The Coupon for "Portrait Types" Is Printed on This Page Every Sunday.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Watch This Corner in Next Sunday's Globe for Another Coupon for the "Portrait Types."

VOL. XVII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS. } SAINT PAUL MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS }---NO. 208.

THE HEAT FRIGHTFUL.

MERCURY STARTS FOR THE TOP OF THE TUBE.

REACHES 112 AT VERMILLION.

Over 100 Degrees at Many Minnesota Points—Grain in Some Places Wilts Under the Sun's Fierce Rays — Reports From the West Indicate Decidedly Cooler Weather.

Specials to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., July 26.—The hottest day of the season was experienced here today. Thermometers ranged from 98 to 104 degrees in the shade. The average temperature during four hours was 100 degrees. Considerable commotion was caused by an alarm of fire sent from the Milwaukee depot, near which the tanks of the Standard Oil company are located. A passing train set fire to ties and spread through the grass, threatening the 20,000-barrel tank of the oil company. The firemen appeared and soon squelched the flames. Harvesting is in full blast. Wheat will all be cut by the end of the week.

MANKATO, Minn., July 26.—Thermometers registered 102 degrees in the shade all the afternoon today, with hot winds that seemed to cook everything in their path.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 26.—Today was the hottest Rochester has experienced for years. At noon the thermometer registered 102 deg in the shade, and in the afternoon a high, dry, scorching wind carried it up to 104 deg. In the sun it was many degrees worse. Grain wilted under the withering blast.

CALEDONIA, Minn., July 26.—This has been the hottest day ever known here, 103 in the shade. We have had but one light shower during July, and but little rain in May and June. A day or two more without rain will ruin the now injured corn crop. The hot south wind is blasting it. The potato crop will not be 25 per cent. Hay is being fed to stock, and pastures are burned up.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., July 26.—This has been a record-breaker for heat. It was 106 in the shade. Wheat and corn are good, flax fair, and oats and barley light.

WOOD LAKE, Minn., July 26.—It was 111 in the shade at noon today.

VERMILLION, S. D., July 26.—It was the hottest day for years. The thermometer registered 112, with a hot wind.

PIERRE, S. D., July 26.—The hottest winds since the fearful storm of July 4, 1888, prevailed here last night from 11 till 1:30. The average velocity of the wind was reported by the United States weather bureau station as at sixty miles per hour, and some gusts had much greater speed. The temperature during that time ranged from 100 to 104.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 26. — The weather is intensely hot here today, the thermometer ranging above 100 in the shade nearly all day, and reaching as high as 107 above. Such weather is unprecedented, being the third day of the kind, and staggers the oldest inhabitants.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., July 26.—The thermometer has registered 100 in the shade here today. Five weeks' drought has ruined the corn and potato crops.

ST. PAUL WAS HOT,

But It Will Be Cooler Today.

St. Paul was right in it with the hot wave yesterday. The air was murky and heavy, and while the smoke from the forest fires partially obscured the sun, it did not relieve the unfortunate mortals from the intensity of its rays. The little breeze that stirred was like a blast from a furnace. People who sought the suburbs in the evening found the air set in motion by the electric cars so fiery as to destroy all comfort. There was, in fact, no comfort anywhere.

It was 100 in the shade at various points in the city, and some reports even exceeded that figure. The thermometer stood at 98 long after sundown and was 96 at midnight. No day where the heat was so steadily intense has been seen in St. Paul for years.

P. F. Lyons, local forecast official, has this to say about the heat and today's prospects:

"As on every occasion this year, the center of the hot wave was found to be in South Dakota again. Yesterday the maximum temperature reported from Huron was 108 degrees. It was 104 at Pierre, and an even 100 at St. Paul and La Crosse, so that the area of maximum temperature of 100 and more was confined to Southeast Dakota and a corresponding portion of Minnesota. Elsewhere over the Northwest and adjoining Canadian territory the temperature was quite moderate, ranging from 90 to 66 degrees. The warm wave will move slowly eastward today, and will be followed surely by decidedly cooler weather Friday evening and Saturday morning. The conditions to westward are still favorable for light showers and moderate thunder storms, but in that respect they are not so pronounced as is the relief from the heat."

HAWKEYES SWELTER.

The Heat in Iowa Almost Unbearable.

MARSHALLTOWN, Io., July 26.—This has been the hottest day ever known here. The thermometer registered as high as 108 in the shade. A terrific hot wind from the southwest prevailed all day, fairly scorching and withering everything it touched. All kinds of work was suspended. The unprecedented drought has reached a climax, and the corn crop is believed to be nearly ruined.

