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Daily Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

St. Paul is to have the next Reciprocity Convention six months hence.

VOL. XIV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892. NO. 247.

AUTHORITIES CLASH.

National and State Officers Differently Interpret the Proclamation.

Vessels Passed by the Health Office and Turned Back by the Collector.

Orders From Washington Cause the Collector to Rescind His Order.

Arrival of Vessels From Cholera-Infected Ports Anxiously Awaited.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Theee seems a probability of a clash of authority arising between the federal government and the state authorities as represented by Dr. Jenkins. The recent order of the president forbids any vessel carrying immigrants to enter port until after twenty days' quarantine.

Dr. Jenkins said he would use his diteretion about keeping a vessel in quarantine for twenty days. If he saw fit he would quarantine a vessel more than twenty days or less. He claimed that he had full authority and that the president's order could not affect him, or cause him to do otherwise than as his judgment induced him.

"I don't want to be understood as defying the chief executive," said Dr. Jenkins. "I shall do all in my power to assist the national authorities to keeping cholera from entering the country, but I certainly think I have the right by virtue of the authority delegated to me as health officer of this port, to decide on the number of days that a ship shall be kept at quarantine. I shall decide the question in the case of each ship according to the sanitary conditions prevailing on board at the time of her arrival here.

Acting Independent.

"I am acting independently of the president. I don't mean that I am going to allow a cholera-infected vessel to enter the port of New York. I realize my responsibility with reference to the city of New York just as much as the president realizes his responsibility to the country. Conditions might be such that a quarantined vessel could safely be released in five days, and again if disease kept breeding she might be detained a year."

Collector Hendricks said he did not think Dr. Jenkins would bring on a conflict between the federal and state authorities. If such a thing should arise the federal power would prevail. No vessel can land passengers or cargo until the vessel is entered at the custom house, and Collector Hendricks will act according to instructions of the Washington authorities.

The first symptom of the overriding of Dr. Jenkins' orders was when the custom house officers were withdrawn from the City of Berlin shortly after her arrival in the early afternoon. The withdrawal of the federal officers naturally prevented the declarations of the cabin passengers being made, all of whom Dr. Jenkins had intended should be allowed to land today, in the same manner as those of the Gallia and Lahn on the previous days. There was some discussion over the matter at quarantine, but in Dr. Jenkins' absence nothing further was known.

At 4 o'clock the Thingvalle steamer Island, which had arrived in the forenoon, was

Given Her Clearance

by Dr. Talmage. She had 58 cabin and 571 steerage passengers. The latter were all Scandinavians and had not been near any infected port, so after their fumigation on board the vessel she was allowed to proceed. At 5:45 she returned, having only reached as far toward her dock as Liberty island, where she was stopped by the revenue cutter and returned to quarantine.

Dr. Jenkins was still absent, and shortly before his return to quarantine the revenue cutter returned to quarantine and released the Island and placed officers on board the Gallia with orders to allow the cabin passengers to declare their baggage and land in the barge that would be sent down tonight. The rescinding of the port collector's order was done, report said, owing to a communication from Assistant Secretary Spalding to that effect. There was, of course, great dismay at the idea of being subject to twenty days' quarantine, as specified by the presidential circular, and much discussion as to the action that Dr. Jenkins would have taken had the Island and Gallia not been released.

Dr. Jenkins said to the representative of the Associated Press that having once granted a vessel pratique, he should not grant her a second, and that if the collector chose

To Return a Vessel

to quarantine for twenty days, it was the duty of the general government to look after them and take charge of them. They had nothing more to do with him. He said he thought, however, that the circular of the president had been misconstrued by the collector and many others. It especially stated that it was not to conflict with the regulations, and that it was chiefly meant for certain ports where there were no state authorities, and where the ports were in charge of the marine hospital force. One peculiar thing was that he had received no official notice in any way whatever of the presidential circular.

A report from the Moravia late this afternoon states beyond a doubt that the health of all on board is excellent. There has been no sickness of any nature on the vessel since she arrived. Health Officer Jenkins, with Deputies Sanborn and Talmage, has been untiring in arduous duties at quarantine today. Health Officer Jenkins, Quarantine Commissioner Allen, Deputy Sanborn and Deputy Milliken and Salikup visited both Hoffman and Swinburne islands this afternoon and reported everything moving along satisfactorily at both places. Up to the present the efforts of Dr. Byron to obtain bacteria from portions of the foul linen taken from the infected steamer Moravia have been unsuccessful.

Looking Seaward.

