MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

SISTERLY AFFECTION

Results in Family Troubles Being Aired in Court.

The unique spectacle of sister arrayed against sister was afforded frequenters of the municipal court yesterday. Mrs. Mary Weinard, 1221 Fourth street north, was examined for assault and battery, the charge being preferred against her by her closest relative, Mrs. Elizabeth Blakeman, who lives at 404 Plymouth avenue. The trouble arose over Mrs. Blakeman's children, who she claimed were ill treated by the defendant.

Mrs. Bakeman went to her sister's residence at 10 o'clock Friday night and demanded an explanation. A dispute speedily resulted, and in the altercation that followed, both women claimed to have been roughly treated. Mrs. Blakeman swore that every article of wearing apparel was torn from her person, and she also exhibited black and blue spots.

Mrs. Weinard averred that she was thrown against a woodpile with sufficient force to knock the pile down, and she introduced the clothes worn by her at the time, which were torn in shreds and covered with blood. She also informed the court that she had at home a large bunch of hair which had been pulled from her head.

Sound Reasons for Approval.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommend and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary cathartics. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forces nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty-five years past it has been a household remedy for liver, stomach and kidney trouble.

WHEN PHARMACISTS MEET.

Programme for Their Entertainment is Arranged.

The local committee of arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the American Pharmacutical association, which meets in annual assembly at Lake Minnetonka, Aug. 23 to Sept. 6, inclusive, met in the rooms of the Commercial club yesterday afternoon and decided upon attractions for that time. The delegates will be given a picnic Thursday, Aug. 26. The outing will be made over the Soo line to Osceola, where th boat will be taken to Tayor's Falls, returning by the same route.

Preliminaries were considered preparatory to a concert to be given at Lafayette hotel in honor of the visitors. Mrs. H. G. Webster was named as chairman of the ladies' committee on arrangements.

A trolley ride about the Twin Cities will be the feature of Saturday, Aug. 28. Both Minneapolis and St. Paul will be viewed at thoroughly as possible from the electric cars,after which the party will go to the university grounds, where luncheon will be served.

Cincinnati.

Only $19.50 for the round trip, via Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route). Tickets on sale July 20 and 21, return limit July 26. This low rate is made account the meeting of the German Epworth League, but everybody can take advantage of it. Further information gladly furnished by Maple Leaf Agent at Fifth and Robert streets.

SADDLERS FIX DUES.

Cincinnati Chosen as the Place for Next Annual Meeting.

The saddlers' convention continued its business sessions at the West hotel. The members did not do as much business as the first day. However, the subject under discussion, that of dues, was an old one and the more progressive members were determined to settle it now and forever. Cincinnati secured the 1898 convention. After endless discussion from all standpoints, both the active and associate members taking part, it was voted to have the annual dues $20 for active and associate members. This was adopted by a vote of 26 to 4 and then made unanimous. The question of employing a man to solicit members was discussed at length, having received a fair start in the discussion of the dues question. All agreed that it was a necessary move, and that it would be a great benefit to the association. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Gordon, Kulhmey and Harley, was appointed to look into a plan and report Thursday.

Have You Voted Today?

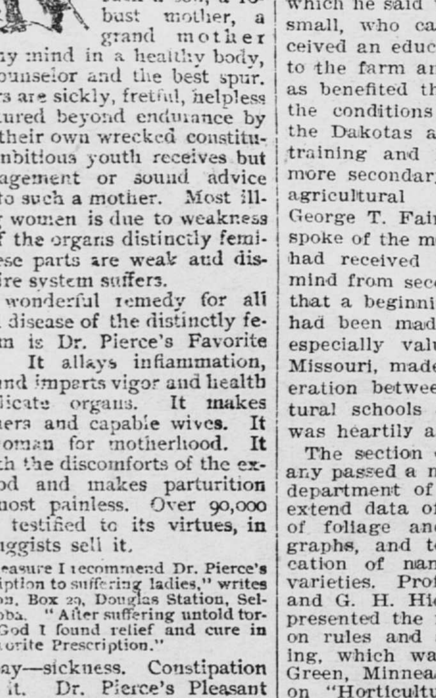
Every reader of the Globe should bear in mind that a coupon appears in each issue of the paper, and that each vote is worth a great deal to the candidate. You have a favorite clerk in some of the many stores. Cut out the coupon, fill it in and send to Manager Voting Contest, The Globe, St. Paul.

His Idea.

"Isn't the emperor of Germany the grandson of the Emperor William the First?"

"Yes; but he thinks he is the great grandson."—Puck.

Results of the Globe Voting Contest will be announced in a few days. Watch for them.



