# MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

### MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

With today's matinee at the Bijou, "In Old Kentucky," Jacob Litt's popular success, will open its return engagement.

Chauncey Olcott, the Irish comedian, will begin his engagement at the Metropolitan opera house next Thursday evening with a new play entitled "The Irish Artist."

The Sound Money club has decided to open headquarters at Cedar and Riverside avenues, where meetings will be held day and evening.

Senator W. D. Washburn will preside at the Allison-Davis meeting at the Exposition meeting Oct. 29, and he expects to make a number of speeches throughout the city before election day.

Will Warneck, the colored crook, who has the reputation of being one of the most skillful shop lifters in this section of the country, was fined $50 or sixty days in the municipal court on a charge of petit larceny, in the theft of a pair of lace curtains from the S. E. Olson company.

It has been discovered that the court house commission does not possess a guaranty from the company which put in place the great storage battery which is now lying useless in the basement of the court house and city hall. The county commission will strive to make repairs as cheaply as possible, and may conclude to abandon its use if repairing is too expensive.

### IN AID OF KINDERGARTENS.

**Mrs. Washburn Gives a Pleasant Reception at Fair Oaks.**

The reception which Mrs. W. D. Washburn gave yesterday afternoon at Fair Oaks, for the Kindergarten association, and Miss Stella Wood, the new principal of the training school, added one more to the chaplet of laurels which crowded the week of social affairs. The acceptance of invitations was very large and there was an enthusiasm expressed which the women of the kindergarten association choose to believe augurs well for the enterprise in which they are so warmly interested. While the reception was extended as a social event, it had something edifying to offer the 300 and more guests who thronged the drawing rooms and halls. The special object of the association is to incite new interest in kindergartens with the ultimate aim in view of securing a place for them in the public school system. The presence of Dr. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of the schools, among the visitors, was recognized with pleasure. In response to invitation, Prof. D. L. Kiehle, of the pedagogical department in the university, was also present and gave expression to encouraging views on the kindergarten question. Mrs. T. G. Winter, president of the association, spoke of the petition which the kindergarten association is bringing before the board of education in the hope of effecting an entrance in the public schools. The association makes a proposition to the board to take charge of a room for one year, provide the trained kindergartners, furnish the material, and assume direction of the kindergarten, if it will allow the room and privilege. It is the purpose of the association to bring the matter to a head at as early a date as possible, and hopes to make a start this year. After the address the company adjourned from the parlors to the tea rooms, where Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. W. D. Washburn Jr., Mrs. J. A. Sanford, Mrs. J. T. Garland, Mrs. Winter, Miss Washburn, chairman of the newly organized auxiliary to the association, Miss Crosby and other members of the organization, dispensed hospitality A prettily laid tea table offered refreshment and for an hour or more there was pleasant chat and exchange of social greetings.

### WOMEN IN THE COURTS.

**Degree of Honor Troubles Are Aired, But No Decision Rendered.**

A little foretaste of what might happen should the coming woman be allowed to gain the ascendency sufficiently to have her operate the government, or a branch of it, was seen in the court room of Judge Jamison yesterday, when the case of Mattie Michon et al. vs. Ella H. Mentor, grand chief of honor, of the Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., was called.

The court room was filled with women, who were gathered to hear the contest for supremacy between the warring factions. The history of the case, as developed by the argument, shows how women fight when they do fight. Some time ago Ella H. Mentor, chief of the degree in Minnesota, took away the charter of Banner Lodge No. 22, because it refused to initiate Mrs. Belle Crandal. As soon as the charter was taken other women banded themselves together with Mrs. Crandall, and organized a new Banner lodge, with the former members. To them was given the charter, and the remainder of the lodge property.

Immediately the former members applied to the court for a writ of mandamus, compelling the grand chief to deliver over the charter and give back the right to exist. This was heard, and the attorney for the respondents moved that the order be quashed for the reason that all remedies at law had not been exhausted. He contended that the complainants could replevin the charter and belongings, and could bring an action to compel the grand chief to annul her former order. According to the by-laws and the constitution, there was also an appeal from the order of the grand chief to the grand lodge, which had not been taken as yet.

The attorney for the relators went over the history of the lodges, and claimed that the grand chief had become angered, and had vented her spite upon her former subjects. He spoke at considerable length, but Judge Jamison stated that he would hear the full argument Saturday, on the merits of the case, providing he did not grant the motion of the respondent. He will give his decision as to that Wednesday next.