As the situation is now, the eyes of the quarantine officials are constantly turned seaward, awaiting the arrival of the Normannia and Stubbenhuk, both from Hamburg; the Rugia, from Havre, and La Bourgogne, from the same port. Several other big mailers are also due tonight and tomorrow from English ports. They also are regarded with suspicion. It is feared that the four vessels from Hamburg and Havre will have the cholera on board. If they do not a weight will be lifted from Dr. Jenkin's mind. The steamer Veendam, from Rotterdam, has been released from quarantine. The North German Lloyd steamers, like most of the other lines, will not handle steerage passengers.

The two cases at 92 Orchard street, reported last night by Dr. Beck as virulent cholerine, have been thoroughly investigated by the health officers, who, after a most careful diagnosis, report both the men to be suffering from acute diarrhœa. Both the men are much better and on a fair way to recovery.

FUMIGATION OF LETTERS.

Various Methods Suggested to Postmaster General Wanamaker.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The postoffice department has received a number of replies to the telegrams sent yesterday to postmasters on the Canadian frontier directing them to confer with the local health officer and to report at once what precautionary measures, if any, are necessary to be taken in connection with mails received at their offices direct from Canada, in order to guard against the introduction of cholera.

Postmaster Geutsch, at Buffalo, says: "Health officers advise immediate preparation for disinfecting mails from Canada by perforating letters and by heat. Receive no European mail via Canada, but it is believed immigrants diverted to Canada will send mail here. If disinfection is commenced it will be necessary for the mail now sent direct to railway postoffices to come to Buffalo."

Postmaster Hance, at Detroit, says: "After consultation with the health officer here, I find that it is not necesary to take any steps with the mail coming from Canada at the present time, as cholera has not made its appearance there and this office receives no foreign mails through that country."

Postmaster Sexton, at Chicago, says: "Have consulted health officers, who advise fumigation by sulphur or steam."

Assistant Postmaster Wales, at Troy, N. Y., telegraphs: "Health board advise immediate treatment of Canadian mail by steam-heated steam bath at nearest point on Canadian line. We receive direct sacks from Montreal."

Postmaster Avery, at Port Huron, Mich., says: "Health officers advise thorough fumigation, and deem it necessary."

Postmaster General Wanamaker late this afternoon sent the following telegram to the postmaster general of Canada: "Please state what precautions against cholera are being taken on your side. Do you consider fumigation of mails necessary? Kindly wire answer."

SUSTAINED JENKINS.

Rights of the States Were Reserved in the Circular.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Foster has received the following telegram from Collector Hendricks at New York:

"Referring to last paragraph of "Circular 150," the quarantine circular, shall I detain vessels in quarantine that have not entered, but are passed by the health office, until special instructions are received from the department, and will such detention apply to cabin passengers?"

Assistant Secretary Spalding ordered the following reply to be sent:

"Circular 150 excepts vessels afloat at date of circular. Any vessels within the exception and passing quarantine will be entered, in absence of information received after they pass health officers, that their entrance is likely to introduce cholera."

D. S. Gamble, of Cincinnati, O., inquired by telegraph whether the twenty days' quarantine applied to vessels carrying first and second-class passengers only. The department in reply telegraphed that the twenty days' quarantine did not apply, but that such passengers should be detained until the health officer is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of cholera from their admission.

The people on the Canadian border are betraying some anxiety to know whether or not the provisions of the quarantine circular apply on the border. Today the collector of customs at Detroit telegraphed to the treasury department asking whether the circular applied to immigrants from Quebec and Montreal. He was informed in reply that they were not subject to its provisions, but that immigrants from the two places named should be detained until all danger was passed.

The officials of the war department feel the necessity of having every army post in the country put in such good sanitary condition that the disease, if introduced, shall not spread on account of bad hygienic conditions. To bring about this desired result Adjt. Gen. Williams today sent to each department commander and to each independent post in the country certain memoranda submitted by the surgeon general and approved by the secretary of war relating to cholera precautions.

The cablegrams received by the state department in relation to the cholera included one from the consul at Stettin, who cabled as follows:

"Cholera at Griefowald. First case in Pomerania. Sailor from Hamburg."

Another was from the consul at Bremen, who cables:

"No cholera in Bremen yet. Every sanitary precaution with all passengers taken."

A copy of the New York dispatch containing Dr. Jenkins' views with respect to the twenty days' quarantine order was shown to President Harrison this afternoon. He declined, however, to say anything in regard to the matter for publication.

Secretary Foster listened attentively while a reporter read to him the salient points in the dispatch. He was not inclined to comment very extensively on what Dr. Jenkins had to say. It was his opinion, however, that the doctor had not read the circular very carefully, for he said it was expressly drawn to reserve his (the doctor's) power in the premises. It was prepared with great care, so as not to interfere with any rights held by the states, and there was no interference whatever in the states' administration of the law. While the reporter was talking to him, the secretary obtained a copy of the circular and read the reservation clause, viz: "Unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the state or the regulations made thereunder," a reservation which the secretary thought clearly demonstrated that there was no interference with the state's right.