Too many mothers are helpless invalids. A mother's proudest and happiest privilege is to help an ambitious son in his early struggles to attain eminence in his chosen walk of life. To such a son, a robust mother, a grand mother with a healthy mind in a healthy body, is the best counselor and the best spur. Many mothers are sickly, fretful, helpless creatures tortured beyond endurance by the pains of their own wrecked constitutions. An ambitious youth receives but little encouragement or sound advice who appeals to such a mother. Most ill-health among women is due to weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. If these parts are weak and diseased the entire system suffers.

The most wonderful remedy for all weakness and disease of the distinctly female organism is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It allays inflammation, soothes pain and imparts vigor and health to these delicate organs. It makes healthy mothers and capable wives. It prepares a woman for motherhood. It does away with the discomforts of the expectant period and makes parturition easy and almost painless. Over 90,000 women have testified to its virtues, in writing. Druggists sell it.

"It is with pleasure I recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to suffering ladies," writes Mrs. J. Ferguson, Box 23, Douglas Station, Selkirk Co., Manitoba. "After suffering untold tortures I thank God I found relief and cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

It don't pay—sickness. Constipation often causes it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, forty of which are contained in a two-inch vial. Druggists sell them and have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

WORK IN SECTIONS

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTERS FIND PROFIT IN THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THEY NAME MINOR OFFICERS.

SCORE OR MORE OF INTERESTING PAPERS READ IN THE VARIOUS MEETINGS.

THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

It is the Subject of Discussion at the Evening Session—Minneapolis Matters.

Most of the practical, solid work of the agricultural convention is carried out in the sectional meetings which were continued all of yesterday afternoon. That of agriculture and chemistry was opened by an address by request from Prof. C. A. Zahriz, of the Guelph experiment station, of Guelph, Ont. He gave his American associates many pointers on the experiments in plot and co-operation carried out in Canada, which had proved very successful. Prof. R. H. Loughbridge, of the University of California, discussed the thoughts suggested by the address and brought out some of the results of co-operation in his state.

Prof. Clinton D. Smith, of the agricultural college at Lansing, Mich., made a suggestive address upon the experimental station possibilities in the Northwest. He pointed out the great need of getting all branches of the work in unity. The importance of securing good seeds and keeping out those of weeds was especially important. The selection of proper trees for the prairie states was another important matter touched upon. Animal husbandry was one of the great problems, and he believed that in the Northwest was the grandest field in the world for the application of old doctrines and the introduction of improvements.

Prof. W. J. Spillman, of Pullman, Wash., gave the results of experiments in introducing new grasses for forage, which had been successful in his state, and Prof. Harry Snyder, Minneapolis, showed how soil could be preserved for future analysis. Prof. W. L. Hutchins, Mississippi, disparaged the tendency to make too much of the chemistry of soil and not take consideration of local conditions of moisture and climate. Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, reported the officers for the coming year as follows: Chairman, D. J. Redding, Georgia; vice chairman, Prof. Clinton Smith, Michigan; secretary, Prof. Hacker, Minnesota. The committee on nomenclature reported on a large number of technical terms.

The section on entomology held their first session, with Prof. A. D. Hopkins, West Virginia, chairman; Prof. R. F. Koons, Connecticut, secretary. "The Teaching of Entomology" was presented by Prof. E. E. Bogoo, Oklahoma, and "The Western Pine Butterfly," by Prof. J. M. Aldrich, Idaho. Another paper was "The Saaling Insect of California" by Prof. Gerald McCarthy. The officers elected were: President, Prof. J. B. Smith, New Jersey; secretary, Prof. Clare Weed, New Hampshire.

The section on college work held a very interesting session. The general topic was "The Preparatory Work in the Colleges of Agriculture." It was opened by President R. M. Jesse, of the University of Missouri. He favored the introduction of industrial studies in the common schools and referred to the work of the "committee of twelve" of the Milwaukee convention as marking an era along this line. He argued that rural schools should have plots of ground for gardens, and forcing beds and greenhouses for instruction. President J. L. Snyder expressed the view that the universities did not give enough training along industrial lines. "It was a deplorable condition," he said, and he hoped for a change. President J. M. Canfield, of the University of Ohio, took an opposite view of this, and showed that one-half of the students of Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio and Illinois were studying industrial lines of work. President A. Ellis, Colorado, was glad that the land grant colleges could be differentiated from other educational institutions. Local conditions must change methods, he said, and the course of public instruction did not make adequate preparation for the agricultural colleges and industrial education. The courses were dictated by university men, and no change could be expected under the old regime. There was no correlation between the work of the common schools and the agricultural college, and he believed the normal schools were more derelict in this duty than the universities, and not one teacher in ten was capable of teaching the elementary branches of science. Prof. James S. Drew, of Minneapolis, had a word of commendation for that class, which he said was a hundred times too small, who came from the farm, received an education and then returned to the farm and taught others as well as benefited themselves. He reviewed the conditions existing in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Iowa of industrial training and lamented the fact that more secondary work was not done in agricultural education. President George T. Fairchild, Manhattan, Kas., spoke of the many noted scientists who had received their bent and bias of mind from secondary schools. He said that a beginning in domestic economy had been made, and this branch was especially valuable. President Jesse, Missouri, made a plea for more co-operation between farmers and agricultural schools and other colleges, and was heartily applauded.