SIOUX CITY, Io., July 26.—This has been the hottest day of the year, the thermometer going up to 107 at the weather bureau. Hot south winds blew all day, and it is thought immense damage was done to corn.

WATERLOO, Io., July 26.—Today has bren the hottest of the year, the thermometer registering 105 in the shade. A terribly hot wind prevailed all day, doing much damage to the corn crop in this part of Iowa, which was already in a precarious condition on account of the long continued drought.

DES MOINES, Io., July 26.— The hottest weather in ten years was experienced here today. The street thermometers showed 110 in the shade. A hot wind blew from the southwest, and great injury was done to crops.

RICEVILLE, Io., July 26.—Today is the hottest of the season, being 105 in the shade. A hot wind is blowing a gale from the south. Small grain is all in shock and is a good crop. Corn looking well, but needs rain.

IN OLD MIZZOURI.

The Southrons Get It Warm Enough, Thank You.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—The mercury has been trying hard to climb past the 100 mark for the past three days, but the best it could do was 98 yesterday and 97 today. While the heat has been intense, there has been so little humidity that no great suffering has resulted. The crops, however, have been seriously damaged. Telegraphic reports from Western Kansas and Oklahoma are just as bad as they can be. It was intensely hot everywhere today, and dozens of telegrams poured in from the country reporting corn already gone or going. The Kansas crops appear to be in danger of almost total destruction.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 26.—The thermometer reached 100 in the shade here today, and the weather reports from Kansas and Nebraska are very discouraging, and the railroad officials in St. Joe are feeling very blue. Reports received at the Burlington headquarters today were to the effect that the skies are clear and high and hot winds are blowing. About the same conditions are reported from the St. Joe & Grand Island country, and unless rains come very soon, the crop of corn will be lost.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—The inhabitants of this city and vicinity have been suffering from the intense heat that has prevailed for the past few days. According to the report of Sergt. Frankenfield, the local weather bureau official, 98 degrees in the shade was the maximum reached by the thermometer today. It was much hotter than this on the streets, in the direct rays of the sun 115 degrees being registered, and everybody whose business enabled them to do so kept within doors or sought the refreshing shade of the parks, where a cool breeze somewhat tempered the heated atmosphere. As far as known by the police, there were only two prostrations.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—Reports from central and western Kansas are very discouraging. The corn crop will be a failure in more than half of the state. In the western third of the state the crop is ruined, while in the central third a fair crop will be raised only in sections where local rains have fallen. The corn in many fields has been burned up, and during the past three days hot winds have swept over the western half of Kansas, leaving destruction in their path.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 26.—Crops in this vicinity are being badly damaged by the drought and intense hot winds. Today a subscription was started among the business men, and a large amount of money was secured to procure the service of rainmakers.

In Republic county, Kan., on the Nebraska state line, the hot winds have prevailed three days, causing vegetation to dry up rapidly. The corn crop is already badly injured, and, if the present weather continues much longer, will be a total failure. In Adrian county, Mo., the corn crop is seriously threatened. It is at a critical point, and will soon be ruined unless rain comes. After several prayer meetings held in Mexico, Mo., last night, fervent prayers for rain were made.

QUINCY, Ill., July 26.—Today's temperature was a record breaker. The official thermometer at the signal station stood at 102 at 5 p. m., while private thermometers rose to 105 in some places. Several cases of prostration were reported, but no fatalities.

IN NEBRASKA.

Hotter Than Hades All Over the State.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—A more withering blast never swept across Saharah than that which scorched the great plain between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. For two days the wind had blown from the southeast, and each day was hotter than its predecessor. Yesterday the maximum temperature was 86 deg. at the highest point; today it was 106. From all over the territory tributary to Omaha, a strip of 300 miles north and south and 500 miles east and west come reports of the terrible effects of the hot winds. Wherever the ground was already dry the growing corn has been baked. Where there was any moisture left there is still hope for the crop. A rain in twenty-four hours would be worth a great deal of money. Small grain has been harvested generally and will suffer none. Potatoes are faring better than corn. The latter crop is just setting in the ear, and is therefore more susceptible to the heat. A special from Chadron says rain fell there just after 5 o'clock. The temperature there reached 108. At Superior, on the southern border of the state, the temperature was 112. All points reporting tonight place the temperatnre above 100. Very few prostrations have been reported. A. M. Wright, private secretary to Gov. Crounz, was overcome at his desk at the capitol at Lincoln while alone, and was found unconscious by a newspaper reporter. His condition is critical. A policeman was also overcome on the streets of Lincoln. He may recover. Two young men were slightly prostrated at the Lincoln depot. In Omaha no cases of prostration are reported. People kept in doors as much as possible. At Council Bluffs and South Omaha much the same conditions existed.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—An unprecedentedly hot wind is blowing over Nebraska from the South today and is doing irreparable damage to corn. The wind feels as though it came from a furnace, and it is blasting corn as effectually as a prairie fire. At noon the thermometer registered 102 in the shade.