Coming in at Neche.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 2.—Gov. Burke tonight received the following telegram from Collector Nelson, at Pembina:

Have just wired the honorable secretary of the treasury as follows: Immigrants direct from European countries, presumably Germany, are daily arriving at Neche, in this district, via Montreal, Canada, and the Canadian Pacific railway without certificates of inspection.

Condemn Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2. — Mayor Sanderson, Health Officer Keney and a number of physicians made an inspection today of the sanitary condition of Chinatown, and Dr. Keney, in his report to the board of health, will recommend that the entire Chinese quarter be condemned and removed from its present location.

ENGLISH APPROVAL.

Britons Approve and Admire President Harrison's Proclamation.

English Authorities Have No Power to Enforce a Quarantine.

All Cases of Cholera in England Have Come From Abroad.

No Abatement of the Dread Scourge in the Stricken City of Hamburg.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—President Harrison's circular relative to the quarantining of vessels carrying immigrants finds general approval, and even admiration, here. There is some feeling of envy also that the American law enables the government to take such prompt and thorough steps to stop the importation of cholera. The halting and imperfect measures of the British local government board directors, that what that board's edict calls "filthy, unwholesome persons coming from foreign ports" shall pass unchallenged, are questioned by high local authorities as exceeding the powers of the board.

The only act existing giving the board the shadow of right to prevent the landing of aliens en route to another country, or having England as their permanent destination, is the act of 1836 for the registration of aliens. After such registration the power of the board to interfere with aliens vanishes.

Acting Illegally.

The government in cooping up immigronts at Gravesend and elsewhere is acting illegally, and will be obliged to ask parliament to pass a retrospective act legalizing what it has done. The local board officials and the board of trade officials desire to go further.

It is feared that one result of President Harrison's measure will be to stop the stream of alien immigration to America and make England the permanent location of many families who had intended to seek new homes across the water. The prolonged quarantine declared by the United States is not regarded any wise as hostile to England, but, with a view to counteract its undoubted tendency to throw a crowd of infected immigrants into Great Britain, the officials of both boards urge that the government make immediate assent to a prohibition of the landing of immigrants from infected ports. In the absence of an act empowering such measures it is held that the privy council

Could Issue an Edict.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fowler, secretary of state for war, have today been communicating with Sir Charles Russell, the attorney general, and Mr. Rigby, the solicitor general, to obtain tain their advice with regard to means to meet the legal difficulties.

The Associated Press representative, who has interviewed the agents of leading steamship companies, finds the consensus of opinion to be that the president's circular is needlessly severe. It was felt like a thunderbolt. Although prepared to refuse to book any more steerage passengers, the companies could not regard with complacence the order that the circular take immediate effect, the result being to throw three weeks' support of many emigrants upon them or to oblige them to return the unfortunate people whence they sailed. Despite the circular, however, some vessels are certain to take their full complement of emigrants. Several steamship companies now refuse to book even first and second-class passengers hailing from Germany and other continental ports, but the same companies, having thousands of steerage passengers already booked, are in a quandary how instanter to discontinue this service, having contracted to provide for the booked emigrants until they are landed at their port of destination.

In the meantime the cholera in Great Britain seems to have been fairly mastered. The chief physician of the local government board said today that the outlook was entirely satisfactory. He said that, although

Thirty Cases of Cholera

at all the ports of Great Britain had been dealt with during the last ten days, there was no single instance of the disease spreading beyond the first person attacked. While it has been proved that every case of cholera occurring in this country was contracted abroad, and that the medical board put its best face on the situation, still the fact is palpable to everybody that the public has become utterly unconcerned, and has become imbued with the conviction that the disease will not be allowed to spread, and that it will never assume an epidemic form.

The reports which have of late appeared in the newspapers in regard to fresh victims of cholera have been traced to their foundation, and the alleged cases of the scourge have resolved themselves into ordinary seasonal disorders. Absolute confidence prevails among the people that the perfect sanitary condition of England will secure the country against the ravages of baccilli bred in foreign filth. The noted cholera expert, Ernest Hart, speaking before a meeting of the health society yesterday morning, declared that there was no fear of a great outbreak of the pestilence in Great Britain; still he urged the adoption of precautions which, summed up, are as follows: Careful medical inspection of ports; strict isolation in chance cases of the disease; pure water and general cleanliness.

The physicians of this city will discuss the proposal of the establishment of an international cholera commission to report on the origin of the plague, its line of march through the different countries where it has made its appearance and the various methods of treatment employed in the cases of persons stricken with the disease.