The section of horticulture and botany passed a memorial asking that the department of agriculture collect and extend data of fruits by the addition of foliage and flowers with photographs, and to discourage the publication of names, recognise valuable varieties. Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Ohio, and G. H. Hicks, Washington, D. C., presented the report of the committee on rules and apparatus of seed testing, which was adopted. Prof. S. B. Green, Minneapolis, presented a paper on "Horticultural Education in Minnesota." The paper of Prof. H. L. Russell, on "A Bacterial Disease of Cabbage and Cauliflower," was selected to be read at the general convention. The officers elected were. Chairman, Prof. Samuel L. Maynard, Amherst, Mass.; secretary, Prof. H. L. Russell, Michigan.

The evening session of the association was given over almost entirely to an address by Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C., on "The Sugar Beet Industry in the United States." His talk was illustrated by pictures of men prominent in the development of the sugar industry in America and of factories devoted to its manufacture.

BRONAUGH HAS A LAST WORD.

Declares Affidavits in Younger Cases Are False.

To the Editor of the Globe:

There has been so much said for and against the Younger brothers, through the press of this state that I desire to make a few explanations with reference to my attitude and the interests I have taken in the case. I had hoped that the board of pardons, after having carefully considered all of the circumstances connected with the early history of the Youngers and some of the circumstances connected with the raid at Northfield, and the unparalleled record in prison for good behavior, would in their wisdom grant them a pardon and allow them to go home to spend their remaining years in Missouri among their friends and relatives. I believe that if the board of pardons knew these men, and the penitent spirit now possessing them, they would not hesitate to pardon them out of prison. I am aware that there has been a great deal of newspaper criticism which has reflected very seriously, particularly upon Cole Younger, and the part he took at Northfield. This is quite elaborately displayed in affidavits read by C. P. Carpenter, of Northfield, before the board of pardons, in which they seek to establish the fact that Cole Younger deliberately shot and killed the inoffensive Swede, Gustafson.

In the make-up of these affidavits the statement previously made by Cole Younger, and purporting to be a true statement of what transpired during the robbery at Northfield, is used. The evident purpose of the affidavits seems to have been given to discredit and nullify any favorable influence that might come from the above statement made by Cole Younger. I do not want to impugn the honesty of any of the gentlemen who made these affidavits, although it has been suggested to me by several gentlemen in this state, two of whom are residents of Northfield, that it is passing strange that no one could be found in Northfield immediately after the bank robbery took place that were willing to testify that they saw Cole or Jim Younger shoot this inoffensive Swede, or, for that matter, any one else, but twenty-one years later three persons can be found who are willing to come forward and state under oath that they were eye witnesses to all that took place during the progress of the robbery, and that they saw Cole Younger deliberately shoot and kill the inoffensive Swede.

I read in this morning's Pioneer Press a copy of a telegram sent to Gov. Clough from G. N. Baxter, who was prosecuting attorney at Northfield in 1876, and who prosecuted the Youngers, in which Mr. Baxter states that no one could be found at Northfield at that time who was able to say whether this young Swede was killed by citizens or robbers; that they finally decided that his death was caused by a stray bullet, but were unable to say from which side. This plainly indicates, to my mind, the danger of accepting ex-parte statements in form of affidavits. Is is possible that these men living at Northfield at that time could not furnish this information when that city, as well as the whole state, were in a condition of excitement over the robbery, and all were so anxious to punish the perpetrators to the full extent of the law, and yet after the lapse of twenty-one years they are able to recall and accurately describe in minutest detail incidents and information that they were unable to give when the facts and incidents were of recent occurrence and were fresh in the memory of those who witnessed it. I contend that these affidavits are not only unworthy of public credit, when carefully considered, but that they are manifestly unfair to the prisoners.

These prisoners are unable to defend themselves—they are behind prison walls—deprived of every possible chance for self-defense. I do not wish to speak harshly or to insinuate that these gentlemen intended to give any false testimony, but I cannot help thinking that they were induced to draw upon their imagination in the make-up of these affidavits, and that the statements made are entirely unwarranted by the facts. I cannot conceive how any man with a living conscience can permit himself to make such an unwarranted thrust at men who are in prison and unable to use any of the avenues open ordinarily to citizens for self defense. I hope with all my heart that some of the good citizens of this state will take it into their hands to see that a thorough investigation is made, that in the end the whole truth may be known. It is due to Cole Younger, as well as to the law-abiding and justice-loving people of this state. If he is innocent, as I confidently believe he is, he should be vindicated. If he is guilty of deliberately taking the life of the inoffensive Swede, let the truth be known, but if he is not guilty of this fresh accusation made for the first time twenty-one years after the crime is alleged to have been committed.