Cyclone and Lightning.

ST. LAWRENCE, S. D., July 26.—A small cyclone struck here at 5 o'clock this morning, causing a damage of about $500. A heavy prairie fire is burning south of this place, caused by lightning.

NEW PRAGUE, Minn., July 26.—Lightning struck Mathew Schoenicker's team early this morning, killing one horse and knocking his son unconscious. The boy will recover. Lightning also killed a cow and calf belonging to John Schneider.

RYAN WAS THE VICTOR.

GIVEN THE DECISION IN THE TWENTIETH ROUND.

HIS TRIUMPH ON POINTS.

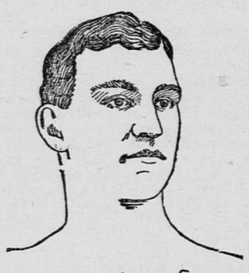
Ryan Landed Blows Enough on Smith to Have Knocked Out an Elephant — The Latter Seemed to Have the Advantage Up to the Fourteenth Round — The Crowd Satisfied.

Four thousand people sat in the rooms of the Twin City Athletic club, Minneapolis, last night and furiously fanned themselves in a temperature of 100 degrees while Tommy Ryan, the idol of Chicago sports, administered a drubbing to Mysterious Billy Smith. There was no knock-out blow delivered, but Ryan had so much the best of his opponent from the fifteenth to the twentieth round that Referee Choyinski awarded him the fight without hesitation. Previous to the main event the two Slavin brothers, Bill and Jack, gave

TOMY. RYAN.

an interesting exhibition of three rounds. When they had concluded their part of the programme the scales were brought in and placed on the ring platform. The crowd cheered, for they all knew the two champions were to be weighed thereon. Then the seconds and timekeepers appeared. When Joe Choyinski, who had been chosen as referee, presented himself, the men about the ring stamped their feet and applauded vigorously. The seconds for Smith were Tom West, Ted Alexander and Solly Smith. His time-keepers were Alf Kennedy and Billy Williams. Ryan's seconds were Jimmy Murphy, Henry Baker and Prof. Lewis, and the time-keepers Billy Edwards and Sam Pooler.

At 9 o'clock, to the dot, the two contestants entered the ring, followed by their seconds. Ryan wore maroon trunks and Smith white ones. Each stepped on the scales and failed to raise the beam, which was set at 142 pounds,



MYSTERIOUS. BILLY. SMITH

the weights called for by the articles of agreement. John Barnes, manager of the Minneapolis base ball team, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the star performers. Choyinski requested the audience to refrain from smoking and from calling foul. He said he would act fairly and squarely, and the audience cheered him.

The contestants shook hands for the first round at 9:12, and from that time until 10:30 the crowd saw one of the best mills ever held in the Northwest. The contest was to be twenty rounds, and it lasted the full number. Both men were in the pink of condition. Ryan looked the heavier and the sturdier, but Smith ranged up like a race horse. Though Smith was still in the ring and fighting like a Trojan when the gong sounded on the wind-up of the twentieth round, it was evident that the decision belonged to Ryan, and to him it was given. The crowd cheered when Choyuski announced it. During the greater part of the contest Smith was the aggressor, and kept after his Chicago opponent like a whirlwind, but he overworked himself. When the time came during the latter part of the contest that he might have given Ryan his quietus he was not there.

Both men were punished considerably, Smith showing it the most, having his face bruised up. But Ryan cannot feel any too well, for Smith punished him by infighting, landing enough body blows to have knocked out an elephant. That the two men are evenly matched there is no gainsaying, and, even though Ryan was given the decision last night, it does not stand that he will ever be able to knock out his man should they meet again. There were no real knock-downs during the contest, though in the nineteenth and twentieth rounds Smith went to his knees several times. From start to finish it was a hot battle. No one could complain that he did not have his fill of boxing, and scientific boxing at that. If anything, Ryan is the more scientific, though Smith is quicker and shiftier on his feet.

The men fought like the wind, and kept it up, and not a round went by that a number of hard blows were not exchanged. In the fourteenth round Smith had Ryan on the "run," as they say, but he appeard unable to follow up the advantage, and when the next round came Ryan was as shifty and easy as ever. The following account of the battle by rounds will give a better idea of how the men conducted themselves in the ring:

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Round One — The men opened cautiously, Smith, however, making several rapid motions and landing short. Then he feinted with his left and let go his right, but Ryan closed in before he landed. Until the gong sounded it was very lively, both men landing several times. Smith got in the most blows, several on Ryan's face. The latter retaliated once on Smith's neck with a stiff right. In one of the "mixes" the crowd yelled foul. Honors were easy.