Request Similar Measures.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Cork town council has passed a resolution setting forth their intention to call Mr. Gladstone's notice to the prompt anti-cholera precautions taken by the American government, and request that similar measures be adopted by Great Britain.

It transpires this evening that 3,620 fever patients occupy all the beds usually available in London hospitals for emergencies. About 1,500 beds have been specially arranged, however, to meet the requirements of a cholera epidemic.

Called for Hamilton.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Dr. John B. Hamilton, ex surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, left hurriedly for Washington today in response to a dispatch from Secretary Foster. Dr. Hamilton has been through one epidemic of cholera and one of yellow fever. He drafted several of the acts of congress establishing strict quarantine at ports of entry.

ON THE INCREASE.

More Fresh Cases of the Plague in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2.—Sedan day has passed without festivities of any kind. There has been no procession, no music and no meetings. Not a flag has been displayed in the city. The promenades and the cafes have been empty.

In all the churches services of prayer for the abatement of the plague have been held. They have been attended by crowds which have filled the buildings. Hardlp a woman in colors or a man without the black badge of mourning on his arm was to be seen, and the prayers were offered amid the sobbing and groaning of the congregations.

The number of fresh cases today have been 733, an increase of 52 since yesterday; the number of deaths 201, a decrease of 42 since yesterday. The decrease in the number of deaths is due to the corresponding number yesterday of fresh cases. It offers little comfort here, however, as the increase in the number of fresh cases today will be followed undoubtedly by a longer death list tomorrow. Nevertheless, there is a general feeling that the pest has been at its worst, and that, although it may not abate rapidly, it at least cannot gain much more ground.

The number of burials today has been 315 or two more than yesterday. Still hundreds of bodies are unburied. The dead wagons are utterly unequal to the work of carrying the bodies of all the victims to decent burial. Unless some improvement be made at once in the system, the authorities will find themselves oblized to give up individual interment and bury bodies by the score in trenches. Only immediate action can prevent several hospitals from becoming breeding houses of disease.

There was a riotous demonstration this afternoon before the house of the president of the police. About 100 unemployed laborers from the worst stricken districts gathered there, shouting that the authorities wished to people to die, and therefore would not help them. The men were driven away by a company of policemen.

In Sancti Pauli the disease is abating. The air is chilly this evening and a storm from the southwest is breaking.

EXTENT OF THE PLAGUE.

Deaths and New Cases Reported All Over Europe.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The cholerine epidemic shows a slight increase. At the Hotel Diem today eleven new cases were received and two deaths occurred, while the hospital of St. Antoine reports six new cases and three deaths. Cholera has made its appearance in Dieppe. Two cases of the disease and one death were reported there today. In Rouen twenty-six cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease occurred today. The garrison at Luneville, a town twenty-two miles from Nancy, is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid dysentary. One hundred of the soldiers are prostrated with the disease, and several deaths have already occurred.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Only eight cases of cholera have been reported in forty-eight hours. Seven cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease were reported today in the town of Boom, ten miles south of this city.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—A heavy rain is falling here and the air is cooler. Reports as to the cholera continue to be encouraging. The number of deaths has been but fifteen, and the authorities express confidence that a steady abatement of the disease may be expected.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—On an average twelve cases of cholera are taken daily to the Moabit hospital in this city, but none of them have disclosed the symptoms of the Asiatic type of the disease.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The official returns of cholera throughout Russia for Aug. 30 are as follows: New cases, 5,273; deaths, 2,722. Compared with the figures of Aug. 29 this is an increase of 414 new cases and 193 deaths.

The city returns for yesterday gave a total of 144 cases and 54 deaths. This is an increase of twenty-one new cases and fourteen deaths compared with Wednesday. There is a great increase of cholera in the St. Petersburg garrisons since the troops returned from the maneuvers.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The death rate from cholera is increasing, owing to the increasing heat. The number of deaths have doubled within a week.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—A medical inspector on the French frontier at Trun, has sent to the hospital several cholera suspects who arrived on a train from France.

THE KING OF ALL.

The Present the Worst Cholera Epidemic Experienced in Hamburg.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says: An idea of the severity of the cholera epidemic can be gained from the fact that the number of cases and deaths for the past fortnight already exceed those recorded during any of the nineteen previous outbreaks in Hamburg since 1831, and there is only too much reason to fear that the official returns are far from revealing the full extent of the scourge.

It is not improbable that the government will take immediate steps to close the eastern frontier absolutely against Russian refugees. The action of foreign countries and steamship companies against emigrants has materially increased the dangers to which Germany is exposed. Medical papers are agitating for compulsory cremation of the corpses of cholera victims. The Deutsch Medizilal Zeitung affirms the belief that this mode of disposing of the dead would avert the frequent recurrence of such an epidemic in the following year.