His innocence should be fully and finally established. A great deal of stress is laid upon the fact that Cole Younger failed to give in his statement the name of the man who rode the buckskin horse or who was last in the bank, the claim being made that, if he was truly penitent for past misdeeds, he would have given full information as to his confederates. I do not understand why the people of Northfield should make this claim, inasmuch as it has been frequently asserted that they are fully aware who these parties were, and that, acting upon reliable information, a requisition has been made by the governor of this state upon the governor of Missouri over twelve years ago for the body of the prisoner who, it was claimed, was the only person, aside from the Youngers, now living who participated in the bank robbery. The Youngers feel, as I would feel under similar circumstances, that it would not redound to their credit as men to put themselves in the position as turning informants for the purpose of securing clemency for themselves. They feel, as I would feel, that they were responsible for their part in the crime committed and should suffer the penalty without attempting to save themselves by turning state's evidence.

I honor the Youngers for this position, and I believe that every fair-minded man will do the same. I noticed in one of the Minneapolis papers some days ago a communication from a Mr. McMath, who claimed to have been shot by Cole Younger three different times during the war; that after he had been shot from his horse Cole Younger directed one of the men under his command to knock his brains out with a stone. I have lived in Missouri all my life, I know the Youngers thoroughly, am acquainted with the family history, and the part the Youngers took during the war in the Confederate service. I know and can prove that the Youngers were never guilty of any unsoldierly conduct. The numerous letters on file before the board of pardons have fully established this, and this testimony is given not by Confederate soldiers and officers, but by Union men of unquestioned veracity, some of whom were Federal officers in the army and are holding positions of great responsibility in public life today, foremost among whom I will mention United States Senator S. B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Col. Emery S. Foster, of St. Louis.

Both of these gentlemen not only testify that the Younger brothers were never guilty of any unsoldierly conduct during the war, but that upon several occasions they used their influence and power to stay the bloodthirsty disposition on the part of some of their comrades on the battlefield; that they were indebted to the Youngers for their lives, and that had it not been for vigorous interference by the Younger brothers in their behalf, neither of them would be alive to plead in their behalf at this time. I submit that this is ample proof that the bloodthirsty story told by Mr. McMath, of Minneapolis, has been wholly drawn from his imagination, and has no foundation in fact. The relatives and friends of the Youngers in Missouri will deeply lament our failure in securing their pardon. We felt confident that the justice of our cause would receive recognition, and the prayers so earnestly made by a sister state would be answered.

I believe, however, that the members composing the board of pardons were honest and conscientious in giving their decision; that they believe it for the best interests of society that these men should be longer continued in prison and submitted to indefinite punishment. It is a sad case. I feel it very keenly, and I cannot help thinking that in some way and some how God in His own time and in His inscruable providence will help these good men to see their way clear to grant them a pardon. Both of the Youngers are rapidly approaching old age; at best they have not many years to live. I know, as every one else knows who have come in contact with and know anything about them, that they have fully repented of past misdeeds and that they are sincerely sorry and penitent for every wrong act they have ever committed. We will return to our homes and meet our friends in sorrow.

If it is the will of the good people of Minnesota to keep these men in prison until they are ripe for the grave, their will is law. We have done our best. We leave the field with regret, but we hope that the good people of this state, unasked and unsolicited by us, at some future time will determine that the limit of punishment should be fixed, and that there may be a ray of hope spanning their horizon, a hope that sometime before the grim reaper shall claim them for its own they may be liberated and allowed to return home to die among friends and relatives.

Respectfully, —W. C. Bronaugh.

DOWLING IS SAFE

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE WILL RE-ELECT THE MINNESOTA MAN AS SECRETARY.

CRAWFORD OF KENTUCKY.

PRESIDENT ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY BEFORE A SECOND BALLOT WAS COMPLETED.

THE NEXT CONVENTION AT OMAHA.

