THE DAILY GLOBE

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

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m in advance.$2.00
6 m in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance.$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m in advance. 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance..$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.. 50c
6 m in advance.. 1 00 | 1 m. in advance.20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One year $1 | Six mo., 60c | Three mo., 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office—Room 41, Times Building, New York.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. NW.

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WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—For Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin: Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly. For the Dakotas: Light showers Sunday afternoon or night; cooler, except stationary temperature in extreme eastern portion; southeasterly gales, becoming northwesterly. For Montana: Fair, preceded by light showers tonight in eastern portion; northwest winds; cooler in eastern portion.

THE guardian of the Blarney stone at the world's fair is a full-blooded negro. Is this Irish home rule?

THE price of silver has been reduced at the Hungarian mint. How can people be so foolish as to ask that a metal whose price is so variable should be made a measure of value?

SENATOR VEST is said to have grown very indignant at the report that he had changed front on the silver bill, and would vote for unconditional repeal. It is not often that a man grows angry when accused of contemplating a sensible action.

THE receipts of the government are now almost sufficient to meet its current expenses. If the senate would but pass the repeal bill and adjourn, there would be enough money coming in to meet all obligations, and the country would once again be on the high road to prosperity.

THERE is evidently considerable laxity in the management of the Philadelphia mint, when $134,000 worth of bullion could be stolen without arousing the suspicions of those in charge. Those engaged in ferreting out the thieves will do well to look after those within rather than those without the institution.

NEW YORK bankers are rapidly retiring the clearing house certificates recently issued by them in lieu of currency. This indicates a return of greater ease in money, and it is confidently predicted that within a fortnight there will be no further need of such certificates. The financial skies are growing brighter every day.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S affection for the silver dollar has not been entirely obliterated by recent events. His present to his niece on her wedding to a resident of Oshkosh Friday consisted of a hundred silver dollars. Each dollar was worth, at current rates, a trifle over 58 cents. The munificence of the senator was not, therefore, overpowering.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has declined the invitation of Chicago to be present at the fair on "Chicago day," as he finds the cares of public business too great. The Windy City can, no doubt, however, secure the attendance of Prof. BENJAMIN HARRISON, who at present has an abundance of leisure at his disposal. The professor was a much-talked-of man in that section a few months ago, and may be remembered by a few of the old inhabitants.

THE Republicans of Iowa have placed their chief dependence for success this fall upon the fealty of the churches, and more especially the Methodist church, to their party. The conference of the followers of WESLEY has just been held at Audubon, and, much to the mortification of the Republicans, a resolution was adopted emphatically denouncing the license plank in the Republican platform. It is very evident that moral cowardice finds no favor in Methodist eyes.

MILTON HAY, a contemporary of LINCOLN at the Illinois bar, and formerly a partner of Senators PALMER and CULLOM, has just died at an advanced age. Although a Republican, he was inflexible in his demands for political honesty, and was frequently compelled by his conscientious scruples to support the candidates and policies of the Democratic party. He was regarded as one of the foremost members of the Illinois bar.

THE forest fires that have been raging through portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota during the past few days have caused serious losses to a class of people who can ill afford them. The unprecedentedly long spell of dry weather has scorched the vegetation everywhere and dried the smaller streams, so that everything burns as freely as tinder. Happily, the worst is now over, yet a good, drenching rain would be of incalculable benefit to the country.

EX-SECRETARY NOBLE'S law partner has just exposed a transaction through which the Choctaw Indians were defrauded out of hundreds of thousands of dollars at the time of the partition and sale of their lands. He admits having received over $62,000 himself as fees. People will be apt to inquire why he did not make this exposure while his partner was secretary of the interior, and had the power to demand restitution of the amounts. The exposure does him little credit at this late day.

THE statement is made in a Washington dispatch to a partisan newspaper that the interior department is employing spies in all parts of the country to inquire into the physical and financial condition of the pensioners, with a view to the reduction or suspension of payments to them. The story is absurd upon its face. The department has no money at its disposal which could be used for such a purpose, and even if it had there would be no need for such spies. The information is obtainable through the regular channels—the reports of examining physicians before whom all pensioners are required to go at stated intervals.

"NOT TOO FAST."

The GLOBE this morning presents the first of its series of ten Art Supplements, the subject today being entitled "Not Too Fast."

The Art Supplement has become a popular Sunday feature of many leading papers, and the GLOBE, keeping pace with the demands of the hour, presents its readers with a beautiful picture today.

Every newsdealer has had opportunity, on liberal terms, to supply his customers with the Art Supplement free, and if you fail to receive a picture when you purchase the SUNDAY GLOBE, the fault lies with the dealer, and not with the publication office.