### LEFT THE GAS ON.

**Daniel McClelland's Death Believed to Be Not Suicidal.**

The body of Daniel McClelland was found yesterday in a room at the Windsor house. The room was filled with gas. Evidence showed that the man had been dead for some time, probably thirty-six hours. Deputy Coroner Nye was summoned and had the remains taken to the county morgue.

Thursday night McClelland came to the hotel and registered from Escanaba, Mich. He went to his room late in the evening, and was not seen until yesterday morning, when the door was broken open and his body found in the bed. The gas jet was turned on full. The deputy coroner believes that death was not suicidal. McClelland was 35 years, and was well dressed. Besides $2.85 which was found in his pocket, there were two pieces of paper, one of which read:

"Go to Bixby, Minn. Inquire for John Johnson, eleven miles west."

The other read:

"Mr. Johnson, show bearer the property which I was looking at. He wishes to locate. "—George Skinner."

The coroner telegraphed to the authorities at Escanaba, Mich., to try and find out something about the man.

### TOTAL OF 47,000.

**Nearly 9,000 Names Added to the Mill City Registration.**

Yesterday's registration was in the neighborhood of 9,000.

The books are now closed, and the total registration of the city is about 47,000, probably running a little over that number. This is an increase of about 4,000 over the registration of two years ago, and the increase is fairly well distributed about the city, every ward showing some gain.

It was not expected that there would be any great rush to the registration booths yesterday, and there was not, but all over the city the voters were straggling in all day long, and there was hardly a district that did not secure at least forty new names, and the first district of the Fifth ward, for instance, ran up a total of 157, making a total registration of 454, or a gain of over 100 over the count two years ago. The average for each district appears to be between 60 and 70. There was a noticeable increase in the number of women who registered yesterday, but taken altogether the female registration is considerably below the standard, and will probably not exceed 2,500.

# NO CHANGE NEEDED

ENDEAVORERS RE-ELECT THEIR EFFICIENT PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

## MISS HOLBROOK'S FIFTH TERM.

HER WORK AMONG SOCIETIES IN THE SMALLER TOWNS APPRECIATED.

THE CONVENTION WORK IS ENDED.

**Delegates Adjourn to Meet Next Year at Owatonna—Last Day's Routine.**

Yesterday afternoon's session of the Christian Endeavor convention was a noteworthy one. The feature was an address by the general secretary of the united society, John Willis Baer, of Boston. He made a very spirited address, and while in general it was a serious effort the earnest portions were interspersed with witty sayings which kept him in close touch with his audience. The audience yesterday afternoon completely filled the church, and immense interest was manifested. One of the features was the harmonious spirit which prevailed in the selection of officers.

The meeting commenced at 2 o'clock with a song and scripture service led by M. J. Petran, of Albert Lea. Following this Miss Carrie B. Staden, of Minneapolis, and Miss Nettie Harrington, superintendent of the junior work in Wisconsin, spoke for fifteen minutes each on how to win "Our Girls and "Our Boys," respectively. They outlined plans and made suggestions as to how to best make the meetings for the Juniors attractive for the children.

Miss Vera Berger Frayer, of St. Paul, a young lady about seven years of age, rendered a special number, which consisted of pantomine, acocmpanied by the piano. The young lady showed considerable talent in this direction, and her part was a pleasing innovation to the other parts on the programme.

Miss Winnifred Schureman, of St. Paul, was the next speaker, responding to the topic, "How to Develop Our Intermediates." Miss Minnie Ellingson, of Bloomington Ferry, state junior superintendent, spoke for twenty minutes on "Our Juniors." General Secretary Baer's address then followed.

Following this last address a short business session was held. Walter N. Carroll, chairman of the business committee, submitted his report, to the effect that the books of the treasurer, W. H. Knapp, of Rochester, had been examined and found entirely correct. The committee commended the business methods employed by Mr. Knapp. The committee further recommended that the next convention be held at Owatonna in 1897.