Question of the Dates Left to the Nebraska State League—Resolutions Adopted.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Leonard J. Crawford, of Newport, Ky., was this afternoon elected president of the National Republican league. While the contest for presidency had all the appearance of a close struggle, the result can scarcely be said to have been in doubt. Two ballots by states were taken, the second one being necessary to verify the first, in which the detailed result could not be determined owing to the confusion caused by numerous changes of votes and the persistent airing of local differences in some of the state delegations. The result of the second ballot was not announced because Mr. Crawford's opponents all went over to him and made it unanimous before the figures were added up. In both the gentleman from Kentucky had things heavily his own way. The only candidate feared by the friends of Crawford was Frederick Fleitz, of Pennsylvania. The Illinois delegation, who wanted the next convention held in Chicago, combined with Fleitz through a steering committee composed of Gov. Tanner and four others, but an attempt at unit rule methods by the Illinoisans was frowned upon, and the men from Illinois were the only ones who enjoyed the distinction of being called upon to vote each separately for himself. A. M. Higgins, of Michigan, was third in the race for president.

According to the indications M. J. Dowling, of Minnesota, will tomorrow be re-elected as secretary, which will complete the leading slate of Crawford, Dowling and Omaha for the next convention. The committee on time and place for the next convention today selected Omaha, but left the question of dates to the Nebraska league.

At 10:45 Chairman Woodmansee called the convention to order. The committee on credentials was not ready, so the committee on rules made its report. The report was adopted. The committee on credentials reported that the question of seats had been settled amicably with the exception of that the Louisiana delegation of twenty-six, headed by H. P. Blunt (colored), was recommended to be seated, and that the delegation of four, headed by C. C. Wilson, be excluded. The report of the credential committee was adopted.

The resolutions, which were next reported through the chairman of the resolutions committee, Col. Bondy, of Ohio, declared unfaltering allegiance "to the principles and policies of the party of protection, sound money, reciprocity and patriotism, as expressed in the St. Louis platform. The faith which prompted the nomination and election of McKinley and a Republican congress has been justified, and we congratulate the country upon the evidences of returning prosperity. We pledge anew the organized effort of league men throughout the Union for the party of Abraham Lincoln."

The platform commends the president and congress in sending a monetary commission to European nations for inaugurating measures for the annexation of Hawaii, and for an attitude on the Cuban matter that has tended to lessen Spanish atrocities in that island. They urge upon congress the earliest possible passage of a discrimination duty measure to protect American shipping. Congress is commended for fostering the beet sugar industry by legislation.

Several negroes tried to offer a resolution against lynching, but the president ruled it out of order on the ground that the convention had previously determined to refer all resolutions to the committee without debate.

The roll of states was then called for nominations for president, and the names of A. M. Higgins, Indiana; L. J. Crawford, Kentucky; Grant Fellows, Michigan; Thomas McEwan, New Jersey, and Marcus Polasky, of Chicago, were presented to the convention. When the balloting by states commenced, Crawford was seen to be easily in the lead, and the convention was thrown into tumult by many announcements of changes in votes, most of which went to Crawford. Ohio started this movement by uniting her hitherto divided delegation upon Crawford. The detailed result could not be determined upon, and a roll call of states was ordered again, Crawford being evidently ahead. Before the result was announced, Candidate Fleitz thanked the convention for its courtesy, and said he would rather have the friendship of the league members than to be their president. When some delegates tried to hurry him to the point of his remarks, he retorted: "Please don't hurry mourners." He moved that Crawford's selection be made unanimous. Indiana also withdrew Higgins. The selection of Crawford was then made unanimous by acclamation.

President Woodmansee introduced Mr. Crawford, the newly elected president, who made very brief remarks, expressing his thanks for the honor, and announcing his determination to approximate, as far as able, the brilliant administration of his predecessor.

Mr. Higgins was called for, but declined on account of voice trouble. At 3 o'clock adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning.

Pretty Names for Books.

The following are some of the curious titles of old English books:

1. "A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Honegay for God's Saints to Smell At."
2. "Biscuit Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."
3. "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion Breathed Out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthly Vessel Known Among Men by the Name of Samuel Fish" (a Quaker who had been imprisoned).
4. "Eggs of Charity Laid for the Chickens of the Covenant and Boiled With the Water of Divine Life. Take Ye Out and Eat."
5. "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin."
6. "The Spiritual Mustard Pot to Make the Soul Sneeze With Devotion."

Most of these were published in the time of Cromwell.—St. Nicholas.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A Theory.

She—How do you account for the enormous increase of the English sparrow in America?

He—They're too ugly to go on women's hats."—Chicago Record.

CARLISLE KEYNOTE

Continued From First Page.

can, by a perversion of its taxing power, take from one man and give to another, but this adds nothing whatever to the aggregate of national and individual wealth. So the government can, by an improper exercise of its power to coin money and enact legal tender laws, deprive its citizens of their property by compelling them to accept in satisfaction of their lawful contracts something of less value than the contracts call for; but this, too, is spoliation of one man for the benefit of another, and is class legislation of the most unjustifiable character. Property in contracts is just as sacred as property in lands or houses or goods, and a political party that attacks one will inevitably, sooner or later, attack the other. The right of a citizen to demand the performance of a contract, lawfully made, is as perfect as is his right to demand the possession and enjoyment of the proceeds of his own labor. Protective tariff taxation robs him of a part of his earnings, and free coinage legislation would rob him of a large part of his property in the proceeds of every contract he holds for the payment of money.