By preserving the ten Art Supplements a fine collection will be secured. The remaining subjects and dates of circulation are as follows:

"The Old Song".....Sept. 24
"His First Plaything".....Oct. 1
"The Proposal".....Oct. 8
"Come and Play".....Oct. 15
"Compliments".....Oct. 22
"Grandma's Toilet".....Oct. 29
"Little Gleaners".....Nov. 5
"Spring Offerings".....Nov. 12
"The Tug of War".....Nov. 19

TURN ON THE SEARCH LIGHT.

There are indications that our erudite mayor has never heard of the foolish ostrich which endeavored to conceal its corpulency by thrusting its head in the sand.

If this historical circumstance had ever been called to the attention of the mayor, we feel quite sure that the city salesman of WRIGHT, BARRETT & STILLWELL, Mr. R. J. MAYBELL, would not have recently put in a bid for furnishing the city departments with stationery during the next six months.

To those who are not personally acquainted with the chief executive of the city, we may explain that Mayor WRIGHT and the senior member of the wholesale stationery house doing business under the firm name of WRIGHT, BARRETT & STILLWELL are one and the same.

It was certainly peculiar that Mr. MAYBELL should have secured a contract for the stationery, and it is very questionable whether an offense was not committed when he was permitted to bid.

The city charter seems to be very clear relative to having a city official directly or indirectly a party to any city contract. That the public may understand exactly what it says, we quote the following:

That no alderman, member of the board of public works or other officer of the city of St. Paul while acting as such shall directly or indirectly be a party (to) or interested or concerned in any contract or job with said city, or in any work prosecuted by its authority, or in the compensation to be received therefor, or in the furnishing of supplies, fuel or other article purchasable for the public use; and any contract or transaction prohibited as aforesaid shall be void, and all moneys which may be paid thereon by said city may be recovered back, and the office of such city officer so offending shall become thereby vacant upon conviction thereof, as provided in section 3, chapter 2 of the Laws of 1874.

It is due the mayor to say that he disclaims being a party to the contract. Per contra, these are the facts.

R. J. MAYBELL, the bidder who secured the contract, is and has been for some time the city salesman of the firm of WRIGHT, BARRETT & STILLWELL.

He is not in business for himself, is not in the habit of purchasing stationery from any one to sell, but is employed by the firm of which the mayor is the head, to sell goods to other people.

The first delivery of goods under his contract was made by a delivery wagon from the house of WRIGHT, BARRETT & STILLWELL.

The book upon which the goods were receipted was a WRIGHT, BARRETT & STILLWELL receipt book.

While Mayor WRIGHT may felicitate himself that the ostrich act deceives the public, it seems much more likely that the star performer in this contract drama is only deceiving himself.

It would be well for the authorities to at least institute an investigation before any money is paid to Mr. MAYBELL on this contract, and it will, undoubtedly, give the mayor pleasure to have such an investigation conducted. He will court an opportunity to explain.

The investigation should be searching, even going so far as to ascertain whether Mr. MAYBELL found it necessary to send the junior partner of the firm of which Mayor WRIGHT is the head to Chicago to purchase a portion of his (MAYBELL'S) supplies.

As a bit of history, it might be mentioned that bids for school supplies were due to be awarded prior to the stationery contract. Mr. MAYBELL was also on hand to bid for those supplies, but, coming in twenty minutes late, the mayor's private secretary, not knowing his connection with the mayor's house, refused to receive his bid. The mayor was absent, and Mr. HICKMAN, president of the board of aldermen; Mr. WOLTERSTORFF, president of the assembly, and City Treasurer MILLER formed the committee to handle the bids. Mr. MAYBELL (having been shut out) and, some others raised the question of irregularity in the advertisement, and all bids were rejected and new ones called for. Upon the second bidding the mayor and Messrs. WOLTERSTORFF and MILLER handled the bids.

If the mayor should desire to enter the plea of the "first offense" on the stationery contract, the proper authorities might continue the inquiry to ascertain which one of the second bids submitted for furnishing school supplies a few days subsequent to the stationery award was made by Mr. MAYBELL, though submitted in another name.

It might also be well to inquire whether City Treasurer MILLER did not object to Mr. MAYBELL putting in a bid on the 12th inst. for furnishing the supplies to the school board, and whether the mayor, who was one of the committee to open the bids, did not refer the matter to the third member of the committee, Mr. WOLTERSTORFF, on the objection of Mr. MILLER.

It might be well to inquire (Mr. WOLTERSTORFF not replying to Mr. WRIGHT'S queries) whether the mayor did not say we will throw out our bid.