BOUND FOR THE NORTHWEST.

A Carload of Russian Jews Coming This Way.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 2.—The carload of Russian Jews which arrived at Port Huron last night came from Liverpool on the steamer Ontario by way of Montreal. They were the most suspicious-looking lot that have thus far arrived here, but a careful investigation failed to show any sickness. After a thorough fumigation of the car and baggage, as well as the disinfection of clothing, the party was allowed to come into this country, and left for the West. They are destined for different points in Minnesota and Dakota.

On His Way Back.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The president and Private Secretary Halford left this city this evening at 7 o'clock over the Pennsylvania road for Loon lake,

ST. PAUL GETS IT NEXT

A Reciprocity Convention to Be Held Here Six Months Hence.

Resolutions Adopted for the Removal of All Trade Restrictions.

They Recite That the Red and Columbia Rivers Should Be Improved

Under Equable and Mutual Agreement as to Methods and Expense.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 2.—The reciprocity convention, at its afternoon session, unanimously selected St. Paul as the next place of meeting. The committee on resolutions, through E. V. Smalley, chairman, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

"The members of the first international reciprocity convention hereby congregated believe that the hope of the Canadian Northwest and the hope of the Northwestern states of the American Union lies in the cordial good feeling that exists between them and the earnest desire for closer business relation, of which this large and representative gathering is strong evidence. Whatever temporary differences may arise in the government relations of the two countries, the ties between the two peoples here in the Northwest are too strong to ever be broken, and we are destined to draw closer together in our commercial and social relations. We are of common ancestral relations, and we are alike attached to the principles of free representative government. We desire to trade extensively with each other, to know each other better and to stand shoulder to shoulder in the accomplishment of the great work of advancing the civilization of the American continent. With these objects in view we adopt the following resolutions as a fuller expression of our opinions:

Abolish Trade Restrictions.

"First—That in the opinion of this convention the conditions of the great Northwest on both sides of the international boundary make it desirable that all restrictions in the way of trade between the two countries should be removed as far as the same can be consistent with the requirements and the other interests of the two nations at large.

"Second — Whereas, the continued growth and prosperity of the great Northwest lying on both sides of the forty-ninth parallel depends primarily upon the cheapest possible transportation to and from the markets of the world; therefore

"Resolved, That we favor the extension and enlargement of existing waterways and the construction of additional means of water communication from the great lakes, the channels of which, whether natural or artificial, should be free of all tolls.

"Third—Resolved, That inasmuch as the Red River of the North and the Columbia river are international streams and important natural waterways, improvement of their navigation should be proceeded with by the Canadian and United States governments under some equable and mutual agreement as to methods and expense.

Railways Crossing Boundaries.

"Fourth — Resolved, That the construction of railways across the international boundary, wherever demanded by the commercial needs of the people of the two countries, should not be prohibited or hindered by governmental restrictions, or exclusive privileges to particular corporations.

"Fifth—Resolved, That in view of the rapidly increasing demand for further facilities in the transportation of products of the new districts on both sides of the boundary to the sea this convention is of the opinion that advantage should be taken, as soon as possible, of a natural and convenient outlet via Hudson bay.

"Sixth—Resolved, That this convention hereby instructs its secretary to forward copies of these resolutions to the departments of the American and Canadian governments to which they properly belong, and, further, that printed copies be forwarded to the business and other organizations represented at this convention, with a request that they give them their indorsement and forward them to their representatives in the congress of the United States or the dominion parliament."

Discussion of the resolution occupied the morning session, Gov. Burke presiding. Hon. Andrew Steenerson, of Crookston, and Rev. Fr. E. J. Conaty, of Grand Forks, indorsed the conservative tone of the resolutions and counseled prudence. Telegrams of regret were received from President J. J. Hill and Mayor Macdonald, of Winnipeg.

Manitoba's Power.

The question of Manitoba's power to enter into commercial negotiations with the United States was sprung by George K. Shaw and answered by F. C. Wade, of Winnipeg. Such negotiations would be subject to a review by England, he said, but that policy toward the colonies would be to her advantage in the increased trade arising from improved facilities. Shaw's further objection that England could, by reciprocity between Canada and the United States, secure the free importation of goods to the United States through Canada, met with the answer that English importations to Canada are subject to the same duties as other countries. Wade thought reciprocity would increase Canada's purchasing capacity twelvefold.

C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, urged the project of the Duluth & Winnipeg railway. Dr. Rutherford, M. P., of Portage La Prairie, emphasized the necessity of the people of both countries familiarizing themselves with the commercial and social life of each other as an educator toward reciprocity. He gave important trade statistics, showing that 45 per cent of Canada's entire trade is with the United States. With reciprocity, almost all would come to the United States. Reciprocity in force from the 1854 to 1866 quadrupled the volume of trade from $23,000,000 to $86,000,000.