The next report was that of the nominating committee, presented by A. G. Braden, of Minneapolis. They reported as follows:

President, Charles N. Hunt, Minneapolis; vice president, Rev. George E. Soper, Alexandria; second vice president, George A. Tupper, Minneapolis; third vice president, E. O. Brewster, Buffalo; fourth vice president, H. B. McBride, Austin; fifth vice president, Miss Mame Starr, Tracy; secretary, Miss Carrie Holbrook, St. Paul; treasurer, W. H. Knapp, Rochester; junior superintendent, Miss Minnie Ellingson, Bloomington Ferry; chairman transportation committee, Walter N. Carroll, Minneapolis; executive committee, A. G. Braden, Minneapolis; Dr. Jeanet MacLean, St. Paul; Arthur M. Stevens, Minneapolis; W. G. Fordyce, St. Paul; A. R. Moore, St. Paul.

Secretary Baer put the motion to adopt the committee's report to the house, and it was carried unanimously. In accepting a re-election, President Chas. N. Hunt extended his thanks, but said he thought as he had served three terms he ought to give way to some other person. However, as this work was to his special liking, he would lay aside personal interests and serve for another year.

Miss Carrie A. Holbrook, the efficient secretary, who has served five years, spoke a few words, thanking for the renewed honor. She said she hoped to visit more societies in the small towns the coming year.

H. J. Petran, of Albert Lea, spoke briefly upon the good results obtained in distributing tracts and urged the young people to lend their assistance in doing this.

Secretary Baer made a few remarks about the next national convention to be held at San Francisco, July 7-12, 1897. He told of the interest being taken, and he knew all would receive a warm welcome from the Californians. After deciding to send greetings to the Endeavor society of the Presbyterian church at Washington, D. C., which entertained the Minnesota delegation at the Washington convention last summer, the meeting adjourned.

### ALPHA PHIS DEPART.

**Requests for Charters Are Turned Down.**

The Alpha Phis have decided to turn down all petitions for new chapters. This was the final announcement made yesterday at the convention. The petition from Nebraska university was not granted; California was laid on the table, and Tufts was flatly refused. A request from Albion college had been presented but was withdrawn by the petitioners before final action was taken. Of all the requests for chapters which were presented, that from Madison was the only successful one, and this was really granted before the convention convened, as the new Wisconsin chapter was installed Monday evening.

Charters for two new alumnae chapters were granted. One of these is for the New York City Alumnae association and the other was granted to alumnae residing for the most part in the Twin Cities, who will organize the Minnesota Alumnae chapter. The latter will be composed of about thirty of the alumnae, including several of the charter members of the local chapter. Other members are the Misses Alice Robbins, Josephine Hungerford, Lilly Beck, Mary Lougee and Mesdames Eugenia Cole Poehler and Charlotte Robb McLaughlin.

The regular convention programme concluded with the biennial banquet at the West hotel Friday evening.

Yesterday afternoon the young ladies enjoyed a carriage ride about the city as the guests of Mayor Pratt, and during the drive witnessed part of the Minnesota-Ames football game at the new ball park. Most of the delegates and visitors left last evening. The next convention is to be held in two years with the Boston chapter.

### Work of Reckless Drivers.

Miss Jennie Schaffer, a teacher in the Garfield school, was run down by a reckless driver Friday evening at the union depot and received quite serious injuries about the chest and arms. She was removed to her rooms at the Summers hotel. The driver was intoxicated and was arrested by Officer Averill. He gave his name as John Jones, but he was identified as Bert Sawyer, the well known horseman. He was fined $10 or ten days by Judge Holt yesterday.

Scott McIntyre, a printer, residing at 2636 Grand avenue, while riding his bicycle, was run down by a horse and buggy at Vine place and Seventeenth street. He received a fracture of the skull and broke his collar bone. He was taken to his home in the patrol wagon, where Dr. Watson attended him. The doctor said this morning that he could not tell whether the injured man would recover. The driver of the buggy did not stop to see how badly the man was injured.

### Windsor Castle.

Windsor castle is not the queen's private property. It belongs to the nation, and is at present an heirloom of the crown. Osborne house, in the Isle of Wight, belongs wholly and solely to the queen, and she may sell or dispose of it in any way she thinks proper.

# LOYAL TO THE OLD GUARD

**Continued From First Page.**

sold in this country for more than it can be sold for abroad, silver will come and fill up the vacuum until—you can see how it is in regard to wheat—until the want is supplied. Now that is the philosophy that underlies this whole proposition.

Now, my countrymen, and I am done when I have finished this point. I want to know if you can afford to engage in that experiment?

Voices—No. One Voice—Yes.

Now, that delights me. I would like to hear somebody say "Yes."

A Voice—He is foolish.

