MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Jessie H. Littell has petitioned for letters of administration to the estate of Stafford H. Littell. Two heirs will share the $5,000 estate.

"On the Bowery" is having a popular time of it at the Bijou opera house the present week. But three more performances will be given.

Dick Reed, the tough, who was mixed up in the Harris murder case, was given two hours to get out of the city by Judge Kerr yesterday morning. The charge against him is vagrancy.

Michael Colt, an Italian musician of this city, died of heart disease Monday at Sioux Falls, S. D., and was buried at St. Mary's cemetery Wednesday. The deceased leaves a brother and two sisters in East Minneapolis.

The Gold and Silver club held a rally at Dania hall Wednesday evening for the benefit of the South siders. A. Christello presided, H. D. Stocker Jr. made some announcements, and after a little vocal and instrumental music adjourned.

Caroline Miskel Hoyt assumes the part of Grace Holmes in Hoyt's "A Contented Woman." The character depending largely for its success upon her personal magnetism and charm. "A Contented Woman" will be seen at the grand next week.

The examining board of the national guard has recommended that no commission be granted R. M. McWade, recently elected lieutenant of Company A. Unless Gov. Clough refuses to notice this recommendation another election must be held.

Peter Schaefer, charged with burglary in the third degree, entered a plea of not guilty yesterday morning, and the date of trial was set for Nov. 22. He is charged with breaking into Frank Warner's store, 109 Nicollet avenue. Bail was fixed at $350.

FIXED THE TAX LEVY.

County Board Decides Informally on a Schedule for '96.

The board of tax levy held its annual meeting yesterday morning and considered the question of the levy for 1895. The chairman, W. W. Folwell, County Auditor Cooley, Chairman Conroy, of the board of county commissioners, President M. Falk Gjertsen, of the board of education, Mayor Pratt, Comptroller Nye, and F. C. Harvey, of the ways and means committe of the city council, were present. The board did not conclude its labors, but fixed upon an amount, informally, for each fund, which will be gone over at a meeting on Monday next and adopted, in order to bring the tax as low as possible. The items of levy as decided upon are as follows:

Funds—	Mills.
State	1.80
State school and state university	2.15
County revenue	2.20
City—	
Schools, board and education	3.00
Library	.40
Park board	1.00
Corrections and charities	.80
Internal revenue	2.40
Sinking fund	1.00
Total	14.75

ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Western Union Officials in the Twin Cities.

A party of Western Union Telegraph company officials, including Col. R. C. Clowry, vice president and general manager; M. C. Bristol, superintendent of construction; F. H. Tubbs, superintendent of a division, with headquarters at Chicago, and F. J. Scherer, secretary to Col. Clowry, are at the West. The party arrived from Chicago last evening, and will spend several days in the Twin Cities and at Duluth. The Western Union officials were met en route by Messrs. Hope, Adams and Fry, superintendents of telegraph respectively of the Northwestern, Northern Pacific and Milwaukee roads. Col. Clowry and Mr. Bristol are making one of their regular tours of inspection. The latter will determine in regard to some work in the way of construction in the Northwest, but there are no new lines projected.

ON A WHEEL TO ST. PAUL.

Spalding Bicycle Club Will Make the Trip Tonight.

The Spalding Bicycle club, having won honors unprecedented at home and at the state fair, has decided take a trip over to St. Paul. The club will go on the trip this evening. At 5 o'clock the members will report in uniform at the Columbus Buggy company's store and as soon thereafter as possible the club will leave in a body. When they arrive at St. Paul, they will be met by a squad of mounted police and escorted to the Windsor hotel. In front of this historic place the club will give its famous bicycle drill, which has become known throughout the East already. After the exhibition drill is over the members of the club will be given a dinner at the expense of the Columbus company. A pleasant little entertainment has been arranged to take place directly after dinner, speeches and music being provided. Returning, the members will swing lanterns in front of their wheels to light their way.

Danced in a Barn.

A very delightful "barn party" was given by Miss Myrtle Perry to her many friends, at 1806 Fifth avenue south, on Tuesday evening. About twenty couples were present, including some from St. Paul, Macalester and Faribault. The early part of the evening was given over to a delightful programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. Solos were rendered by the Misses Mary Andrews, Gertrude Perry and Edward Farr, the well-known tenor; Miss May Kemper delighted the assembled guests with recitations. The decorations in the barn were more than ordinarily fine, and elicited a great many expressions of delight from all. After the serving of an elaborate collation, the remainder of the evening was given over to dancing.

These Were Wedded.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Owen Wednesday evening. The contracting parties were Charles F. Lind and Miss Ida L. McEwen. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. George R. Merrill, and the bridesmaids were Miss May Belle Campbelle and Miss Lizzie E. Wade, the groomsmen being Elmer W. Owen and William W. Wade. Among those present were the relatives and friends of the bride, from St. Paul, and her father, Edward J. McEwen, of Chatterton, Fla., who returned to Minneapolis Tuesday to witness the marriage and to spend a couple of weeks among friends and relatives.