Round Two—Smith started out like a lion, and it took the two but a second to get together. Some hot fighting followed, and in the clinches Choynski cautioned Smith to be careful with his hands and arms, and not to use them so much in the break aways. Smith landed on Ryan's neck with a vicious blow, and in the infighting which follow the clinch Smith did tome effective infighting. Ryan led a vicious one with his left, but fell short, and Smith hissed at him. Smith then led several times, but Ryan slipped away from them easily, and honors were easy at the close of the round.

Round Three—Ryan opened proceedings by landing on Smith's breast, and the two clinched. In endeavoring to break away Ryan threw his man to the floor, and then came some fast and hot exchanging of blows. Smith led short, and Ryan kept on ducking and getting away. He made one awful lunge, which had it reached Ryan, would have fixed him for that evening. But Ryan slipped around him and put in one on Smith's cheek just as the round closed.

Round Four—This round opened with light exchanges, and Smith made a number of his short leads again. In fact, he fell very short, though when he got in with Ryan he got in a number of hot body blows. In breaking away from a clinch Ryan slapped Smith in the face, and the latter rushed but accomplished nothing, Ryan ducking and getting away.

Round Five—Ryan began the business by leading for Smith's wind, and they clinched and did a little in-fighting. In the break-away Ryan got the best of it. There was considerable ducking and light exchange, honors being about even. Then Ryan landed a heavy right in Smith's wind and followed with a left in the face. The "mysterious" man fought wildly and the round was clearly in Ryan's favor.

Round Six — Smith began as the aggressor, and started at Ryan like a fury. They clinched, and Choyinski found it hard work to get them apart. It was a hot round, Smith landing a good one in Ryan's ribs and getting two in his own bread basket. Before the round was over Smith managed to get in two hot ones in Ryan's face, and an exchange of blows followed which were about even. Honors were even.

Round Seven—Both men came up smiling, but they soon came together, and in the mix up Ryan was thrown heavily. He kept on smiling, however, and tantalized Smith to a white heat. He went at the Chicago bruiser with a vigor that astonished him, and, though he landed a number of times and had the best of the exchanges, Ryan did not appear to mind it at all. Ryan continued to run around the ring a good deal, in fact, this characterized his fighting during the contest.

Round Eight—Both Smith and Ryan were smiling when they came to the middle of the ring. Ryan paid a compliment to his opponent by driving one home on his neck, and for his pains got one in the same place. Smith managed to get in an uppercut which caused Ryan to wince, and he retaliated by giving Smith one on the neck. In one of the clinches Ryan rubbed his glove over Smith's mouth and pushed him toward the ropes. Choyinski advised him not to do it again. The round was a stand-off.

Round Nine—The men opened with sparring, and Smith landed with his left on Ryan's face, afterwards putting his right in his wind. They mixed, but no damage was done. Some clever ducking was done in the round, and there were several clinches. The men appeared a little winded, and only a few exchanges were made. The round was even.

Round Ten — Smith began making lunges, one of which was cleverly stopped. There were several light exchanges, none of which landed with much force. In one vicious clinch Smith got the best of it.

Round Eleven—It was a lively one and was commenced by Smith, who put in a right-hander on the side of Ryan's head, but it did not feaze him. Each paid a vigorous compliment to the other by landing on the jaw.

Round Twelve—The two came together like catapults and exchanged several blows. Smith then chased Ryan around the ring, and when they met the latter landed heavily on Smith's jaw. It was a hard blow, and later in the round he got another one in the same place. Ryan then slipped and fell. Smith continued to fall short in his blows. The round was Ryan's.

Round Thirteen – Ryan was the fresher of the two, and appeared very confident. Smith was the first to lead, however, tapping Ryan on the jaw. He also gave him a soaker in the ribs when they came together.

Round Fourteen—There was some easy sparring and exchanges, and Billy landed a right hander on the Chicago man's jaw which staggered him. He followed it with another with his left, and it looked as though Ryan was done for, but he recovered and hit Smith a good one in the face before the end of the round. The round was easily Smith's.

Round Fifteen—Smith was anxious, too anxious, and fell short several times, while Ryan, very much recovered, sent in a couple of hard ones in Smith's face. In the clinches that followed both men did some clever in fighting, the blows being evenly distributed, and when the round closed honors were easy.

Round Sixteen—No time was wasted in getting together and Smith put in a couple of hard ones in Ryan's face. Later Ryan retaliated with the same medicine. It was give and take and honors easy.