There is a slang saying relative to a person having a "lead pipe cinch" upon something desired. If a man can be at the head of the city government and thus ex-officio chairman of the committee having the award of contracts for supplies, and conduct a business which enables him to furnish the supplies through employes, he has a kind of "jobbed cinch" on the public purse.

We are sure the mayor will feel under obligation to the GLOBE for suggesting the turning on of the search light.

There is nothing innocence so much desires as investigation and vindication.

AN APOSTLE OF ISLAM.

MOHAMMED ALEXANDER WATSON WEBB is now engaged in a remarkable crusade—an effort to convert the people of the United States to Mohammedanism—and, in order to further his purpose, has started a publication in New York, devoted to an exposition of the doctrines of Islamism, and proposes shortly to undertake a tour of the country, holding missionary meetings in all the larger cities, and founding societies wherever it may appear that proselytes may be obtained. He is at present in London, perfecting his plans and raising money with which to prosecute his mission, and from that city gives forth an outline of his programme.

MOHAMMED WEBB, it may be noted, is not a "child of the desert," as many of the Mohammedans are. Indeed, he has no affection for desert places, and much prefers the luxurious ease that is afforded in the large cities of Christendom to the arid plains of Arabia or Egypt. He began his career as a reporter for a New York newspaper some twenty years ago. He was bright and enterprising, and eventually received a roving commission from one of the metropolitan journals, and in that capacity he visited many Oriental lands. With the free and easy habit common to men in his line, he readily fell into the customs of those with whom he was associated, and became one of them in religion as well. He would as readily have become a Brahmin, a Confucian, or a fetich worshiper if his surroundings had tended in either of those directions. We find him, however, a zealous follower of the prophet, filled with enthusiasm and anxious to convince the world that "There is but one God, and MOHAMMED is his prophet." The newspaper instinct dominates. He is looking for sensations. They are essential to his being. Notoriety feeds his vanity, and he gloats in contemplation of the stir he expects to create throughout the Christian world when he matches the faith of the prophet of Arabia against that of the prophet of Judea.

MOHAMMED WEBB professes to be a firm believer in polygamy as a cure for the social evils that prevail in Christian countries, and claims that it will elevate woman to that exalted and admirable position which she is fitted by nature to occupy. "Go with me," he exclaims, "into any large American or European city, and see the evidences of that resistless torrent of vice and crime that rushes and seethes through the social fabric; go with me and see the position in which noble woman, one of the grandest works of God, has been placed by the usages and the customs of this nineteenth century civilization; take up the newspapers and read the records of divorces, social scandals and marital woes that fill us with shame and disgust, and then tell me that these so-called Christian laws and Christian customs are good things. And where is the remedy for all this? In Mohammedan laws and customs—in Islamic principals. Christian laws and customs have been tried for many centuries and have failed utterly. Now give Islam a trial."

It is to be feared that the enthusiasm of this apostle of Islam has run away with his judgment, provided that judgment enters into his crusade at all. Murders are committed, thefts perpetrated, and all manner of evil exists in every country on the face of the globe. Does it follow that the existing laws for their suppression should be abrogated, and that license should reign? Should the safety of human life depend upon the fact that thirst for blood had been sated by indulgence? Should the endeavor be made to prevent robbery by giving every thief all he could desire? Such a course would be folly, and so would be any endeavor to repress licentiousness by placing no limit upon the number of wives a man might keep. We are sure no woman in Christendom would care to exchange her lot, however hard it might be, for that of the women of the Mohammedan countries, and become merely the plaything of a licentious brute, the sharer in a part of his affections and attentions.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of MOHAMMED WEBB to suppose that he has any expectation of making converts to Islamism in this country. His thirst for notoriety is, no doubt, responsible for the mission he has undertaken. He will be talked about and criticised; perhaps he may meet with mild persecution and be lodged in jail, if he succeeds in breaking up a few family circles, as KOREESH TEED and Apostle SCHWEINFURTH have done. He will be gratified if notoriety alone is his purpose, but our people are too enlightened to contribute to any great extent to his bank account.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

One hundred years ago tomorrow the corner stone of the national capitol at Washington was laid with appropriate ceremonies, GEORGE WASHINGTON acting as master of ceremonies in his dual capacity of president of the United States and grand master of Free and Accepted Masons. The centennial of the event will be appropriately celebrated at the national capital tomorrow, both houses of congress, the executive departments and the judges and officers of the supreme court participating. The event promises to be one of the most interesting of all the centennial celebrations of late years which began with the Philadelphia exposition of 1876.