Williams Claims an Alibi.

The case of the state against George Williams went on this morning with the room practically vacant. George Williams, the defendant, was placed on the stand and gave his testimony very quietly. He presented an account book of the Minneapolis Cement company to show that when the acts are alleged to have occurred he was working nights.

Good Bass Fishing.

Bass are biting—take advantage of the St. Paul & Duluth special train to Taylor's Falls, Sunday, Sept. 29, to visit the Chisago Lakes, or Forest Lake, and enjoy a day's good fishing. Leaves Union Depot 8:30 a. m. and arrives on return 6:40 p. m. Rate, one fare for round trip.

Not His Fault.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 26.—Gov. McIntyre said this afternoon, when informed that the National Humane association had condemned him for allowing bull fighting at Gillette: "Nobody but a fool or a knave would say I was responsible for the Gillette bull fight."

ROOF BURNED OFF.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LOSS OF FULLY $30,000

ON THE BUILDING, WHILE OCCUPANTS SUFFER FOR MINOR AMOUNTS.

WILL NOW BE REMODELED.

Extensive Alterations Probable When the Building Is Repaired.

Fire made its first serious invasion of many months in the business district yesterday, demoralizing the great wheat market of the city at its busiest season, by burning the roof off the chamber of commerce. The clerks were already in the building, and the heavier men were just gathering for the day's doings in the pit, when the flames broke out of the many-gabled roof, and those who were outside reluctantly abandoned the idea of entering, while those inside made frantic efforts to get out. Their danger was not immediate, but from the outside the fire looked so serious that the crowd was yelling for every one to get out, and in the panic much that might have been saved was lost, although the damage by fire on the lower floors is comparatively light. The department kept them well wet down, and the water tower soaked them thoroughly after the roof had burned through.

LOSS OF $30,000.

The roof was entirely burned off and the upper story and attic gutted, entailing a total loss by fire and water of about $30,000 on the building and nearly $10,000 on its contents. The building was a five-story brick and sandstone structure, and cost originally $180,000. It was protected by an insurance of $125,000.

All the offices on the fourth and fifth floors are burned out, and those on the lower floors are more or less badly damaged by water. On the basement floor the damage was slightest, and these offices may be fixed up today so that they can be reoccupied at once. The insurance on the contents of the building cannot be ascertained for some time. Every office in the building was rented, and the various tenants carried policies ranging from $250 to $2,000.

At about 8:30 yesterday morning when the tenants of the building were just clearing their offices for the day's work, a fireman passing along Fourth avenue south, by the building, saw a tongue of flame shoot from the roof above the cornice on the Fourth street side. He rushed to the nearest fire alarm box —"223"—and sent in an alarm. The apparatus from No. 1 engine house was first on the ground, but the whole roof seemed to be a mass of flame, and a second alarm was turned in, exactly one minute after the box alarm. This was followed by a third alarm, and then a number of special calls, until nearly all of the apparatus in the city were on the ground.

Inside the building there was a scene of wild commotion. Janitor Harry Daley, about 8:20, had entered the office of the Cragill Bros.' company on the fourth floor to repair a radiator. A strong smell of smoke pervaded the room as Daley entered. He could see no fire, nor any indications of one, but he started out to hunt for it. He descended to the floor below, reaching it, as with a crash the big skylight fell in, the fire having melted the leads. Shooting up the elevator shaft, Daley saw a mass of flame, and, shouting to those he met, he rushed down to the street.

Three minutes after the alarm was turned in a third followed. The firemen recognized the serious nature of the work before them and went at it with determination. There was great difficulty in getting at the fire, only extension ladders being of any use. Inside the building firemen had been stationed on each of the lower floors to watch for falling embers. The dozen or more streams poured in from the outside of the building were greatly aided by the arrival of the water tour, and its huge streams played on the hottest parts of the fire. For a time the

BLAZE WAS AS FIERCE

as ever and it looked as though the entire interior of the building would be gutted.

After the breaking of the large skylight, the elevator shaft acted as an immense chimney. Large burning timbers and pieces of red-hot slate fell from the roof, greatly endangering the work of the firemen below. One of the firemen from No. 5 Engine company was struck on the wrist and a painful, although not serious, wound was inflicted. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the northeast portions of the roof fell in and sparks and burning embers were scattered in every direction. The firemen on the lower floors guarding the elevator shaft and stairways stood their ground like heroes. The fire seemed determined to reach the lower floors, but failed.