He won't do it, no. (Applause.) But think of the experiment. I repeat what I have said, Mr. Bryan concedes that in order to bring silver up to the gold standard, silver bullion must be advanced from 64 cents an ounce to $1.29. I have asserted that the experience of all the world is against the success of that attitude. I say to you now, can you afford to engage in an experiment the result of which no man can foretell?

A Voice—Certainly not.

How long will it take to produce that result? As things are, prices are reasonably fair. There is, of course, a feeling of unrest in the country, but, my countrymen, the great point for you to determine is this: That we shall as a nation and as individuals, be frank and bold and honest; that is what we have got to do. There is no escape.

THERE IS NO SHORT ROAD

to prosperity in this world. You have got to work for what you get, and you have got to be saving of what you earn; and, while conditions are not as favorable as we want, I say that you cannot afford to engage in this experiment which will leave everything uncertain. No man will dare invest in any enterprise while this doubtful experiment is in progress, and the result will be that for years we will linger and strugle along, and after all we shall only demonstrate that the United States cannot do what all the world has failed yet to accomplish. (Applause.)

Now, my fellow citizens, I am a Democrat. (Applause.) I am not more than a Democrat, except in this sense: I am an American citizen. I have throughout this life, which is a somewhat long one, attempted to do my duty to my country. (Applause.) I have never permitted a human being to place a muzzle on my lips or control me in the discharge of my duty to my country. (Applause.)

There are certain men that say, "Yes, yes, I shall vote for free silver because I am a Democrat." A convention assembled at Chicago along in June or July—I have forgotten when—(laughter) and they took the last years' bird's-nests of the Populists and called that Democracy. (Applause.) An empty bird's nest that hadn't an egg, or the prospect of an egg, in it (laughter), and after taking it, they said "This is Democracy. We favor the unlimited coinage of free silver." That was Populism last year. Democracy this year, is it? And Mr. Bryan, who voted for Weaver four years ago, tells men like myself that we cannot come back into the Democratic party unless we come back in sack cloth and ashes. (Applause.) When I ask admission into the Populistic party, I will send word by some acknowledged messenger; I won't wear sack cloth and ashes either; I will demand it. (Applause.) The idea of it, that those of us who insist upon maintaining the manhood of the Democratic party, those of us who insist upon maintaining the honesty of the Democratic party—for it was an honest party always from Jefferson's day until now (applause)—that we shall come back in sack cloth and ashes and knock for admission into the Populistic family—I'll see them damned first. (Applause.)

### A FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES.

**Gen. Buckner Scores Those Who Are Scrambling for Office.**

Gen. Buckner spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you most heartily for the very cordial welcome you have given me here this evening. I claim not to be a stranger in this land; I knew it almost before any of you ever saw this country. I was here in the service of the United States, a junior officer of their army, stationed at your neighboring post of Fort Snelling, forty-six years ago. (Applause.)

The country beyond this beautiful river then showed no other signs of habitation than the tepee of the savage, and nothing of commerce was then known in this country except the incipient trade of lumber, a few saw mills were erected, and the skins purchased from the Indians were the chief commerce of the country.

I return after a lapse of that time, and it seems to me as if some magic wand had been waved over the land. Two neighboring cities, rivalling each other in wealth, in population and in splendor, have risen as if by magic. Yet we are told by gentlemen who are preaching dissention in this country, persons who are seeking to incite the people of one section against another, that this thing does not exist, that these palaces, palatial residences and business houses are not here; that the people are impoverished and starving, and that the only remedy for what they claim the evils that are existing is for one-half of the population of this country to attempt to butcher the other half. (Applause.)

I appear in connection with my distinguished leader here tonight to protest against the attempt of these men to divide this country in twain. (Applause.) I do not come here claiming that we will succeed or that we will not succeed in this election; and I wish to answer that gentleman who demanded, when my leader stood here, whether we expected to win the election or not. I wish to say to him that the thought never entered our minds. (Great applause.) We are not practical politicians in the sense that principle and the good of the country can be traded off for place. (Applause.) You who asked that question show that you know nothing more of patriotism than men, more prominent than yourself, in your party. (Applause.)