It required seven years to fit the capitol for occupancy, the first session of congress having been held within its walls in the year 1800. The original building was completely destroyed during the bombardment by the British fleet in 1814, and the present building was begun several years afterward. Additions have been made to it from time to time, until its present proportions and completeness of detail have been attained. The total cost of the building, including the furnishings, works of art and embellishment of the grounds, has been somewhat less than twenty million dollars. Many of the state capitols have cost more, particularly the New York capitol at Albany, and are vastly inferior to the Washington structure in design, in material of construction, in finish and in furnishings.

It is eminently proper that the celebration of Monday should be an imposing one. It will call to mind the early struggles of the government for existence, and reawaken an interest in those sturdy patriots who struggled so hard and sacrificed so much in the cause of human freedom. It will recall the simplicity that characterized our public servants in those far-away days, and perhaps some comparisons may be instituted not at all flattering to the people of the present day. But of one thing we have reason to be proud. The present occupant of the executive chair—he who will be the central figure in the day's celebration—is far more worthy of the place of WASHINGTON than many his predecessors have been. Mr. CLEVELAND is emphatically a man of the people. He shuns ostentation and public display; he affects no superiority over his fellow citizens; his chief concern is to give to the country a safe, an honest, an intelligent government—"a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

It is possible that the memories of the past that must inevitably be awakened by this celebration may be productive of some good to those in other branches of the government than the executive, and arouse them to the necessity of obeying more implicitly in the future than in the past the wishes of the sovereign power that has committed to them the duty of framing and enforcing the laws. It should not be said that on such an anniversary any senator of the United States was derelict in his duty to the people, or permitted private benefit to interfere with the execution of his trust and pledge to do all in his power for the public benefit.

"THE WORLD OF CHANCE."

All religions have taught all men that there is somewhere some sentient, omniscient power that directs and guides the affairs, great and little, of the universe. For centuries Christianity has taught and addressed its prayers to a Creator who numbers the hairs on the heads of each of us, and without whose cognizance not even a sparrow falls to the ground. Science, patiently, tirelessly searching for fact, proving phenomena, ever putting nature in the crucible to extract her secrets, refusing to accept the dreams of men as answers to her questions, persistently gathering and collating facts of cause and effect that the law that controls may be spelled out; science, thus equipped, tells men that they and their affairs are the subjects of laws as certain and inflexible as are any that govern the other processes of nature.

And yet, despite the claims of religion and the assertions of science, most men and women have a belief, more or less repressed, that their affairs are ordered largely by chance, and that their fate here is determined largely by what they term their good or their bad luck. They find this belief reinforced by their own experiences. They recall how this disaster was incurred, or that one closely avoided, by the merest chance. Why should the bullet strike my comrade next me, and not me? Why, in the street brawl, does it miss its meant aim and strike an innocent passer-by on the opposite side? Why should the switchman keep the switch closed for the train on which I am, and negligently leave it open to hurl over the embankment the train on which my brother is? Why should A hit the rich mine, and B always find nothing at the bottom of his prospect hole? What brings about the juncture of the passing man with the stone falling from the edifice to crush him?

HOWELLS, in his "World of Chance," makes this the study of the book. The young author's book, in spite of judicious advertising, falls flat on the market. His publisher believes that the fate of a book is determined by chances which no man can calculate. All he can do is to print it, boom it by all the devices of his trade, tempt the public appetite for it and toss it out into the great flood of books which streams from the presses of the world, to take its chances of catching or missing the favor of the populace.

For months "The Modern Romeo" drifts with the other flotsam of unnoticed creations of brains and press. No reviewer notices it to either stab with ridicule or anoint with praise. At last, one day the book reviewer of a leading paper gathers up some books at the office to take home for review. When he gets home he finds that he picked up "The Modern Romeo" instead of the one he purposed taking. One of the books is on hypnotism, and interests the reviewer. When he has finished the rest, in mere idle curiosity he opens the "Romeo," and, by chance, at the page where the crisis of the plot turns on a hypnotic effect. He is interested, turns back and reads the book, is charmed, and turns in a three-column review of the book. The author wakes up the next day famous and successful.