C. W. Hackett, of St. Paul, introduced a resolution that the next convention be held in St. Paul, June next.

Mayor J. W. Scott, of West Superior, showed the advantage of cheaper transportation rates by water. The resolutions were adopted. The executive committee was instructed to call the convention at St. Paul within six months. After thanking Grand Forks for the entertainment and courtesies extended, the convention adjourned sine die.

ROCHESTER AROUSED.

A Cleveland-Lawler Club of 250 Is Formed.

Special to the Globe.

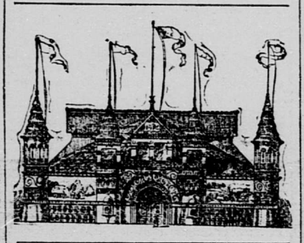
ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 2.—The Democrats of this city assembled at the city hall last evening to organize a Cleveland Reform club, and in the words of a prominent Democrat present, "It was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held in Rochester for a similar purpose." An organization was perfected, with Mayor Withershine as president; George Durand and Joseph Bear, vice presidents; C. W. Blakely, secretary and treasurer. The club starts out with a membership of 250. Short addresses were made by leading Democrats, and a strong finance committee appointed to look after the expenses of the campaign. Olmsted county Democrats are not going to lie in the rear this fall, if a person can judge from the interest manifested at their first meeting. Arrangements are being made for the reception of the next governor of Minnesota, Hon. D. W. Lawler, Friday of fair week. Organizations will be perfected in every township in the county, and the country schoolhouses will be kept warm until November.

PLANKINTON'S PALACE.

It Will Be Opened the Latter Part of the Month.

Special to the Globe.

PLANKINTON, S. D., Sept. 2. — The second annual exposition of the Plankinton grain palace will open Sept. 28 and continue to Oct. 8. Plankinton is



the original Grain Palace City of the state, having erected the first one last year, which proved a grand success. This year the palace will in every particular exceed the former one. Special features have been prepared for each day, notably a political tournament, at which the leading parties will be represented by the most eminent orators of the day.

FUSION IN CASS.

Democrats and Independents Trotting in Double Harness.

Special to the Globe.

CASSELTON, N. D., Sept. 2.—A large Democratic county convention assembled here today and fused with the Independent party. The Democrats take sheriff, auditor and district attorney. The Independents at their county convention will fill the balance, register of deeds, treasurer and coroner. The convention was in session from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 6:42. The platform pays tribute to Cleveland and tariff reform. Several speeches were made for harmony. The deal made with Independents today is expected to be carried out by both in state convention—that is, the Democrats will take the electoral ticket and support the Independent candidate for governor.

CATTLE THIEF KING.

He Is Sentenced to Sioux Falls for Two Years.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 2.—J. D. Little, known as the king of cattle thieves, was sentenced today to two years in the Sioux Falls penitentiary. Two hours after sentence he was on his way to jail, heavily ironed, in charge of two deputies. Little was one of the boldest cattle rustlers that ever lived in this section. It is estimated he has, during his brief career, stolen 2,000 head of cattle, which he shipped East. Cattle men now breathe easier, that he is disposed of, than before.

ONE GIVES IN.

First Break in the Ranks of Rhinelander Mill Owners.

RHINELANDER, Wis., Sept. 2.—Will Brown, of Brown & Robbins, addressed the strikers this morning, stating that he would start his mill tomorrow under the ten-hour system. The action of Brown & Robbins has greatly discouraged the mill owners, and it is the general opinion that the strike will be settled by Monday, the mill owners granting the demands of the men. Last night Webb Brown, John Barnes and A. M. Millard left for Madison to see about getting the militia, but it is generally thought that Gov. Peck will not call the troops out.

Candidate for Judge Arrested.

BRITTON, S. D., Sept. 2.—A. Sherin, editor of the Marshall County Sentinel and candidate on the Independent ticket for county judge, was arrested this morning for criminal libel upon the complaint of J. W. Banbury, postmaster. The libelous article complained of was published yesterday in the Sentinel, and charged Banbury with insincerity in joining the church and opening and reading mail passing through the postoffice. The case came up for hearing this morning, but was adjourned until next Monday.

Probably an Elopement.

Special to the Globe.

FULDA, Minn., Sept. 2.—Mary Kelsey, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Julius Kelsey, eloped last night. Mr. Kelsey owns considerable land near here, and now lives in town. His daughter has always borne a good reputation, and was quite prominent in society here. They suspect a married man, who leaves a wife and four children, now in Illinois. She left a short note to her parents not to look for her, as she had got tired of living at home. The parents are heartbroken, as they thought the world of the girl.