Round Seventeen—They were both fresh, and evinced the same desire to come together. Smith did some in fighting, and landed some heavy ones in the region of Ryan's heart without apparent effect. He landed one on Ryan's jaw, but no damage was done.

Round Eighteen—This was an exciting round, and was the cause of Ryan getting the decision. Smith began by rushing, and was the aggressor during the first half of the round. His rushing availed him no advantage, for the exchanges were even. Smith was also wild, and struck out in a way that always brought his blows short. Toward the end of the found Ryan, with a wicked look in his face, landed a heavy right-hander in the other's face. It staggered him, and for a time Billy was a little mixed in his uppper story. A warning cry from his corner brought him to a realization of what had happened, and he went at Ryan with the ferocity of a tiger. Ryan got the best of all the rallies, however, and when the round ended he was landing on Smith's face and head about as he pleased. Smith was also bleeding profusely from the nose, the first blood of the contest.

Round Nineteen — This was a hard

Continued on Fourth Page.

SENATOR VILAS IN REPLY.

IRRELEVANCY OF GORMAN'S CELEBRATED SPEECH SHOWN.

POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Abandonment of Tariff Reform Would Be Perfidy and Dishonor—Mr. Stewart Puts in a Word — Senate Votes Down Free Iron and Free Coal—Only 6 Votes Against 64.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, who was secretary of the interior and later postmaster general during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, replied at great length today to Senator Gorman's attack upon the president. For two hours he held the floor amid the rapt attention of the senate and galleries, delivering his scathing rebuke of the Maryland senator. He denounced Mr. Gorman's assault as wanton, reckless and unjustifiable, and, though he declared that Mr. Cleveland needed no detense at his hands, he took up the charges made by Mr. Gorman and met them with masterly skill and logic. He made his statement, he said, in the interest of the truth of history. Mr. Gorman was not in the senate at the time, and to this fact the Wisconsin senator called attention. In conclusion he eulogized the personal character and public integrity of Mr. Cleveland in the most glowing terms; that the president of the United States, who had received so many evidences of the honor and respect of the American people, could not suffer from this unjustifiable attack of the Maryland senator.

It was said that the president's letter constituted an encroachment upon the prerogatives of the senate. His right to send it was denied. Mr. Vilas quoted the text of the letter. Was that the language of a man who sought to reach beyond his power? he asked. Was it not rather the honest out pouring of a genuine Democrat addressing his fellow Democrats in support of principles he had so nobly carried through two trying presidential contests?

Mr. Vilas then quoted and ranged alongside of Mr. Cleveland's utterance the statement of Mr. Gorman that the senate bill could not pass if it did not have the hearty support of Mr. Cleveland. At the very time when the president was writing this letter to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Vilas went on, dramatically, "the senator from Maryland and his coadjutors were appealing to Mr. Cleveland to induce him to support them in an effort to qualify the enactment of Democratic principles instead of crystallizing them into law. How utterly wanton is this cry of interference now; because he has seen fit to throw the weight of his influence with the house in favor of Democratic principles, because he refused to stand with them, they make his action a ground of complaint here, and in horror cry out against 'executive interference."

Mr. Vilas said he was content to leave to fair-minded men whether the president had wantonly encroached upon the rights of congress.

THE CHARGE WAS MADE

that the senate had been traduced. Extracts from the letter were read to show that the president's purpose was not to traduce the senate, but to plainly state his aspirations toward tariff reform. The president had stated that the abandonment of that great party principle would be perfidy and dishonor.

"No one would question that such an abandonment of principle would be dishonorable. The shaft was not aimed at any senator. It was not a personal accusation. It was not an accusation leveled at the senator from Maryland, or the senator from Missouri, or the senator from Arkansas or against any other senator. The president understood the situation in the senate. He knew the staunch adherence to tariff reform of the senator from Texas, Mills; the senator from Delaware, Gray, and the two senators from Arkansas, Jones and Berry; but there was no arrayal of these views. The president's letter was wholly impersonal. Mr. Vilas said the views of the senator from Maryland, Gorman, could mean only one thing. It was an effort to array Democrats together in a spirit of resentment and thus carry out the compromise of tariff reform. The Wilson bill had passed amid public acclamation. The people accepted it as the honest execution of a party and public pledge.

But when this revenue reform measure reached the senate, iron and coal were placed on the dutiable list.

