mr. Willis declared, was coincident with the adoption of the constitution. Hamilton and his followers thought the people could not be trusted, while Mr. Jefferson and his followers took the opposite view. "The Republican party," said Mr. Willis, "takes the same position as the old Federalists, that the government shall take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor. The Democratic party, on the