The Bank Got Scared.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 2.—The Seven Corners bank, of St. Paul, holds a first mortgage on the Lion drug store and the Ryan Drug company, of St. Paul, second. A suit is pending to set aside the first mortgage. The drug company gave the bank bonds and started to sell today, but the bank became frightened and enjoined the sale this afternoon.

T. F. Ball Arrested.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., Sept. 2.—T. F. Ball, who shot Gus Rekland in Morrill, Wis., on Aug. 23, was arrested here today. He will be taken to Wisconsin at once.

CABLE AS DIRECTOR.

Democratic Western Headquarters to Be in Charge of the Illinoisan.

An Active Campaign of Education to Be Begun at Once.

Bright Prospects That Illinois Will Be Redeemed From Republicanism.

Gen. Stevenson Expounds the Campaign Issues to His Old Neighbors.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Western head quarters of the national Democratic campaign committee will be in charge of Hon. Ben T. Cable, national committeeman from Illinois. This has been definitely settled by the committee, and Mr. Cable formally took possession of the headquarters today. The secretary for the Western quarters has not yet been selected, and will probably lie with Mr. Cable. The Illinois committeeman will also have the task of selecting a small army of translators, clerks and other employes for the Western branch, as it is expected that hundreds of thousands of documents will be mailed from now to the close of the campaign.

The duties of the translators will be mostly confined to translations into German, Swedish and Norwegian of standard

Democratic Literature,

and to conducting correspondence with individuals of their respective nationalities throughout the Northwest who appear amenable to Democratic logic. Special attention will be paid to German Lutherans, whose votes the Democrats expect to gain on the compulsory school issue; and it is intended to mail to every German Lutheran voter in the Northwest a treatise in his own language on the compulsory school question, contrasting the records of Democratic and Republican legislators on this subject during the past two years.

The committee has decided that an advisory committee of Illinois Democrats shall be appointed to assist Mr. Cable by their counsel in the Prairie state. Despite the confidence of the Republicans that in a presidential year the

Electoral Vote of Illinois

can be relied upon for Harrison and Reid, Mr. Dickinson and his colleagues of the committee express every assurance of carrying Illinois in the coming campaign. The principal fight in this state is to be made upon the local issue of the compulsory school law, and it is conjectured that the advisory committee to be appointed to assist Mr. Cable will contain in its membership certain German Lutherans who have taken an aggressive position in the effort to swing the German vote into the Democratic party next November.

Gen. Dickinson stated this evening that he had referred the appointment of the Illinois advisory committee to Mr. Cable himself, who was more conversant with the political leaders and the local issues in the state of Illinois.

The question of indorsing the proposed Democratic fusion with the People's party in the two Dakotas is still an open one, and will not be settled until after an extended conference on the subject tomorrow or later.

AT HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Gen. Stevenson Receives a Royal Welcome From Old Neighbors.

HERNDON, Ky., Sept. 2.—It was a royal welcome that Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson received here today, the home of his birth. There were 30,000 people present from all parts of Western Kentucky and Tennessee, and fully a third of them grasped their guest by the hand. It was an old-fashioned Kentucky reception, and everybody was happy.

Mr. Stevenson was escorted by a delegation of those who were boys with him to the barbecue grounds. He arrived at Herndon later than he was expected, but, after a brief breathing spell, he partook of the barbecue, and stepped into a wagon within a few yards of the very spot on which he was born. When he was allowed to begin talking, after a few preliminary remarks about his old Kentucky home, he proceeded to speak briefly on the issues of the campaign.

He directed attention first to the finances of the country, claiming there is a deficit of over $50,000,000 in the United States treasury caused by Republican recklessness and mismanagement. Then he took up the tariff question and continued:

"The doctrine of the Democrats upon the subject of the tariff is tariff for revenue only. That cannot be improved upon, it is in contradistinction to the doctrine of high protection. High protection is the doctrine of the Republican party meaning that the people are to be taxed for the purpose of building up and enriching year after year the manufacturies of this country, who are thus made a privileged class. We believe the correct doctrine to be that there should be a tariff for the collection of whatever revenue is needed for carrying out the government economically administered. And when you have thus met the expense of the government, you have no right to take from the taxpayers of the country one dollar for the purpose of protecting and building up monopolies."

The remainder of the speech was a discussion of the force bill. He was followed by Congressman Ellis, who made a brief and ringing speech upon campaign issues.

Congressman McKean and William Roberts, of the Evening News of Birmingham, Ala., also spoke. Gen. Stevenson spent the rest of the afternoon shaking hands and conversing with people that crowded around him. He stopped over night at the hause of his uncle, James McKenzie, and will spend tomorrow at his home.