The crashing glass through the light-well gave the occupants of the building their first intimation of danger. Many rushed out without a thought of anything but their lives. Others caught up valuable papers and threw them from the windows, while still others, more cool headed than the rest, either put their valuables in vaults and securely closed them, or carried the valuables with them to the street below. No one was injured but Miss Nellie Davis, stenographer with the Van Dusen-Harrington company, who had an exciting escape from the building. She was rushing from the office on the fifth floor for the elevator when a badly frightened individual called to her to go to the fire escape and that she could not get down in the elevator. This was not true, but Miss Davis heeded the warning and started down

FROM THE FIRE ESCAPE.

The wind was blowing a miniature hurricane. Miss Davis went as far as the second floor, but could go no further, and was rescued from her position by a stalwart fireman. A number of other inmates of the building escaped by the fire escape.

The fire differed from other large fires in that the fire department was at a disadvantage from beginning to end, and they deserve a great deal of honest praise for the manner in which they subdued the flames. The wind was blowing at a terrific rate, and other buildings in the vicinity were in considerable danger. Even when the fire had been subdued over the office portion of the building it was impossible to reach the flames in the roof over what is known as the "pit." The ceiling is seventy feet from the floor of 'change and the only way water could be put in this portion of the structure was with the water tower. The interior of the building was mostly of wood and very dry, so that had the flames been allowed to obtain any kind of a start on any of the lower floors, the fire department could not have prevented the gutting of the entire building.

By 11 o'clock the fire was entirely under control, and at 1:07 it was rung out.

BADLY DEMORALIZED.

When the firemen retired they left the building in a demoralized state. The entire roof was burned off and the upper floor, attic and light well were filled with a mass of charred timbers, slate and tin. Small rivers flowed on 'change and water dripped through from floor to floor. In the opinion of a number of members of the chamber the fire will be a good thing in that it will enable the board of directors to make extensive changes in the interior construction of the building which have been in contemplation. The walls of course are all good. The 'change room has been considered too small, and it has already been suggested that the whole of the floor be given up to it and the offices of the officials.

The fire did not cause much delay in the day's business of the chamber, owing to the prompt action of Secretary Rogers. By 10 o'clock the board was proceeding with business in two large vacant rooms on the ground floor of the Flour Exchange just across the street.

CARHART COMES FORTH.

The Ex-President of the St. Cloud Normal.

Dr. Joseph Carhart, whose failure to secure a re-election to the presidency of the St. Cloud normal school at the meeting of the board of directors last summer occasioned some surprise at the time, has addressed a communication to the St. Cloud Times, in which he says that heretofore he has been unable to get a full explanation of why the board of state normal school directors dismissed him from their service. He says he has refrained from any public discussion of what to him and his friends seems like rank injustice, but his friends insist that he break silence, as to do otherwise would be a seeming confession that there were reasons for his being turned down. He says:

"I preferred to suffer harm rather than to risk doing harm to such important interests; but, Director Mitchell having gone into print, and having left some matters so vague that different readers can put different meanings into his statements that are untrue, and which he knew to be untrue when he made them, it seems to me proper that I should explain the ambiguous statements in his communication, so that there can be no mistakes as to his meaning, and also that I [illegible] w to the public that some of his statements already made are untrue.

The parts of Director Mitchell's communication which I respectfully ask him to expand and make more explicit are the following: "There were a number of reasons which influenced the normal board in coming to the conclusion that the best interests of the school would not be served by Mr. Carhart's re-election." After specifying the one discussed below, he says: "Other reasons pertained to himself in his attitude toward and relations to the school, and his attitude toward individual members of his faculty." I ask Director Mitchell to give the fullest possible explanation of the above. I request that he do not spare me in the least, but expose fully and clearly just what was wrong in my "relations to the school," and by "attitude toward individual members of the faculty."

Below I beg leave to correct a serious misstatement made by Director Mitchell. A false statement is always a serious matter, but it is more injurious under some circumstances than others. Supt. Williams was the champion of another candidate for the superintendency of the West Superior schools. My indorsements were such as to threaten the chances of his friend; he wrote to Director Mitchell for material with which to disparage me, and he got what he wanted. The following sentence in Director Mitchell's answer was very much to Supt. Williams' purpose:

"Among these (reasons for my dismissal) was a strong local opposition, based on the fact that he had been very remiss in meeting his obligations to our merchants and tradesmen." When Director Mitchell made the above statement, to my serious hurt, under the circumstances indicated above, he knew the facts to be as shown by the statements given below from "our merchants and tradesmen," with whom I have had dealings during the past five years. The statements cover substantially all my dealings in the following lines: Groceries, meat, flour and feed, house rent, clothing, dry goods, fuel, hardware, cabinet work, shoes, livery, medical attendance, dentistry and banking.

Letters from St. Cloud merchants and professional men in every line, highly commendatory of Dr. Carhart's business integrity are made a part of the communication.

PROPERTY OF VETS EXEMPT.