I saw an interview published in the papers of the country with two prominent members of that party standing upon the Chicago platform; one of them was a senator in the United States congress and the other a prominent member of the house of representatives. They said it was strange to them that two gentlemen like Gen. Palmer and myself should accept a nomination on a ticket which did not have a chance of success. The

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

never seemed to enter their minds. (Applause.) And whilst on the question of principle, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say this: I have heard other outcries in the remote parts of this hall. It is not new to us. We have been in many sections of this country. We have met there, as we have met here, the bone and the sinew and the patriotism of the country, but hiding away in the dark, on the outskirts, we have seen evidences of the presence of these men who, having abdicated their own manhood, simply echo the principles dictated to them by their masters. (Tremendous applause.)

A Voice—Give it to them, general; give it to them, general.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that I respect any man, whatever may be his opinions, however they may differ from mine, who gives an honest enunciation on proper occasions of his opinions on political and other questions, but I cannot have any respect for that man who thinks so little of his own cause that he is unwilling to hear it argued. (Applause.)

I say, sir, I respect any man who enunciates on proper occasions his feelings and sentiments on any public question, and it is natural, Mr. Chairman, that a man who believes that a large portion of this people should defraud their creditors that he cry for the man who represents those principles, and that man is Mr. Bryan. (Applause.) Moreover, Mr. Chairman, it is perfectly natural—I don't say that it is proper, for those gentlemen have no sense of propriety or of manners (applause)—but I say it is perfectly natural. Even the poet has told us that—

"Rogue ne'er yet felt halter draw
With good opinion of the law." (Applause.)

And those who conspired together to commit crime may well seek to break down the courts which may convict them of their offences. (Applause.) Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it is very natural that men who believe in such a negation of principle should cry for the man who represents their view, and that man is Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Chairman, we are here because we are Democrats, because we are opposed to the sectionalism which this people seeks to build up, dividing one part of this country from another. (Applause.) We are here to oppose that and to insist that every part of the country should harmonize with the other. Our interests are common and not antagonistic. We, therefore, appear before you, our fellow citizens, advocating the supremacy of the law, advocating the honesty and integrity of our government and the people who represent it. We were nominated as candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States on the Democratic platform. (Applause.) Read it, you men that pretend to stand on the Chicago platform. In that platform not a trace of the Democratic party is left. But read the platform at Indianapolis, and you will find there all the

LANDMARKS OF DEMOCRACY.

standing prominently out, visible to any eye, and the declarations in that platforms have been the gospel of Democracy from the time of Jefferson to this present day. (Applause.) We are here to advocate those principles, because we believe, whatever may happen to us (and that is no matter), that the principles of this party must live; that the Democratic party refuses to die even at the hands of its pretended friends who attempted to assassinate it at Chicago. (Applause.) We believe in principles. We are not for success for ourselves, but we are combating for the life of the Democratic party and for its success in the years to come. (Applause.) It will succeed, and we believe that the example of fidelity that we give to the principles of our party, though we may perish in this attempt politically, we believe that our example of fidelity will be the means of winning for the Democratic party thousands of victories in the future. We believe, sir, in beating down this spirit of anarchy that seeks to divide the country in twain and seeks to excite one class of the community against another class of the same community. We believe that there is such a thing as patriotism left in this country.

A Voice—You bet.

And we think that we represent it as fully as any other portion of this people can possibly do. (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to make an extended speech tonight. There is a distinguished orator who is to address you, and I am informed that I am expected to address another meeting in another part of your beautiful city. I therefore will yield the place to the distinguished orator who is to succeed me, thanking you for the very kind attention you have given to me. (Great applause.)

### ALTGELD AND NULLIFICATION.

**Anarchistic Utterances of Bryan Leaders Criticised by Irish.**

The next and principal speaker of the evening, John P. Irish, of San Francisco, was introduced by Chairman Winston as the "silver tongued orator of California," and in his speech he proved his right to such a title. It was 9 o'clock when Mr. Irish commenced his address and for two hours and fifteen minutes he continued, during which time no one left the hall.

In part Mr. Irish said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens of Minnesota: I am here, as are the two venerable, vigorous and distinguished Democrats who have preceded me, to stand by the old faith, and to declare the old creed to my countrymen.

It is a mistake to suppose that the objection which Democrats have to the Populist platform of Chicago relates to its free coinage plank alone. I say to you in perfect frankness and truthfulness, that if I were in favor of a free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or any ratio, I would still believe it my duty as a patriotic American to oppose the Chicago platform and the men who stand upon it. (Applause.)