Moreover, it was debated week in and week out. The public was wearied at that debate, and yet the senate could reach no result. It was at this juncture that the senator from Arkansas (Jones) had brought forward over 400 amendments. These were to be the solution of the problem and were to bring the debate to a close. Still the discussion proceeded fifty-seven days. Mr. Vilas said he had recognized the necessity of yielding to these amendments. It was essential to have a revision of the existing tariff law quickly. It was essential, too, to reinforce a depleted treasury. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Vilas explained that in view of the fact that Messrs. Gorman, Brice and Smith had assured him that his motion to recede from the one-eighth cent differential in favor of the refiners of sugar must fail, and the further fact that a Democratic caucus had decided to agree to a further conference without instructions, he would withdraw the motion.

GORMAN'S MISTAKE.

Continuing, Vilas said:

The president could not know all the details of the bill. He could only deal with it in general respects as to its principles, and, therefore, he wrote not to disparage the senate, not to traduce a senator. He was not only excused, but justified, and his countrymen will justify him and applaud as they have already done his unflinching fidelity to his views. It is not resentment that I feel for the distinguished senator from Maryland. The consequence to him of this assault upon the chief magistrate in the judgment of his fellow men he must endure, for in my humble opinion he has made a mistake. He has made a fearful mistake. The American people will never tolerate in any manner treatment of this nature of their great chief magistrate except upon grounds so solid as would warrant action against him, even accusation in form and manner. Not only in his official capacity, but now also in his admirable, his wonderful individuality, tried in the sternest ordeal and known to every man of intelligence and strength of mind, Grover Cleveland stands perfectly recognized as himself, the full measure of a man worthy of his great office. He is not now for the first time president, but with a peculiar glory shared by no other hitherto, he is a second time president after a defeat for re-election which all his countrymen think augmented his honor, not diminished it.

None as he was ever a third time nominated and a second time elected. None like he ever did right rather than be president, and by his courageous rectitude won the confidence and became president again.

Above all, how shockingly inopportune comes this accusation which is leveled at his strength of character. He had but just won the applauding admiration; nay, more, devoted respect, of the entire people of this land by the fidelity by which he has maintained the constitution and laws in a trying emergency, and by the tenderness and caution which at the same time he displayed in the use of the nation's mighty power in his hands, by the noble dignity of his figure as with serene and unruffled composure and justice he ruled that storm which for a time seemed to our minds to threaten civil composure.

The senator from Maryland, I fear, must suffer, and I don't wish to add to it, but Grover Cleveland can suffer no impairment of his stature in history from this unjustifiable assault. He will stand as he deserves to stand—conspicuous in the noble line of illustrious presidents of his country and long years hence, when the actors of today's tempestuous scenes shall have passed away, the accessories of our political strife, the misunderstanding, the misinterpretations and all uncharitableness will be lost in oblivion or only be recalled as we now in curiosity recall the scenes around other great figures in the story of our national life who suffered in their day from unmerited calumny and the stature of the figure of Grover Cleveland will rise in growing honor for his noble character and his great and devoted self-sacrificing service to his country, supreme above detraction.

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storms,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Sir, as I believe, in the very direction of Democratic principles, I addressed a motion to the pending bill after it came back from conference in sincere confidence that its adoption would promote agreement between the two houses of congress. Other senators declare that that result would not follow the adoption of my motion. The senator from Maryland, and he ought to know, asserted upon this floor in unqualified terms that to adopt the motion would defeat the bill—that it would prevent the bill from going to conference again. The distinguished senator from Ohio (Mr. Brice) has made to me the same statement. The distinguished junior senator from New Jersey Mr. Smith, made to me a similar declaration. That testimony is complete, and the country will accept it as I accept it, as proving the fact. But it is evident that in the honest judgment of some, the claim of special duty in the protection of the industry of sugar-refining is so overpowering as to demand their resistance of a bill without it, however much to me and others who think as I do that consummation is devoutly to be wished. This presents the question whether it is better that the bill should fail than this thing be done. There may be perchance worse things than temporary defeat of a righteous cause, even with the suffering that may attend it. The evils which would ensue upon the failure of the bill would be temporary, though severe. Yet, as I have already pointed out, they would probably be so severe as that they could not be lightly passed by. The American people have been tried in such a contingency. It is but a few years since when the Democratic party, apparently secure in power, under brave leadership, walked in mere devotion to principle directly to political defeat. The lamp which led them was not lost in the obscurity and gloom of the dark valley through which they passed. It soon rose and illuminates today the very citadel of liberty itself. If we were to be again defeated in devotion to principle we may still trust the people of the United States. No, sir, there are worse things than failure. There is the decay of virility among free men, far worse than simply defeat. But there are some things to comfort us, to cheer the hope that out of this conference which will ensue there will come a measure improved far beyond that which has already passed the senate. I find that hope in the character of these conferences. There is also much comfort to be taken in the recognized temper of the body with which we are dealing. It has declared in an unmistakable manner the strength and enthusiasm of its convictions.