Over Fifteen Hundred Ballots.

WACO, Tex., Sept. 2.—The congressional convention of the Seventh district broke its deadlock on its 1,516th ballot, the nominee being George C. Pendleton, of Bell county.

Crounze Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Assistant Secretary Crounze, of the treasury department, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Foster to enter the gubernatorial campaign in Nebraska.

Had Enough of Republicanism.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—James S. Legatee, the noted Republican leader of Kansas, has joined the Farmers' Alliance and will take the stump for the People's party. He will be the speaker at a People's party rally next Saturday, when he will explain why he has left the Republican party and why he has joined the People's party.

Nominated an Editor.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the Twelfth congressional district after a four hours' session reached a test of strength at 12:30 a. m. G. Maurice Finn, editor of the Daily Press, was nominated by acclamation.

END OF A BLOODY CAREER.

Talton Hall Pays the Legal Penalty for a Life of Crime.

NORTON, Va., Sept. 2.—Talton Hall was hanged at Wise Court House, Va., at noon today. There were fears of an attempt at rescue, but none was made. The murderer, who had been kept constantly under the influence of liquor during his last few days, made a speech on the scaffold.

Hall was one of the most noted desperadoes. He is credited with having killed nineteen men in the last twenty years, which the papers have magnified into ninety-nine. He acknowledges to only four or five, however. The crime for which he was executed was the murder of E. B. Hylton, a special policeman of Norton, on the 25th of July, 1891. Hylton refused to release a man he had arrested, and Hall shot him through the heart.

KEEP CLEAN.

Dirt, Ignorance and Warm Weather the Principal Transmitters of Cholera.

Not Much Danger From the Disease Where Ordinary Caution Is Observed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The American Druggist says: A great many people are giving themselves unnecessary trouble about cholera. The disease is only formidable where inadequate means exist for grappling with it, and in this country we are fully prepared for it. Deficient and impure water supply is the primary cause of its origin in Asia. Dirt, ignorance and warm weather are the principal transmitters of the disease.

In Madras and Calcutta, India, the writer has seen a large mortality from cholera among the poorer classes, where unsanitary conditions prevailed, while immediately around them Europeans and natives who observed ordinary precautions in food and drink were wholly free from the disease.

Boiling kills all cholera germs, and hence it is well during a cholera epidemic to boil all water and milk. Canned goods are also a safe diet at such times, if used at once on opening, owing to the boiling that they receive in process of being packed, which effectually sterilizes the contents.

While it may be well enough to quarantine the low class of immigrants that have been reaching us from the infected districts in Russia and Germany, or shut them out altogether for a time, there is no sense in people being panic-stricken here any more than they have been in France and Spain, where the cholera has prevailed more or less for several years.

The visitation is likely to be less serious here from the fact that we are just entering the cooler months of the year, when cholera germs naturally are comparatively harmless. Consumption, diphtheria and typhoid fever are all likely to slay thousands while cholera is slaying hundreds, but because we are familiar with these diseases, we are not afraid of them. Hundreds of children die in this city every week from cholera infantum, superinduced by bad milk, but little thought is given to it. No person need fear the cholera if he exercises ordinary care in diet, cleanliness, and sanitary surroundings.

Donnelly at Mankato.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Sept. 2.—Ignatius Donnelly spent two hours in this city tonight trying to convince his followers they had been wronged by Democrats and Republicans. But few farmers were in the audience, although a large crowd was present. He paid his compliments to J. J. Hill and the Pioneer Press. He says he expects to be the next governor of Minnesota with 30,000 plurality and claims the electoral vote or nearly every state in the Union for the People's party.

Legislative Nominations.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Sept. 2.—The Fiftieth senatorial district Republican convention met here today. The resolutions of the congressional convention were indorsed and the nominees instructed to vote for Senator C. K. Davis. The nominations were all made by acclamation, and were as follows: Representatives, P. E. Thompson, Clay; John H. Smith, Becker, and A. B. Mathews Wilkin.

Probably Murdered.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 2.—The night men working the log drive down the Red river report finding a corpse under the logs weighted down by lines with a bag filled with mud tied round the neck. The body was neither bloated nor decayed and indicated recent death. Every indication points to a foul murder.

Redding Recaptured.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 2.—George L. Redding, the parole prisoner from the penitentiary who skipped out with horse and saddle, was captured in Moody county this morning and is now lodged in the penitentiary.

Goodhue County Prohibitionists.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Sept. 2.—The Prohibitionists at their annual convention placed in nomination only candidates for sheriff, judge of probate, treasurer, county commissioners and representatives. The People's party has its convention tomorrow.

The Cashier is Missing.

CRETE, Neb.,