Protection and free coinage are twin heresies, and the man who believes in one is logically bound to believe in the other. When the ancient Democratic faith shall have been re-established, as it will be, if our free institutions are to be preserved, when the protection of individual liberty, the establishment of justice and equality, and the preservation of law and order are recognized by our people as the primary objects of all just governments, then heresies will be heard of no more.

"BAD LEGISLATION."

The Democratic party is not responsible for any of the bad legislation complained of by the people; it has never enacted laws to favor one class of citizens and injure another; it has fostered no monopolies in trade or industry; it has taxed no man for the benefit of another man; it has violated no right of person or property by debasing the currency, or otherwise; nor has it, from the beginning of the organization down to the present hour, ever attempted to deprive the people or any part of the people of any civil, political or religious right secured to them by the constitution. It has never justified or excused violations of the law by individuals, or by riotous combinations, nor has it ever attempted to weaken the authority of the courts of justice by assailing their integrity or threatening to destroy their independence. Why should such a party desert its old standards or repudiate all its past history, and enter into a conspiracy with its old enemies to break down public and private credit at home and abroad, to repudiate contracts already made, to convert the government into a socialistic despotism by giving it a monopoly of all the great instruments of production and transportation, and to make life and property insecure by substituting the rule of the mob for the law of the land. A single victory won by such a coalition would have been more disastrous to the party and the country than a thousand defeats in a struggle for a correct principle; and they are the real friends of Democracy who adhere resolutely to the old standards and refuse to support or countenance those new and dangerous policies.

We who are assembled here today may be wrong, but, if so, the Democratic party was never right, and we have been mistaken all our lives. The Chicago convention may have been right in purchasing the support of protectionists by refusing to declare for a tariff for revenue only and in attacking the supreme court, and the administration of President Cleveland for enforcing the laws of the United States, but, if so, the character of our government is altogether different from the old Democratic theory, and you and I must unlearn the lessons taught us by the founders of our faith. For my own part, I prefer to stand by the records and teachings of the old Democracy during the hundred years of its conservative and patriotic service to the republic, rather than to venture upon unknown ground, in strange company, with no land marks to guide me; and, therefore, I rejoice that this great convention has been assembled, and that an appeal is to be made to our political associates to return from their wanderings after false doctrines, and join us in the repudiation of flatism, protectionism, socialism, and every other un-Democratic and un-American theory or project which may now or hereafter menace the peace and prosperity of our common country.

Gentlemen, I shall forbear to say anything on this occasion concerning the recent Democratic administration of national affairs, except to assure its friends and its enemies alike that, from the president down to the humblest official who co-operated with him in the exercise of executive authority, every member of that administration is content to submit all its acts to the severest scrutiny, and to wait patiently for the verdict of impartial history. When the passion and prejudice, the personal animosities and the personal grievances of these disordered times have passed away, and the public mind is prepared to consider administrative measures and domestic and foreign policies on their real merits, the last administration of Grover Cleveland will need no champion to vindicate its wisdom and patriotism before a just and generous people.

The manner in which Mr. Carlisle treated the "heresies" of the silver worshippers drew forth recurring applause, which continued in force until it became next to deafening. This was an admiring tribute to the able, massive and lucid style in which he handled his important theme. Especially happy in delivery was Mr. Carlisle in his reference to ex-President Cleveland, who shared in the applause bestowed upon the speeker. "Three cheers for Carlisle" were given.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner made his appearance during the reading of telegrams from prominent men, and was cheered. United States Senator Lindsay was introduced and spoke on the financial question. He scored Senator Jones, the Populist senator from Nevada, for allying himself with Republicans and thus blocking legislation. Senator Lindsay was cheered at every point and was followed by the Hon. Henry Watterson, who spoke, in part, as follows:

WATTERSON HEARD.

As a political issue the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, is as dead as the institution of African slavery. After the wretched experience the Democratic party has had of it there would be no thought of keeping it longer before the people, even to vindicate those who are responsible for the evil it has done us, except that back of it still stand the silver kings of the rotten boroughs and the stock jobbers of the senate of the United States. These represent millions of present and speculative wealth, supplying the needed sinews of war, and whilst the agitation lasts—no matter what comes of it or who suffers—it can be made to serve the ends sometimes political and sometimes pecuniary of those who never mean to let it go until forced to do so by public opinion. In God's name, I ask, shall the great historic Democratic party, with all its glorious achievements and noble possibilities, be scuttled and sunk by such men and in actual sight of an open sea and a safe harbor? It is with the rank and file of the party to say. To the rank and file, therefore, we turn with eager, but with confident hope. We ask them, in sober truth, as friends and brothers, to look about them, to stop and think, and, seeing whither we are being hurried by passion and error, to help us reverse the engines before it is too late. Political annihilation has no terrors for me.