Mr. Vilas proceeded to read from the Record these proceedings when the conference report was made to that body, and continued:

"I join in the sentiment, and I echo the applause, and with this expression of Democratic steadfastness responsive to the popular feeling I ought not to be unwilling to consent to further effort to agree if such would be the effect of the motion I have made. Now, sir, moved by these considerations, and still more because they have governed the judgment of those distinguished colleagues on this side of the house have not only been with me without I am obliged to recognize my duty to be different from what it appeared to me to be when I made the motion which lies upon the table of the senate. Besides, sir, I am a strict party man, and I am so especially in the prosecution of measures of party principle, for the reason that I know that only by personal submission to the will of the majority, especially in matters of method and procedure, can the result we desire be achieved. Recognizing that, and intending to make no half-hearted acknowledgments when my duty is clear, I shall vote to send this bill to conference in accord with my Democratic brethren, and I ask the leave of the senate, in order to carry that purpose into effect, to withdraw the motion which I made Friday last."

MR. STEWART (POP., NEV.)

began a speech on the respective prerogatives of congress and the executive. He declared that the conditions were such that a member of congress must obey the president or leave congress. The power and influence of the executive was such that it could control the election or defeat of a member. It was trifling with the great question, he asserted, for the president to reopen it after a compromise had been reached for the purpose of taking 40 cents a ton off coal and iron. When Mr. Stewart concluded, the president pro tem. announced the question to be on Mr. Hill's resolution that the senate recede from

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WAR DECLARED.

BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

The King of Corea Captured and Held as Prisoner.

SEVERAL CHINESE VESSELS SUNK

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Herald's dispatch says:

The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai:

War has been declared between Japan and China. The Japanese have seized the king of Corea and held him prisoner.

Eleven Chinese steamers are on their way to Corea.

Most of the troops aboard them are coolies, armed with bows and arrows.

Some Chinese steamers which have arrived at Corea have been prevented by the Japanese from landing troops.

It is reported that the Japanese artillery sank several of them.

PEACE PROSPECTS VANISH.

War Declared Between China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—10 a. m.—A telegram was received yesterday evening from a high authority at Tien-Tsin, reporting that the prospects for the continuation of peace were more favorable. Today, however, news was received that war between China and Japan has been declared.

SOO ROAD PARALYZED.

Forest Fires Burn Towns and Bridges and Suspend Traffic.

PRENTICE, Wis., July 26.—Homesteaders are flocking into this town in large numbers from the vicinity of Worcester, and report that not one has been able to save a dollar's worth of their property from the forest fires which are raging in every direction. Unless rain falls within twelve hours this part of Price county will be charred timber. The town of Clifford, twelve miles from here on the Soo road, is almost certain to be wiped out. Bridges on the railroad are burned for miles in every direction, and trains are suspended.

Waseca Chautauqua Closes.

Special to the Globe.

WASECA, Minn., July 26.—This was the last and greatest day of the assembly. There were excursions from the surrounding country. Rev. Thomas McClary lectured on "Sunshine and Labor." Addresses were made to the young people by Rev. Frank Doran, James A. Chamberlain and E. C. Clemens. The oratorio of "Belshazzar" was the closing triumph of the best and grandest assembly ever held in Waseca. Rev. H. C. Jennings, the efficient superintendent, will be re-elected next year.

Wallace Challenges Allin.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 26.—Hon. Roger Allin, the Republican nominee for the office of governor, has been challenged by E. D. Wallace, the Independent nominee for governor, to a joint discussion of issues between the Independents and Republicans, the time and place for holding the debate as agreed upon between the two parties.

Mower Has a Good Crop.

Special to the Globe.

DEXTER, Minn., July 26. — Mower county has one of the largest crops this year it has had since 1877. Harvesting is about all done. Barley is stacked, and threshing will commence next week. Corn and potatoes and pasture lands need rain.

Business Houses Destroyed.

ANTIGO, Wis., July 26.—A fire which started in the livery barn owned by Timothy O'Donnell this afternoon destroyed about a dozen business houses and residences. The loss aggregated $50,000, with little insurance.

British Farmers Visit Marshall.

Special to the Globe.

MARSHALL, July 26.—The delegation of British farmers which is now examining Minnesota as a desirable section for British emigrants to locate in, visited Marshall yesterday afternoon.

Strikers Get Bail.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., July 26.—Thirty-eight of the Barnesville strikers got bail and were released last night. Two remain in jail and three new ones were brought in today.

Morris D. O'Connor Dead.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., July 26.—Morris D. O'Connor, a prominent farmer and early resident of Denmark, Washington county, died this morning after a protracted illness.