There are other questions than the merely sordid considerations that arise in that single plank of that pernicious platform. There are questions raised in that platform which, if crystalized into law would mean the destruction of every foundation which underlies the rights into which you and I were born if we were born upon this soil, and the right which every alien-born man acquired when he took the oath of naturalization that made him a citizen.

So my objection runs not to the free coinage plank alone; it runs to the sinister threat woven into that platform against the dearest rights and privileges of American citizenship. We will find merely sordid considerations and material things of but little value to us who prize our liberties when those liberties are gone. Of what avail are plow, and sale of land, and life, if freedom fail? And that platform strikes at the foundation of freedom and threatens its destruction.

One plank in that instrument raises the pernicious

ISSUE OF NULLIFICATION.

For the first time since 1832 that platform denies to the federal government the right to enforce federal law by federal power in every part of the Union, although the constitution of our country (which is the charter of your rights and mine) declares that this constitution and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. Can any law be supreme unless the instrument which creates that law also creates a supreme power for its enforcement when violated in every corner of the country that it covers? The gentleman who runs as the presidential candidate on the Populist platform of Chicago (applause) in every speech that he makes, attempts to identify the great name and memory and authority of Jefferson with the heresies that he is proclaiming. That is not new. When the heresy of nullification, which is renewed and declared in that platform, first appeared in 1832, the same attempt was made to identify with it then the name of Jefferson. On the anniversary of Jefferson's birth, in 1832, a banquet was held in Washington city. At one end of the table sat John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; at the other, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, president of the United States, leader of the American Democracy. Calhoun arose at his end of the table and proposed a toast to the memory of Jefferson. Speaking to that sentiment, he first exploited the purpose of South Carolina to identify Jefferson with nullification. When he sat down, up rose rugged Andrew Jackson, and, holding high his glass of red wine in that hand which had held the sword of command at the battle of New Orleans, uttered the phrase, which, from that hour until now, has been the inspiration of American manhood and of Democratic patriotism: "The federal union! By the eternal, it shall be preserved!" (Applause.) In his message, in answer to the challenge of the nullification ordinance of South Carolina, Jackson said that, "in such emergency the duty of the federal government was measured only by the necessity for its exercise."

How are you and I concerned, my countrymen, in this renewal of the denial to the federal government of the right to enforce federal law?

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, one week ago tonight, in New York city, made a speech giving his view of this question. Referring to the events of 1894 as an illustration, he said: "There were not many mails stopped; there were not many trains carrying interstate commerce; there was not much interstate commerce destroyed." I want to know how many mails must be stopped, how much interstate commerce delayed, how much merchandise destroyed, how many violations of federal law take place before, in Gov. Altgeld's opinion, the federal government will

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to enforce its own laws. (Applause.) The Democratic party for which I stand tonight declares to the country this as its position: That if there be but one mail train hauling one mail car, in that mail car one mail sack, in that mail sack one single letter, delayed and obstructed by lawless force when traversing the mail route established by the federal government, the delay and obstruction of that one letter gives the federal government jurisdiction to enforce its law. (Applause.)

That one letter carrying its message of love, of pleasure, of duty, of sorrow, or of business, is as much the concern of this great government and as much entitled to its care and to free, unobstructed passage over the mail routes of the republic as if it were tons of mail instead of one solitary envelope. (Applause.)

Why, fancy, my countrymen, civil disturbance in Chicago; the mail trains stopped and the mails looted, the postoffice put to the torch, the custom house and internal revenue office broken into and robbed, the United states district attorney hanging to the lamp post, the federal judges tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail, while the successor of Andrew Jackson sits in the White house in Washington waiting for Gov. Altgeld to consent that he may enforce federal law! (Applause.)

A Voice—Hit him again.

That platform in another plank proposes to change the constitution and tenure of the federal supreme court. Why does it want to do this? Why do the Populists of Chicago desire to strike down the independence and destroy the integrity of that great tribunal? My countrymen, your land and mine has progressed faster, has gone farther, has seen upon its soil the acquirement of more prosperity, and has amongst its people today a larger percentage of property owners than any other land on earth. And why? It is because that scheme of federal government, framed by our fathers in the federal constitution, is a scheme which noiselessly, but powerfully, protects and defends in every citizen the rights of life, liberty and property through the administration of its judicial branch. (Applause.)