If Purchased With Pension Money It Is Not Taxable.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The question of exemption from taxes of the property of veteran soldiers in this state, purchased with pension money, has just been decided in the affirmative by Judge Alton B. Parker at a special term here. The relator is George Coddington, who sues the assessors of the town of Gardiner, Ulster county. The exemption is based on an old law. The revised statutes exempt all property that is exempt from execution and the civil code holds bounty and pension funds exempt from execution. The court of appeals has held that property bought with pension money is exempt from execution. The city assessors have taxed on this theory, but some of the towns have placed such property on their assessment rolls. Judge Parker says: "The court holds, if all the money with which the land was purchased was received from the United States government for pensions or bounty money while he was a non-commissioned officer, private or musician, that property is exempt from taxation."

There being some dispute as to the facts, however, a writ of review was granted to determine this issue.

Temple Cup Games.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—Manager Tebeau, of the Cleveland Base Ball club, telegraphed from Findlay, O., today that the games for the Temple cup would be played in Cleveland Oct. 2, 3 and 5, and at Baltimore Oct. 7, 8 and 9. The place of playing the seventh game, in case of a tie, has not been decided.

CLEVELAND NEXT.

HUMANE ASSOCIATION MAKES CHOICE OF CITY FOR CONVENTION OF 1896.

THE WORK COMPLETED.

OFFICERS ELECTED AND FINAL ADJOURNMENT TAKEN YESTERDAY.

THE ROAST OF CLOUGH FAILS.

Arbitrarily Sidetracked by the Presiding Officer—Last Day's Proceedings.

The American Humane association closed its convention yesterday afternoon, after two days spent in profitable discussion and action along the lines it was organized to pursue.

The principal business of the closing hours was the election of officers and the choice of a location for next year's meeting. There was no contest over the offices, and the three principal officers were continued, on recommendation of the nominating committee. For location a sharp contest developed between Cleveland and Nashville. Nashville has been making a campaign for all of next year's conventions, on the strength of the Tennessee centennial, to be held there in September of 1896. Matt Hoke, of that city, brought a formidable list of invitations from the newspapers, educational institutions and public officers of Nashville, also from Gov. Turney. Cleveland, on the other hand, claimed the convention because that city had given way to Minneapolis last year, and because in 1876 the association held its first meeting there. They urged the 20th anniversary ought to be spent on the scene of the society's origin. E. C. Parmelee, of Cleveland, treasurer of the association, extended that city's welcome and told of Cleveland's centennial, which will also be celebrated with an exposition. Nashville had several friends, among them President Shortall, who urged the Southern city because he thought the convention could do more good in the Athens of the South. H. A. Pershing and Dr. Leffingwell spoke for Cleveland, and a Minnesota delegate urged that Minnesota was pledged to Cleveland, as Cleveland had withdrawn last year in favor of Minneapolis. A vote being taken, Cleveland won by a vote of 17 to 14.

The other matter of interest was the report of the committee on resolutions. The committee had a hard time with some of the more enthusiastic delegates, who wanted to "resolute" on a great variety of subjects. The local members wanted the Williams case mentioned, and also the action of Gov. Clough in pardoning George Harvey, who was sentenced to the workhouse for 90 days for driving a horse to death. Committee reported these matters without recommendation, considering them as too local for the scope of the association. The committee was upheld throughout, and three other resolutions which were returned without recommendation were pigeonholed.

THREE RESOLUTIONS RETURNED

One was an indorsement of the Chandler resolution against the French penal colonies. The next called for an amendment to the next tariff bill, prohibiting the importation of bulls bred for fighting, paraphernalia for bull fights, and prize fighters.

The third was one indorsing the curfew laws, and favoring their adoption generally. This was passed over, as a matter for local action.

Resolutions of thanks were extended to the mayor of Minneapolis, to the people of the city, to the West hotel, Plymouth church, the Commercial club, to R. J. Mendenhall, the florist; to the Minneapolis Humane society and to the press of the city.

A resolution by John Day Smith was incorporated in the report, thanking the vivisection committee for their work. Dr. Jones indorsed the work of the committee, as reflecting credit, not only on the society, but on the American people. The full report of the committee was then adopted.

Dr. Noyes, of St. Paul, then presented the report of the committee on nominations. The three principal officers were all recommended for re-election: John G. Shortall, of Chicago, president; Rev. Francis H. Rowley, of Chicago, secretary, and E. C. Parmelee, of Cleveland, treasurer.

NEW DIRECTORS.

The following new names were added to the board of directors: C. M. Stocking, Minneapolis; J. M. Brown, Toledo; W. O. Stillman, Albany; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; J. H. Kirkland, Nashville, and Mrs. Ella M. Walker, Chicago. The report was adopted without change.