This seems to be a case of pure luck. What compelling force directed the reviewer's hand, disobedient to his will, to the "Modern Romeo" instead of the book he wished to take? What was it made him open it at the precise page to catch his awakened attention? Was it mere chance? Are we the mere puppets of circumstances directed by no law, always just happening? Is it all casualty and not causality? Is there something more than chance that makes one man shah of Persia and another one plain SHAW? Is cause and effect limited to the material world, and are men exempt? Or is law supreme and universal, and is our bad luck only the scapegoat of our indolence, our heedlessness or our inability to sense the scheme which is an ordered whole instead of a jumble of inconerencies? KANE, the time-mellowed philosopher of the book, musing on it, says "we might get back to faith by taking a wider sweep and seeing God in our personal disadvantages, finding Him not only in our luck but in our bad luck. Chance may be a larger law, with an orbit far transcending the range of the little statutes by which fire always burns and water always finds its level." And the author of the chance-favored book, ruminating on it all, is made by HOWELLS to conclude that "justice rules the universe. Nothing, then, that seemed chance was really chance. It was the operation of a law so large that we caught a glimpse of its vast orbit once or twice in a lifetime. It was Providence." And to this conclusion we all come who ponder long on the reason of things and the experiences of our lives.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Feminine Sovereign Who Is Spoken of as "The King."

Readers will be interested in a reproduction of the latest portrait of little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. The young queen, who by the way, is always spoken of in state documents as if she had the misfortune to be of the opposite sex, is a most charming child—simple, candid, unaffected, brought up

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

with thoroughly English ideas by a loving and wise mother, who believes heartily in the English system of training. Queen Wilhelmina and her clever and amiable mother are equally popular in Holland, and the little queen's thirteenth birthday, which occurred Aug. 30, was the occasion of a series of fetes throughout the length and breadth of the country.

WITH THE TRAVELERS.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Sullivan, of Dublin, Ireland, were guests of the Ryan yesterday. Mr. Sullivan was a member of the ancient and celebrated Sullivan Bros., school book publishers, and has now an important but silent interest in the publishing firm which absorbed Sullivan Bros. He is taking life easy, traveling all over the globe. He has been in America several months, and, besides visiting the world's fair, has seen a great deal of the country. He is very much delighted with the Northwest, and says it is one of the finest parts of the United States. Politically he is a Unionist, and opposed to the home rule bill.

"I find," said he, "that there is a very erroneous impression in America of the situation with us. Nothing worse could happen to Ireland than to have that bill become a law. It isn't the heavy business men of the Protestant persuasion in Ireland alone who are opposed to the measure, but also a strong Catholic element. The Catholic opponents are manufacturers, capitalists and merchants, and they recently sent a strong petition to parliament against the bill, which was signed by many thousands of them. It seems to be unknown in this country that the Irish tenants are better off than the tenants in England. They have a land law which provides that in case a tenant believes that his landlord is extorting an unreasonable rent from him, he may appeal to the courts, and a board of arbitrators will be appointed to give a full and impartial hearing of the matter. If this board finds that the rent is too high it fixes a figure, to which the landlord must cut the rent. If a poor man rents a piece of ground, and is unable to pay the first year's rent, the rental is paid by the state and the poor man is given a long series of years in which to settle the matter. Now, the English tenants are not favored with any such law. Should Ireland have home rule, it would be under the power of the ignorant classes, and you can hardly form an idea how terribly destructive they are by inclination. The industries of Ireland would soon be paralyzed, and we should see all the heavy manufacturers moving their plants to England. It is a great pity that so brilliant a man as Gladstone should have gone off on such a destructive tangent. All the home rule that Ireland needs is a law enabling it to make certain public improvements without going before parliament in each case; such as bridge building, etc. We do not want political home rule. I am a full-blooded Irishman, and my ancestry on all sides were Irish as far back as they can be traced, so I feel that I have a right to speak my mind upon the subject."

* * *

At the hotels of St. Paul, thanks to the world's fair, a great many types of humanity may be seen almost every day. Not only national types, but types of classes of the same nationality afford amusement for the student of human nature. Great Britain arrays about the greatest variety of class types. A few days ago there was at the Ryan a Britisher, attired in the loudest of the loud fashions. He was a "stunner" and perfectly consumed with a desire to be noticed, or to be considered a person of distinction. He was very much afraid he would be overlooked by the newspapers, and frequently called at the clerk's desk to suggest that he had not been seen by the reporters. At length the clerks gave the cue to the newspaper men, and they sent their cards to his room. The Englishman appeared presently, and feigned to be astonished that he should be disturbed by them, but he turned out to be very jolly, and when the query as to his business was put he assumed a mysterious air. The newspaper boys finally left him wondering if he were the agent of a wealthy syndicate, or wished to be considered what he was not, and feeling that it was the latter.

* * *

There are now at the Ryan three British subjects of an entirely different type. Their names are P. W. Campbell, F. M. Murray and W. J. Menzies, and they register as from Scotland. A reporter sent his card to the room of one of them, and presently a rather tall and well-built man of thirty years, modestly and well dressed, but with his trousers rolled at the bottoms, came stalking into the office with a shambling gait, which would be considered ridiculously awkward did it not bear the approval of the piccadilly class. The reporter made his business known, and was awarded with a scorching stare from the foreigner.