When the law no longer protects property there is no acquisition of property. Where the law best protects and defends the right of property, there is the highest state of industry and the largest number of men who have won by their enterprise and their work property protected by law.

Now, what do the Populists want to do with the federal judiciary? If we wish to inquire into the intentions of Populism, we must go to the fountain head of those pernicious principles grouped under that name—and that is the state of Kansas. (Laughter.)

When the Populists got control of Kansas a few years ago, Mary Ellen Lease (laughter) who is a sort of a Bryan in petticoats (laughter and applause), as Bryan is a kind of a Mrs. Lease in trousers (laughter)—Mary Ellen Lease said: "Now, we have got Kansas, we want the United States, and the way to get the United States is to go on raising hell in Kansas." (Laughter.) And they followed her advice.

Three weeks ago, when I was down in my native state, Iowa, a district judge there showed me a letter written by a young lawyer in Kansas to his father and a friend in Iowa. In that letter he said he could get the Populist nomination for district judge in his district, but he said in Kansas the Populists require that a candidate for judgeship shall appear before their convention and take a solemn pledge that if elected to the bench he will refuse to enter any judgment or decree to enforce the collection of a debt. (Applause.)

MISS EDYTH TOTTEN.

The suit of Miss Edyth Totten for part of the business district of Mobile, Ala., is as strange and romantic as the famous suit of Myra Clark Gaines for one-half of the city of New Orleans. Miss Totten is only twenty years of age, and lives at 237 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, but she is the grand-niece of Terrence and Edward McCusker, brothers and physicians, who came from the north of Ireland and bought a valuable plantation in what is now the city of Mobile. Both brothers died of the yellow fever without leaving a will. There have been suits and counter-suits for a generation over the land, but good lawyers tell Miss Totten that her title is good and will win in the end.

### OLD SOLDIERS SHOOK HANDS.

**Reception to Palmer and Buckner at the West.**

The special interurban car bearing Gens. Palmer and Buckner and their party arrived at the West hotel from St. Paul shortly after 3 o'clock. Accompanying them were the members of the Minneapolis reception committee, consisting of F. G. Winston, Frank Semple, Louis K. Hull, W. A. Lancaster, Judge Ueland, Anthony Kelly, E. H. Moulton, George Partridge, F. G. Corser and John Oswald.

A large crowd had assembled at the West hotel to await the coming of the distinguished gentlemen, and the First Regiment band helped to while away the time with patriotic airs. The crowd consisted largely of old soldiers, and the small stars and stripes, in the shape of a badge, with "sound money" inscribed thereon, was everywhere conspicuous. Immediately upon the arrival of the party they were escorted to the rooms assigned them, and in a very few minutes after it was announced that the candidates were about to receive in the hallway on the second floor.

For over forty-five minutes a steady string of people found their way up stairs and grasped the hands of the two old soldiers. To those who attended the Bryan reception, it was particularly noticed that, perhaps, half as many again participated in the reception of the National Democratic candidates than did in the reception of Mr. Bryan. Union veterans grasped the hand of Gen. Buckner, against whom they fought in the war, as cordially as they did the hand of Gen. Palmer. It was further evidence that the Mason and Dixon line had been obliterated. One old soldier, as he shook the hand of Buckner, informed that gentleman that the last time he saw him was when he was a prisoner in the hands of the Union soldiers, after the capture of Fort Donaldson. The recollection of the event was, of course, mutual, and the old man held the general's hand so long that those in the fore part of the line had to finally ask him to kindly pass along.

Immediately following the reception tendered Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner the parlors of the West hotel were taken possession of by members of the fair sex, and a similar courtesy was extended to the ladies of the Palmer-Buckner party. The second reception had been hastily planned the evening before, when it was ascertained that Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Buckner would be in Minneapolis, and the details were left in the hands of the wives of the citizens who formed the committee that received the nominees.

Many of the decorations that had been used for the Morrison ball the evening before remained in place, and added to those which were provided by the committees of the two receptions, made an imposing effect of smilax garlands, palms and roses. The northeast suite of parlors was used, and an orchestra was stationed in the west end to discourse light music during the reception. In the hallway a large bowl of raspberry frappe offered refreshment. It was a disappointment that Mrs. Palmer was not present to meet the women, and she did not arrive in Minneapolis until 11 o'clock last evening, having been detained on the way by illness. Mrs. Buckner, however, was with the party when it arrived in the morning, and was accompanied by Mrs. Richards, of Chicago. Both ladies were at the reception, and met one hundred or more of the Minneapolis women who availed themselves of the opportunity to greet the wife of the candidate for vice president.