A few minutes were then given to taking contributions for the national work. The Cleveland society, through E. C. Parmelee, gave $50; South Bend, Ind., $10; Evansville, $25; Winona, $10; President Shortall, $50; D. R. Noyes, of St. Paul, $10; Hosea Ballou, $10; Mrs. W. H. Bradley, of Milwaukee, $10; Stillwater, $10, and the Minneapolis society promised a contribution later. Dr. Leffingwell offered $250 on the part of the American Humanitarian league, to be spent in publishing the report of the committee on vivisection.

The convention then took its final adjournment, and the delegates were taken in charge by the Minneapolis society for a carriage drive to points of interest in the city. A large part of the delegates left last evening for their homes, but a few staid over to accept the invitation of the St. Paul people for a carriage drive over there, at 11 o'clock this morning.

MORNING SESSION.

Yesterday morning's session opened with a paper by Mrs. A. Bartholomew, of Bismarck, N. D., who told of the work of the society there, particularly in abating the cruelties shown to animals in transportation. She criticized the Great Northern road severely for its action in this respect. North Dakota was ruled by politicians, she said, and the police would not act in such cases, so she had often to act as police officer herself. Dr. Keckeler, of Cincinnati, and E. C. Parmelee, of Cleveland, also addressed the association, and a paper was read on the national work by William Hosea Ballou, of New York. He told of the suppression of cruelty to animals in the New York "Zoo," through the society's efforts, the prevention of the Atlanta bull fight, and discussed the demoralizing influence of the penal colonies of France, and the Waller case in particular.

There was quite a little discussion also over a resolution presented by the resolution committee in a partial report, in which they condemned the "halting timidity and indifference" of the chief executive of Colorado, and his assistants, in not preventing the recent bull fight at Gillette. D. R. Noyes, of St. Paul, said he was in Colorado at the time of the fight. In his opinion it was too much of a fiasco to call for any resolution on the part of a national body. President Shortall took a hand in the debate, for which he gained some censure from Mrs. Bartholomew, who reminded him that his place was to rule, not to debate, and that he had requested her to be brief in reading her paper, but was himself prolonging a discussion. There was a cry of "Vote, vote," and the resolution was put and declared passed.

Another resolution commending the action of President Eliot, of Harvard, in suppressing the "brutality" incident to college football. The Yale men objected that President Richards was equally entitled to the credit, but they could not carry the association with them, and the amendment passed as first drawn.

VIVISECTION DENOUNCED.

Following is the synopsis of the report of Dr. Leffingwell, of the medical committee:

At a meeting of the American Humane association in this city today, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of Cambridge, Mass., presented the report of a medical committee, which for several months has been engaged in sounding public sentiment regarding vivisection. Over 2,000 expressions of opinions were obtained from leading physicians, teachers in medical colleges, authors, clergymen, college presidents and professors. Of these only about one-eighth were in favor of unrestricted experimentation upon living animals, the large majority being either for absolute prohibition or such restriction by law as should limit vivisection to painless operations, or to those having a definite relation to the treatment of human ailments. A preponderance of sentiment appeared favorable to a statement of opinion which declared "that only a great and definite advantage to the interests of humanity can justify vivisection at all," and which condemned as cruel and wrong the infliction of torment upon living animals, simply to illustrate well-known physiological facts, or as a method of investigating physiological phenomena which have no conceivable relation to the cure or treatment of disease. Among those taking this view were Herbert Spencer, of England; Dr. Braithwaite, of London; Dr. G. T. Gaillard Thomas, of New York (and about half of all of the medical opinions expressed); a large number of clergymen, college presidents and professors, and eleven bishops of the Episcopal church.

Sir Edwin Arnold writes: "It is with this that I agree, detesting and dreading unlicensed vivisection. But I love and honor science too much to deny her any right exercised with true scientific spirit; that is, with reverence, mercy and love to aid all living things. Could hardly allow even an angel to vivisect without anaesthetics."

About a fourth of all opinions given were in favor of absolute prohibition of vivisection as void of utility, cruel in practice and demoralizing in tendency. Dr. Forbes Winslow, now visiting this country, says: "In my opinion vivisection has opened up no new views for the treatment and cure of disease. It is most unjustifiable and cruel, and in no way advances medical science."

Dr. James E. Garretson, of Philadelphia, for thirty years a professor of surgery of one of the medical colleges of that city, says:

"I am without words to express my horror of vivisection."

Alfred Russell Wallace, F. R. S., the distinguished scientist and author, favors total prohibition; and the same ground is taken by a surprisingly large number of well-known physicians and others.

It is expected that the report giving the views on all sides of the question will shortly be published by the American Humane association.

DELEGATES ARRIVING.

Vanguard of the Great Episcopal Convention.

The first note of the Episcopal convention, in so far as the members of it in person are concerned, was sounded last night. Rev. D. C. Garrett, of Seattle, Wash., arrived. He has come 1,900 miles to represent the jurisdiction of Olympia.