"We ahr hean on business of ouah own," said the Britisher witheringly. "I thought fwom yeour cawd that yeou were some person of impawtance who wanted to see me. Sorry I cawn't be of service to yoeu." And the Britisher stalked away with an air of disgust, watched by the speechless reporter until he was out of sight.

* * *

At the Ryan—J. E. Van Doren, M. D. Rosenfield, P. W. Snethor, George W. Vaillant, New York; George W. Brown, Butte; Robert L. Hooker, Seattle; Thomas D. Merrill, Duluth; E. H. Mylins, Adrian, Minn.

At the Clarendon—W. C. McKeivey, Milacca, J. H. Jamison and wife, Stillwater; Thomas Stees, Butte; L. O. Thorpe, Willmar.

At the Windsor—B. W. Grant, Waseca; George A. Freudenreich, Odessa, Russia; J. J. Hour, Brainerd; Freemont Boggs, Duluth.

At the Merchants'—E. B. Evans and J. C. Clark, Winona; A. C. McKenzie and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George A. Blair, Waterville; H. Sylvester, Chicago; J. W. Buswell and wife, Blue Earth City; E. J. Cameron, Wapheton, N. D.; F. S. Lycan, Grand Forks; Hon. D. S. Hall, Stewart; J. A. Boggs, Duluth.

At the Metropolitan—L. A. Patterson, Greenville, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Miller, Cheney, Minn.; Miss H. Messinger, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. M. Riggs, J. S. Riggs, Baltimore, Md.; George W. Mason, Marlboro, N. H.; Grant Mason, Rosten; Charles Earl, Washington, D. C.; W. L. Darling, Livingstone, Mont.; R. L. Dixon, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rehl, N. Y.; E. C. Smith, New York.

At the Brunswick—H. Buffmann, Toledo; M. J. Mulka, Sparta; D. R. Cone, Cincinnati, O.; William Rindernecht, Austin.

Fever Epidemic.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—Gov. Northen has issued an appeal to the people of his state to furnish money and provisions for the destitute and suffering of Brunswick. Funds should be forwarded to the mayor of Brunswick. The appeal says he is "just in receipt of a telegram from Hon. Thomas W. Lamb, mayor, informing him of the continued spread of the yellow fever at Brunswick. It is now plainly evident that the fever will become epidemic."

Destructive Fire.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., Sept. 16.—Fire here last night destroyed the business portion of the town, including Frank Govro's City hotel, M. Sessel's clothing and dry goods store, L. E. Jansen's music store, C. J. Jacoby's furniture store, Bell Bros. & Co.'s bank, C. A. Bartel's grocery, Rumbolz & Cummings' hardware store, D. F. Keefe's law office and A. Wohlert's boot and shoe ssore. The loss is $60,000.

Postponed Indefinitely.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—John B. Gordon, the general commanding of the United Confederate veterans, has issued an order postponing indefinitely the reunion of that organization which was to have been held in Birmingham, Ala., the first of next month.

Will Resume.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—The Wilmington cotton mills, after a suspension of four weeks, will resume work Sept. 25.

MISS POLLARD TALKS.

Devoted to Col. Breckinridge for Nine Years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Repeated efforts by the brightest men of the press in this city have failed to elicit a word from Madeline Valeria Pollard concerning her relations with Congressman W. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, but today two correspondents induced her to break the long silence. Her story is graphic and explicit, and is over her own signature. She commences by saying that she has been silent under the advice of counsel, but that the necessity for silence is now removed. In her exordium she says:

"I feel an irresistable impulse to tell the story of my life; the amount of deception in which I have been forced to live for nine years, for my infatuated devotion for Col. Breckinridge, kept alive until a few months ago by his own devotion to and his consideration of me. For him alone, and to shield him from his guilty relations with me, I have ever resorted to falsehood and deception. With this man alone have I ever been guilty of a single impure thought or act. The miserable reward of my fidelity is a sermon in itself to show how low the highest devotion the human soul is capable of may fall."

She then tells of her life in Frankfort, Ky., from childhood on, of her early engagement to James G. Rhodes, of her education under his care. It was at the home of the widow of Gov. Blackburn that Mr. Breckinridge made first public recognition of her as his future wife. From that time on she says she had given up her whole life to him. The statement concludes as follows:

"I always sat in the gallery to hear his speeches on the floor, and signed to him if his voice was too weak, or if attention waned. He never made a speech that there was not a message direct to me in it, and, though it belonged to the speech, and may have been very prosaic, it meant much to him and me. Mr. Breckinridge always introduced people to me and treated me with the utmost deference and respect, and in no way in the nine years of our life together did he fail to do this until he began the denials of our engagement."