Of political ambition I have had none which has not embraced the glory of my country and the happiness and prosperity of my countrymen. But my discharge must emanate from headquarters and come to me by authority. I will surrender my commission as a Democrat to nobody except the Democrats of Kentucky. No set of self-constituted leaders, in their impotent blasphemy arrogating to themselves the providence of God and consigning Democrats at least as good as themselves not merely to death, but to damnation, can drive me, or such as me, out of the Democratic party. It is fit that men should talk about the guillotine who carry in their hearts the spirit of Robespierre, Danton and Marat. Such men are not my peers; they cannot try me; they cannot convict me; they cannot scare me; and, above all, they cannot cast me out. I repeat, nobody can do these things except the Democrats of Kentucky, and they only at the ballot-box—and, speaking not alone for myself, but for all of us gathered here today—to the ballot-box I appeal, and each one of us appeals, calling God to witness our profound conviction and the sincerity of our plea for the honor of Kentucky and the integrity of the Democratic party.

Mr. Watterson's speech was liberally punctuated by expressions of approval, especially his remarks on free silver. At the conclusion of Mr. Waterson's speech the resolutions which had by this time been formulated, were read by the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge. The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm. They are as follows:

PRINCIPLES REAFFIRMED.

Action of the Indianapolis Gathering Aproved by Kentucky.

The National Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, cordially approve the action taken last year resulting in the Indianapolis convention, the nomination of Palmer and Buckner and the complete reorganization and perpetuation of the Democratic party not only for that campaign, but for all time, and with equal cordiality indorse the platform of principles announced by the Louisville convention of 1896 and the platform adopted at Indianapolis, and reaffirm our hearty allegiance to the principles and policies therein expressed, and declare they are in accordance with the Democratic platforms adopted by the various preceding national conventions, which platform we hereby readopt and by which we stand.

We reaffirm, as the pledge of the Democratic party, that when entrusted with federal power it will enact such tax laws as will produce sufficient revenue and framed for revenue only; maintain the public peace and protect the rights, liberties and property of the citizens by such means as may be necessary at home and abroad.

We denounce the free and unlimited coinage of silver as inevitable, producing silver-monometallism, and we advocate a gold standard and the coinage of silver to the requirements of commerce as offering the only means of maintaining bimetallism.

The Democrats of Kentucky renew their allegiance to the principles of true Democracy as exemplified by the administration of Grover Cleveland and as illustrated by his eminent secretary of the treasury, John G. Carlisle, and pledge themselves to renewed and unceasing efforts to embody and substantiate them in the national policy.

The Democrats of Kentucky who have renewed their allegiance to the credit of the nation as proclaimed by the Indianapolis platform take this occasion to declare their devotion to the public order in the nation and in the state. They denounce lawlessness of every kind wherever it appears; whether at the hands of mobs usurping the functions of the courts or by masked marauders intimidating peaceful citizens or assailing the property of the people.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to restore the supremacy of law and to punish those who violate the laws, and we call upon all honest and patriotic men to join with us in this first duty of good Democrats and good citizens.

NOMINATION MADE.

It was 5:30 p. m. when the reading of resolutions was completed and a recess until 8 p. m. was voted. There were few vacant seats at the opening of the night session. The report of the committee on permanent organization was ratified. Following the disposal of the committee report W. C. P. Breckinridge addressed the delegates with a burst of oratory that commanded close attention. He affirmed that those desiring the safety of person and property in this country must look to the party which those he addressed represented. Then he depicted the part in Democratic ranks at the Chicago convention and declared that those who held to the "true Democracy" not only refused to go with the "misguided" ones, but drew a line beyond which they declared no step should be taken. This elicited prolonged applause.

At 9:15 o'clock the election of a candidate for clerk of the court of appeals was entered upon, ex-Lieut. Gov. Hindman being selected by unanimous vote. He expressed his appreciation in a fitting address, eliciting much laughter and applause. The convention then adjourned.

NOVEL FORM OF HOSPITALITY.

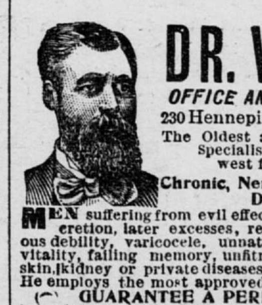
Plan by Which a Wealthy Irishman Added to the Sum of Human Enjoyment.