Rev. William Jeffries, D. D., is with Mr. Garrett. He is from Tacoma, and will spend three weeks in this city.

Miss Leadbeater and her lady friends from Philadelphia, are at the West. They will take in the woman's auxiliary part of the convention. Dr. Heslep, a lady doctor from the mission fields of China, a remarkable woman, who has spent eight years in the service of the church for the women of the Celestial empire, is expected here soon, and will tell the women what she knows about life in China, amongst its female population.

Several other prominent churchmen will arrive early. Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, dean of the general theological seminary, will leave New York city today, and will probably arrive in Minneapolis Sunday morning. The committee of twenty-one on constitutional revision, which meets here on Tuesday, and whose action will be the principal theme for the convention proceedings, will all arrive Monday. The committee comprises seven bishops, seven clergymen and seven laymen. They published a compilation of their work last May, which awakened in some quarters a storm of disapproval, and it is thought that a number of the changes will be reconsidered at the coming session. A large share of the delegates will arrive early Wednesday morning on a Burlington special from Chicago, which has booked a majority of the Eastern delegates. Dr. Charles L. Hutchins, secretary of the convention of clerical and lay deputies, has sent word that he will arrive in Minneapolis tomorrow. In accordance with a promise made on the occasion of his visit here last July, he will preach in St. Mark's church next Sunday morning.

THIRD TICKET IN NEW YORK.

State Democracy May Give Its Assistance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A third local ticket, to be placed in the field by a union composed of most of the men who were at the head of the reform movement last year, will undoubtedly be the result of a conference at the Lawyers' club today. Those present were: Charles S. Fairchild, leader of the State Democracy; Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss and Gen. Samuel Thomas, of the anti-Platt Republicans; Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Carl Schurz and Jacob H. Schiff, who have been identified with the German-American Reform union. Regarding the possibility of the State Democracy uniting with the organizations mentioned above on a union ticket, Mr. Fairchild said: "I am not prepared to say what we shall do. I do not want to commit myself. We shall send representatives to any conference held in the interests of such a ticket and hear what they have to say."

ALLISON OF IOWA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL IMPROBABILITY AT THE MARSHALLTOWN MEETING.

THE TARIFF SITUATION.

HE HOPES FOR A FULL RESTORATION OF A PROTECTIVE POLICY.

DEMOCRATIC BOND ISSUES.

Restoration of Silver to an Equality With Gold on an International Agreement.

MARSHALLTOWN, Io., Sept. 26.—The Republican state campaign was formally opened here this afternoon under the auspices of the Iowa Traveling Men's club, whose headquarters are in this city. The crowd was not as large as was anticipated, owing largely to cold and threatening weather this morning The sky cleared toward noon, however, and the attendance was good at all three meetings this afternoon. The Des Moines delegation of 500 came by special train, and a fair-sized delegation came from a number of other points. The principal meeting was opened at 2 p. m., in the opera house, which was packed. United States Senator Allison delivered the leading address.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

Senator Allison devoted some attention to the history of the Republican party and its policies, referred briefly to state issues, and taking up national questions, spoke of the effects of the Democratic tariff bill, which he termed the Gorman bill, and declared that in its construction the principle of protection was recognized. Continuing, he said:

"It will not produce the necessary revenue in a normal condition of business, or, if it does, it will be at the expense of our own industries by the introduction of fabrics in large quantities produced abroad in competition with our own workers, depriving them of employment and exporting gold to settle adverse balances of trade because of these importations. If importations are sufficiently large under the rates of duty provided, they must be largely of articles coming into necessary competition with like articles produced at home. It is probable that if the income tax had not been declared unconstitutional, a sufficient revenue in time would have been produced, but with great loss to our industries and laborers, and without that tax it is not probable that for the present year or the next few years the revenues will equal the expenditures. When it became apparent that no further adverse changes could be made during the last congress, manufacturers and others began operations, and when the result of the elections of 1894 became known, and that no further reductions with the hope that the future changes could be made for at least three years, would be made in the direction of protection, confidence was largely restored, and the leading industries that were fairly well cared for in the Gorman law, resumed operations with reduced wages at first, but which, with returning prosperity, have been gradually increased beyond the wages of 1894, but are generally much lower than they were in 1892. This confidence is increased because there is a well-founded hope that the days of tariff for revenue only have passed away, and that the election of 1896 will restore the Republican policy of protection, and that a modification of the tariff will take place on these lines suited to the conditions then existing.

BOND ISSUES.