BIG ATTENDANCE.

Past Week at the Fair One of Great Interest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The total admissions to the world's fair today were 233,010, of which 199,321 paid. The fair during the week ending tonight has been liberally attended by people of every calling. The depressing heat of the early part of the week gave way today to a cool breeze. There were large numbers drawn out by the announcement of railroad day. Besides this event, Texas and New Mexico celebrated. The railroads made railroad men and their families welcome and arranged pleasant bits of travel about the grounds for them free. Among other things the Pennsylvania company gave them rides on the ancient "John Bull" train. The Baltimore & Ohio had an amusing contest between a 600 horse-power electric locomotive and steam engine. There were exercises of an interesting character held in Festival hall. After a musical programme Director General Davis made a speech of welcome. Speeches were also made by Willard A. Smith, chief of the department of transportation; M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four; R. Brockland, of the London & Northwestern railway and others.

Texas celebrated with a list of splendid attractions. There was an interesting musical programme. The orator was ex-Gov. Hubbard. His theme was "The Women of Texas," and he handled the subject with ability and eloquence.

Tonight beautiful fireworks were set off on the lake front. Prof. Baldwin made a balloon ascension, and Jean Wizzman gave an exhibition of high rope walking, the rope being stretched from the manufactures to the agricultural building.

Michigan captured many honors among the states for its forestry exhibits. The report of the jury of awards was made public today. Of the medals awarded Michigan gets 21, Illinois 10, West Virginia 7, Wisconsin 6, North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 4; New York, 3; Nebraska 3 and the other states 2 or less. The officials connected with the forestry department have generally conceded Michigan first place for complete and extensive exhibits of forestry products.

AN EYE WITNESS

Gives an Account of the Bold Train Robbery.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 16.—The details of the $70,000 express robbery on the Mineral Range road are being slowly developed in spite of the strict orders of the company to employes to say nothing about it. A monkey-wrench has been found 150 feet from the track at the scene of the robbery, and bolts had been taken from fishplates of the rails. J. T. Fisher, paying teller of the First National Bank of Hancock was aboard the train. He says: "The only thing we noticed was that the train was going slower than usual until the conductor rushed in and said: 'I believe we are held up, or that we have whitecaps aboard.' In a minute the train was going a trifle faster, and we saw three masked men on one side of the track and three on the other. All wore linen dusters, buttoned to the neck. After the train passed them they got on the track and walked along a few yards and then disappeared in the underbrush alongside the track." Conductor Urfeis said: "When we arrived at the crossing we stopped and let off some ladies and children. I saw four men standing in front of the frame shanty occupied for sheltering passengers awaiting trains. There was a child on the other side of the train that got on again, and as soon as I helped it on I looked toward the engine to see why it was that instead of making a full stop, the train was moving along again almost the same that it stopped, and to give them the signal to go ahead, and I then went into the car and passed through; saw one of the men crawling into the express car through the door. I next saw them on the track behind the train and then they disappeared in the brush. We ran to the Osceola mine office and turned in the alarm. Passengers were not much excited because they could hardly grasp the situation until the whole thing was over. It did not take two minutes after the job was done and the passengers realized it."

CAPTURED RIO.

Brazil's Capitol in the Hands of Rebels.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—Private dispatches received here announce that the sailors from the rebel warships have practically captured Rio de Janeiro, and driven out President Peixoto and his government. The arsenal and custom house of Rio de Janeiro, and the town of Fitcheroy, opposite Rio, are in the hands of the rebels.

THE ELEVATOR CASES.

They Will Come Before Judge Willis Monday.

Judge Willis will take up tomorrow the cases of the Red river valley and of the Northern Pacific elevator companies. The proceedings in the cases will be watched with interest because of their general importance. A gentleman interested in the matter said yesterday that there is a feeling among some of the interested parties that there is a disposition on the part of some of the counsel to daily along and not push the matter to a termination. Appeals have been made to the attorney general to go into the matter with vigor and exert himself a little more than he seems to be doing to reach a climax.

NEW EMPIRE INVADED

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valuable townsite claim adjoining Blackwell, but no particulars of it can be obtained here tonight. An enterprising undertaker, who has great faith in the reported fatalities, has afternoon started three wagon loads of coffins for Kildare. The dead body of a boomer shot through the head was found two miles west and one north of Kildare this afternoon. The body was taken to Kildare, but has not been identified. Campfires are burning bright all over the Cherokee outlet tonight and on every valuable claim an average of at least three claimants are encamped.

CAPTURED BY SOONERS.