Both Legs Crushed.

Special to the Globe.

HAYWARD, Wis., July 26.—Freight Brakeman William Forrest was run over at Cable this afternoon while switching. Both legs were crushed.

9:15 p. m.—William Forrest has just died from the effects of the amputation of his left leg.

Killed by Ice Water.

ANOKA, Minn., July 26.—J. W. Christie, an old resident of Anoka, and recently married, died last night from the effects of the excessive drinking of ice water.

Henderson Renominated.

WATERLOO, Io., July 26.—Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, was renominated for congress by acclamation by the Third district Republicans today.

Debs Goes Home.

CHICAGO, July 26.—President Debs, of the A. R. U., left for his home in Terrs Haute this afternoon. He will remain there until the convention of August.

Agreeable Maladies.

Chicago Record.

Village Hotelkeeper—So you think it queer so many ladies fall sick in this small place, do you?

Stranger—Yes.

Village Hotelkeeper—Then you haven't seen the new doctor? He's the handsomest man in seven counties.

NORTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS

A BIG CONTROVERSY OVER THE PLATFORM,

WHICH IS FINALLY ADOPTED

Convention Decides by 81 to 166 to Adopt Fusion in Part — Judge Templeton Nominated for Supreme Court — Budd Reeve Named for Congress — He Will Not Accept and the Convention Lets Him Out.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 26.—The enthusiasm manifested in the state Democratic convention, in session here today, presages a vigorous and aggressive campaign. The Democratic organization will preserve its identity and refuse to be swallowed up by the Populists. All the counties are represented except two. The contest in Morton county was settled by seating the Campbell delegation.

The convention was called to order a little before noon by Chairman Blewett, of the state central committee, and, pending the establishing of a temporary

Budd Reeve

organization, W. H. B. Eisenhuth was chosen seeretary, and read the call. The committee named W. E. Purcell for temporary chairman, and W. J. Mooney for secretary.

In taking the chair Judge Purcell took strong ground in favor of the Wilson bill as adopted by the house and censured the senate.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On Credentials—Reeve, Boyden, Garred, Ryan, McCulloch.

On Order of Business—Noble, Fisk, Propper, Cole, Hutchinson, Russell, Fowler.

On Platform—McLean, Leistikow, Glasgow, Gogan, Baker, Nelson, Klaus, French, Sanford.

The convention voted that the platform should be adopted before the candidates were nominated.

Resolutions were adopted in memory of Judge O'Brien, deceased, candidate for congress two years ago, followed by a eulogy by J. V. Brooke.

The reading of the platform committee report by McLean, chairman, Senator Roach's private secretary, precipitated a warm discussion. A resolution to indorse President Cleveland in supporting the "principles of our government in letters and proclamation," interpreted to refer to labor troubles in Chicago and tariff letter to Chairman Wilson, was vigorously discussed for two hours, after which it was recommitted to the committee.

At the evening session a revised platform was read and considered section by section. The national platform of 1892 is indorsed except the financial plank, which is replaced by a resolution declaring for such free bimetallic coinage ratio as will insure circulation of both gold and silver. A resolution was reported by the committee demanding the resubmission of the prohibition article of the constitution, with the implication that the Democrats regard prohibition a failure. After an hour's debate it was replaced by a substitute simply favoring resubmission. A resolution indorsing Gov. Shortridge's administration was adopted unanimously after scattering votes had been brought into line. A resolution introduced by Reeve favoring the submission of an equal suffrage proposition to the legislature, as provided in the constitution, was tabled by a vote of 123 to 60, although there is no doubt that when nominations are reached Mrs. Eisenhuth will be nominated for superintendent.

Discussion of the resolutions in platform covered every leading issue pending in the campaign and elicited intense interest.

On completion of the platform at 11 o'clock a motion to adjourn until morning was overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Burke Corbett, of Grand Forks, offered a resolution that a roll call be taken to ascertain the sentiment of convention whether straight Democratic ticket shall be nominated. This precipitated a fight, opening up the issue of fusion as a matter of expediency. At this writing discussion seems to be indefinite, but the sentiment of the convention is believed to favor the nomination of straight candidates for judge, governor, congressman and attorney general, leaving the balance of the ticket to be filled by state central committee, with the probability that Populist candidates will be indorsed. Every indication is that Senator Kinter will be nominated for governor, Purcell for congress, John Burke for attorney general, Judge Templeton for supreme court, although Purcell declines to be a candidate. Purcell supporters favoring John Burke for congress, which nomination Burke declines. It is possible that Burke Corbett might be nominated for attorney general if John Burke would accept congressman.

SECOND DISPATCH.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 27.—The

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