"The next congress will be called upon to provide additional revenue in some form. A modification of the tariff on the lines of protection is hardly possible with President Cleveland in the White house and the senate without any party in the majority. So that revenues must be raised, if at all, by some composing of differences, as it scarcely seems possible that the expensive methods of selling bonds to provide for current expenditures will be further resorted to. The sale of bonds to pay current expenses should only be resorted to in times of extreme pressure, and when done, should be short periods in anticipation of revenue to be presently provided for. This issue of bonds, for current expenditures, is one of the greatest blunders of the last two years. The Democratic party was in power during the whole period of deficiency of revenues, having the president and a majority in both houses of congress. Congress was in session most of the time from Aug. 7, 1893, to March 3, 1895, with a month's vacation in November, 1893, and three months in 1894. The untouched sources of revenue were abundant, both from the tariff and internal taxation. They could have been invoked to temporarily bridge over the deficiency, no matter by whose fault it was created. Congress only could provide this temporary revenue. No attempt or suggestion was made in that direction by the responsible party in power. Whatever was necessary to maintain the reserve, in order to preserve the parity in value of all our money in circulation, by sale of bonds, or otherwise, would not have been objected to, and was not objected to by Republicans, but to issue long bonds to pay current expenses could have been easily avoided by providing revenues temporarily. Had the money borrowed been used only to strengthen the reserve, we would now have in the treasury $304,000,000, instead of $182,000,000. But it is said the secretary of the treasury was compelled to pay current obligations from the reserve to maintain the credit of the government. Admitting the necessity of this, it does not relieve the Democratic party of incompetency to deal wisely with these great questions at a critical period, created largely, if not wholly, by their own conduct.

ABOUT SILVER.

Senator Allison came to the silver question in closing, and said:

"This question is of great importance, not only to our country, but to all commercial countries as well. It so happens that this year, in Iowa, the two parties are in substantial accord on this question; both in their platforms declare in substance that we should use in our local circulation such quantity of coined silver as may be practicable without impairing the existing standard of value; both agree that it would be unwise for us to exchange our present standard for the single standard of silver, as under the existing standard we can circulate large quantities of silver on an equality with gold, with the silver standard gold would be at a premium, and would not circulate at all; both agree that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the concurrent action of other leading commercial nations, would lead at once to the silver standard, which would be a greatly depreciated standard, and would produce great distress and injustice, and both agree that with the concurrent action of the leading commercial nations, or with an international agreement between them for a comparative ratio, and open mints to all at that ratio, silver would be restored to an equality with gold in making international exchanges and in domestic circulation. Both agree that this last is a desirable end to accomplish. This last is not a new declaration. It has been the declared policy of the government through repeatetd statutes, beginning in 1878, and through repeated presidential messages to congress and through repeated declarations of national conventions since that time. This concurrent action, or international agreement, may not be near at hand, but the sentiment for it in Europe and the United States is increasing day by day, and it is the sure method whereby the nations can use both metals concurrently, and without some agreement each nation will be on the single standard of gold or silver, with a wide separation between the value of the two metals in international exchanges. I know there are many in both political parties whose opinions are entitled to respect, who believe that the United States should without delay and without waiting for any international agreement, or concurrent arrangement, open its mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Some of them believe that this can be done without carrying gold to a premium, and that with free silver both silver and gold can be retained in circulation upon an equality, but this is impossible, as all experience shows. Others believe that a single silver standard is better than a single gold standard, no matter what the result. These do not take into account the tremendous charges that must follow such transition and the cost of making it. So we have no controversy with our Democratic brethren on this important question."

THE OTHER MEETINGS.

Following Senator Allison were addresses by United States Senator Gear, ex-Gov. Larrabee, Gen. Drake and Matt Parrott. Two meetings were held simultaneously in the court house park. The first was addressed by Congressmen Hager and Henderson. At an open air meeting Congressman Cousins made a brief address and was followed by Congressmen Lane, Henderson, Perkins and Hull. Senators Allison and Gear, Gen. Drake and Matt Parrott also made short speeches.

Only one meeting was held tonight instead of three, as specially arranged. This was at the Odeon theater, which was packed, and hundreds failing to gain admission. Hon. A. B. Cummins was the principal speaker. Hon. L. W. Drake and others followed briefly. All the speeches were patriotic and hopeful of great Republican victory this fall and next year, and nearly all made eulogistic and confident references to Allison's candidacy for the presidency in '96.

The Des Moines conference of the M. E. church, in session at Indianapolis, by unanimous vote today wired the following questions to both Gen. Drake and George Babb, the latter being the Democratic candidate for governor: "Are you in favor of licensing saloons in this state? Do you favor reintroduction of the manufacture of intoxicating drinks in this state?" Gen. Drake ignored the questions. In an interview this evening he said he stood squarely on the platform of his party. He should not attempt to dictate the policy of the party, and would, if elected, be very sparing indeed in the exercise of the veto power.