Mrs. Buckner's charming personality made itself immediately felt in the groups which came forward to meet her. She was simply attired in a soft black with a touch of bright red in her corsage to relieve any effect of sombreness. She entered into conversation with animation, and much of the charm in her manner came in the expression of her bright black eyes, in the smile that curved her delicate lips, and in the quick movement of her hands as she talked. Her clear-cut features were framed in dark brown hair that waved prettily from her low forehead. She appeared a charming type of a Southern lady. Mrs. Buckner wore no hat during the reception, while Mrs. Richards, who is tall and striking in appearance, was dressed in a mixed blue street suit, with low-crowned hat of flaring brim trimmed with blue. The reception continued from 4:30 to 6 p. m., and there was a stream of arrivals until the end, a woman's politics having little to do with her desire to meet the distinguished visitors, since there were many ardent Republicans numbered among those who came. Among those who comprised the reception committee were Mrs. F. B. Semple, Mrs. F. G. Winston, Mrs. A. Ueland, Mrs. E. H. Moulton, Mrs. Theo. Basting, Mrs. F. G. Corser, Mrs. Louis K. Hull, Misses Kelly, Miss Jane Robinson. The reception was wholly informal, and the acting hostesses received in hats and bonnets. Today Mrs. Buckner will accompany Gen. Buckner on a drive to his old post at Fort Snelling.

A man likes to feel so strong, so full of pent-up vitality, that he could cope with anything that comes before him. He likes to know that when he is put to the test in a matter of manly power he is equal to the demand. It is the commendable desire of every man to be the equal of his fellow-man.

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### HOW CHINESE DWARF TREES.

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St. Louis Republic.

The art of dwarfing trees, as commonly practiced in both China and Japan, is, in reality, simple and very easily understood, being, as it is, based on one of the commonest principles of vegetable physiology. Anything which has a tendency to check or retard the flow of sap in the trees naturally prevents the formation of new wood. This process of retarding wood growth is done in many different ways. By pruning, so as to prevent leaves from forming and giving the tree health and vigor; by confining the roots in a small place; by withholding water; by bending and twisting the branches, and by a half hundred other processes, which all proceed from the came principle. In dwarfing trees the Chinese and Japanese gardeners are careful to always choose specimens which are naturally stunted, particularly if they happen to have branches opposite or regular, for it must be understood that a one-sided tree has no value in the eye of the artistic Oriental tree dwarfer. When a tree has been chosen, its main stem and roots are twisted in a zigzag form (which process is intended to check the flow of sap). The pots in which they are planted are narrow and shallow, so that they hold but a small quantity of soil compared with the wants of the plant, and no more water is given them than is necessary to sustain life.

Nature generally struggles against this kind of treatment for a while, or until her powers seem to be in a great measure exhausted. When she finally yields to the powers of art, ere long the beautiful and curious dwarf tree, the wonder of the Orient, is produced.

### The Contents of 5,000 Sermons.

London Spectator.

Rev. Arthur Robins, chaplain-in-ordinary to the queen and chaplain to the Prince of Wales and to the household troops, preached on Sunday last his five thousandth sermon in Windsor, and his parishioners, in celebration of the occasion, presented him with a complete set of clerical robes. We should like to know Mr. Robins' own reflection on his long career of exhortation. Does he look back on it with complacency, or with humiliation, or with some mixture of the two emotions? If he has kept anything like a simple and natural mind throughout the fifty years or so during which he has probably been preaching, he must be, as very possibly he is, a man of great force of character, for nothing sooner succumbs to the spirit of routine than the habit of telling "my dear brethren" what they ought to think or feel in relation to their fellow creatures and their God. Think of the saying that for every idle word you utter you shall be accountable at the day of judgment, and consider how many idle and ill-considered words there must generally be in 5,000 sermons. It must be a pathetic if not a terrible retrospect. But we may hope for the great majority of preachers the penance will at least be very lenient. We hope so, or we journalists should probably be left in an even worse predicament than the preachers.

### A Gentle Reminder.

Detroit Free Press.

"I want you to understand," roared Beefly, "that the sun never sets on the British empire."

"That's right," quietly replied Yank E. Doodle, "but Uncle Sam has found it necessary to set on her once in a while."


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