They Get Choice Lots in One of the Best Towns.

PERRY, O. T., Sept. 16.—This town, the county seat of County "O," and the principal town-site on the line of the Santa Fe road, fell into the hands of the sooners. Seven minutes after noon a number of horsemen were seen scampering in this direction from the flint hills over towards the east, and five minutes later a party of 200 horsemen under the lead of Jim Masterson, mounted on Bill Dalton's famous horse, descended upon the townsite and occupied the choicest lots. They chose the lots immediately surrounding the land office where the business portion of the town will doubtless be built. That they were sooners who had been hiding in the flint hills is absolutely certain, for no horse has yet been found who can make nine miles in twelve minutes. At 12:45 the honest boomers began to come in. They, too, were mounted on horses, and they beat the Santa Fe excursion trains by eight minutes. It is estimated that 5,000 people have claimed lots during the afternoon.

Early this morning the United States troops made a last hunt for sooners. They discovered an even score, among them being Mrs. Silver, known all over the West as being the proprietress of dance halls in mining camps and border towns. The troops brought them to the guardhouse here and kept them in confinement until late in the afternoon. Up to 6 o'clock this evening there had been no serious disturbances here.

FIRED THE GRASS.

ARKANSAS CITY, Sept. 16.—The cowboys on their ponies took the lead in the race from this place. They had gone but a short distance when they spread out over the prairie and, dismounting, set fire to the thick prairie grass, hoping thus to turn asid those who were following. The fires spread rapidly at first, but the wind was blowing from the north driving the flames south, and they were soon stopped by a deep gully which parallels the Cherokee three miles south of here. Horses could not be urged through the flames, and many were turned back. No damage was done by the flames so far as known, further than destroying the grass and impeding the racers.

An old man named James H. Hill, of Kingborn, N. J., was shot and instantly killed by a soldier at the southwest corner of the Chilocco reservation. He started into the strip before the signal was given. The soldiers warned him to stop, but he did not heed their orders and they fired upon him. The sum of $300 was found on his person, and it was turned over to the sheriff.

TERRIBLE STRUGGLE

GUTHRIE, Sept. 16.—The arrival of morning trains from the south was the signal for the opening of the Cherokee strip. The people in the trains wanted to remain, but the deputy marshals with guns and clubs drove them out like so many cattle, telling them they must go to the lines a mile away, and many walked there. Then came a change of orders, and the cars were again thrown open, and the crowd at the depot surged in, filling them to the roof, while men hung upon the trucks, upon the tender and upon the mail car guards, and hundreds climbed upon the roofs, while those who had obeyed orders and had gone to the line waited in vain for the trains to come there, and were compelled to get into the last train, leaving all hope of getting lots or land during the terrible struggle to get upon the first trains. One man had his shoulder backen, one leg dislocated, and a woman an arm broken. Twenty others were badly trampled upon. A mighty shout went up as the first train moved out over the prairie, followed by a second, third, fourth and fifth. The run to the townsite of Perry was made in forty-five minutes but when the trains came in sight of the town, two-thirds of the best lots were taken by "sooners." W. C. Ramseyer, of Eldorado, Kansas, was the first horseman to arrive from the south line, and staked a fine corner lot at 12:28. He says a large portion of the townsite was taken by "sooners" who were walking leisurely into the town from the west when he arrived.

By mistake the land office at Perry had been built on a square of private lots, and things are in such confusion that tonight the street, alleys and all are being held by lot stakers. The whole affair has been badly managed from beginning to end, and loud are the denunciations of the United States marshals and Secretary Smith for the shameful abuses that have been allowed. Hundreds of people left in disgust tonight, but there are still 20,000 people there holding down lots on the site, and all over the adjoining claim.

SPECIAL JUDICIAL WORK.

Ramsey County Judges Pass on Many Cases.

Special term business yesterday was disposed of by five judges. A resume of the proceedings is found below:

By Judge Brill—Edward H. Murphy vs. William L. McGrath and Charles T. Miller; case submitted on briefs. Jonathan N. Harris vs. John Johnson et al.; judgment ordered for defendant in accordance with opinion of supreme court. A. R. Horton vs. J. S. Walker et al.; referred to A. D. Taylor to take disclosure of garnishee. Minnie Maloy vs. The City of St. Paul; taken under advisement on motion to allow expert witness fees. W. H. Burns vs. Minnie Phinney et al. and H. L. Smith as garnishee; submitted on motion for judgment. Cecelia Paget vs. John Zelch et al.; submitted on motion to strike out the answer. Seven Corners Bank vs. Nettie Harrell; referred to E. J. Darragh to take disclosure of Swiss laundry as garnishee.