Strong for Greenhalge.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—The renomination of Frederick T. Greenhalge for governor of Massachusetts has been strongly ratified by the Republican voters of Boston and the commonwealth in the caucuses of the past two nights. In the town caucuses heard from Wednesday evening Gov. Greenhalge received about 278 votes. The number of towns outside of the large cities who swung their voters around in his favor last night swell the total to 350. The vote of the opposition in these towns is only 118, with 44 unpledged.

TOO COSY FOR VAGS.

Michigan Authorities Will Make Jail Prisoners Work.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 26.—Attorney General Maynard has given Secretary Storrs, of the state board of corrections and charities an opinion which, if acted upon by the various boards of supervisors, will revolutionize the method of treating vagrants and other persons serving sentences in county jails. Mr. Maynard holds that under the statute there is ample authority to require inmates of county jails to perform manual labor during the full term of their imprisonment, and says the only reason why this law has been a dead letter and the jails of Michigan looked upon by this class of offenders as a haven of rest, where there is plenty to eat, is the failure of the supervisors to provide the materials, etc., by which this wholesome law can be made operative. Secretary Storrs is preparing to send out to every board of supervisors in the state a copy of this opinion, together with a letter urging that steps be taken to enforce this law. He says that authentic statistics show that drunks, tramps, disorderlies, etc., seek the Michigan county jails during the winter season as pleasant resorts, and that in some counties this class of prisoners exceeds 90 per cent of the total number committed.

HAWAII'S PLAGUE.

Eighty-Six Cases of Cholera and Forty Deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived today from Australia and New Zealand, did not stop at Honolulu. She lay outside the port an hour to land mails, but took no passengers aboard and refused to take mail. The boat which put off from the island reported that there were eighty-six cases of cholera on land. Forty persons have died, of whom thre were Europeans.

AS A MATTER OF COURSE

Madame Yznaga Will Be Granted Her Divorce.

YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 26.—The divorce case of Mrs. Mabel Yznaga against Fernand Yzanaga, of New York, has been begun, the cause given being desertion and non-support. The divorce will be granted by Oct. 24. The complaint is withheld from the record until the case ends.

Every Family should be supplied with

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Its magic effect in removing Pain from all parts of the body has given it a world-wide reputation. Try it.

Nobles County Fair Closed.

Special to the Globe.

WORTHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The most successful fair ever held in Nobles county closed here this afternoon. Exhibits were more numerous than at any of the previous fairs, and the horse and bicycle races were the best ever witnessed on the Worthington track. Mertens, the St. Paul swift, won the open bicycle events today, while Littman, of Minneapolis, carried off the honors yesterday. Large crowds of visitors were in attendance during the three days of the fair.

Endeavorers at Redfield.

Special to the Globe.

REDFIELD, S. D., Sept. 26.—About 200 Endeavorers arrived tonight for the state convention the balance of the week. A reception, with music and speeches, is on tonight. A fine programme is being prepared and an entertaining and profitable time is anticipated.

Let the men wash, if they won't get you **Pearline**. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard for any woman. This hard work that **Pearline** saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too—money that's thrown away in clothes needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing made easier—when he can save money by it? 456

Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, arising from Indiscretions, Excess, Indulgence or Exposure, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self-Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, etc., are treated with success, Safely, Privately, Speedily. Unnatural Discharges Cured Permanently.

Blood, Skin and Venereal Diseases, all forms affecting Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Eruptions, Acne, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, from whatever cause, positively and forever driven from the system by means of Safe, Time Tested Remedies. Stiff and swollen Joints and Rheumatism, the result of Blood Poison, surely Cured. KIDNEY and URINARY Complaints, Painful, Difficult, too Frequent or Bloody Urine, Gonorrhoea and Stricture promptly cured.

Rupture, no matter how long standing, or how bad, is cured by a new method. No pain! No cutting! No detention from business.

Diseases of the Rectum, Hemorrhoides, or Piles, Ulcers, Fissures, Fistulae and Strictures of the Rectum. These rectal troubles are often the unsuspected cause of many forms of Nervous Prostration. Irritability and Muscular Weakness and should never be neglected.

Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and Epilepsy; Constitutional and acquired Weaknesses of Both Sexes treated successfully by entirely New and Rapid Methods. It is self-evident that a physician paying attention to a class of cases attains great skill. Every known application is resorted to and the proved good remedies of all ages and countries are used. No Experiments are Made. On account of the great number of cases applying the charges are kept low; often lower than others. Skill and perfect cures are important. Call or write. Symptom list and pamphlet free by mail. The Doctor has successfully treated and cured thousands of cases in this city and the Northwest. All consultations, either by mail or in person, are regarded as strictly confidential and are given perfect privacy.

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"Good Spirits."

The words have different meanings to a spiritualist, a Kentuckian, and an average man. For the average man good spirits depend on good digestion. How to insure good digestion? A Ripans Tabule after each meal, that's all.