A man with a usual idea of hospitality was Mr. Mathew, of Thomaston, Ireland, who lived in the early years of the last century. Mr. Mathew inherited an annual income of about $125 000, says the San Francisco Argonaut. For many years he lived abroad in a very frugal manner in order to accumulate an amount that would enable him to indulge in a form of hospitality in his own country in harmony with the plan he had devised. His house in Ireland might be compared in size with a modern hotel. Each of those he wanted to visit him had a suite of apartments and ordered his meals at the hour that suited him best. He could eat alone, or he could invite others to join him. All the visitors hunted, shot, fished, played billiards or cards at will, and all brought their own horses. There was a regular bar where drinks were served without stint. Mr. Mathew as host completely effaced himself. He mingled with his visitors as one whose stay was as definitely fixed as theirs. In fact, he conducted his house as if it were a hotel, with the exception that all was without charge. No servant was allowed to accept a tip. Violation of this rule was followed by the instant dismissal of the offender. This establishment, unlike other country houses of Ireland of the period, was conducted with perfect order and without waste. His hospitality was lavish, and attracted to Mr. Mathew all of the more famous men of the time. The great sum that he had put aside during his residence abroad enabled him to indulge his hospitable instincts until he died.

AIR FROM THE UPPER REGIONS.

Samples of Atmosphere Ten Miles Above the Earth Procured.

The curiosity of the modern man of science knows no bounds, says London Tid-Bits. One of his latest exploits is trapping and bringing down to the ground, with the aid of an automatic apparatus attached to a balloon, specimens of the upper air from the height of almost ten miles. The apparatus and the experiment were of French invention, and at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, Mr. Cailletet reported the result of the analysis of the captured air. It simply showed that at the height of 51,000 feet above sea level the composition of the atmosphere is practically the same as at the surface of the earth, although the density, of course, is comparatively light.



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THE FAITHFUL HELM

STILLWATER NEWS.

Rose Goes Forth a Free Man—Sensation in Goodrich Case.

H. H. Rose, the lifer, whose application for a pardon was favorably considered by the board of pardons on Tuesday, left the prison yesterday a free man and returned to St. Paul in company with his brother, Sergeant Rose, of the St. Paul police force, who brought the pardon over from the capitol. Rose was neatly attired in a black suit of clothes, and as he stepped from the prison door he could scarcely realize that he was free to go. He had served twenty-two years and forty-one days, and freedom to him was a decided change from the ordinary routine of prison life. He will visit in St. Paul for some time and may decide to apply for admission to the soldiers' home, where he hopes to meet some of his comrades of former days.

In the district court the Goodrich case goes merrily on, and a number of witnesses were examined yesterday. The general impression is that it will take all of this week in which to try the case. A peculiar circumstance has come to light, attorneys and court officials being unable to find the tally sheets upon which it is claimed the forgeries exist. The sheets have mysteriously disappeared from the office of the surveyor general, and no one seems to know hat has become of them.

NERVE IN BICYCLE RACING.

Rider Who Has the Courage Most Likely to Make His Speed Count.

A writer in an Eastern paper, who has followed the cycling game evidently for some years, has prepared an interesting story on the value of nerve in bicycle racing. "In the old days of racing," he says, "the hard fighting in vogue today was seldom seen on the track. Speed more than head work won in those days. When a man worked up to the center of a bunch in a handicap race and asked to be let through, his right was not questioned, but the men spread out to allow him the right of way. In '93, when Zimmerman gained the center of a bunch, he was never kept in a pocket, but was allowed to get through and clear for the tape. When 'Birdie' Munger struck the back of a bunch in a handicap he went right on through, yelling like a Comanche Indian. A race in which Munger competed at the Illinois division meet in the early '90s is recalled. Nearly two-score riders started, and Munger was the scratch man. He had been East that season, winning prizes everywhere, and placing the championship of the year to his credit.

"In the race in question he gained the rear of the bunch in the home stretch of the half-mile track. Yelling like a fiend he started through. The bunch split in twain and Munger secured the lead not fifty yards from home, winning by two open lengths in the excellent time of 2:22, which was the competition record at that time. In all the races of that year the good riders went through bunched fields with little difficulty and few ever stopped their progress.

"How is it today? A man comes up in the rear of a bunch on the track and he must go around or stay right where he is, as not a man moves to let him through and if he gets by at all he has to fight his way. Fouls are often committed to gain a favorite position, and the nervy man wins. The latter will rush for an opening, shoving his wheel first here and then there, gaining an opening by simple daring. It was a race of this kind at Manhattan Beach last September that won for Eddie Bald the plaudits of thousands of people at the Quill club wheelmen meet. Bald was a scratch man and there were many good men in front of him. Coming into the stretch he had little chance to win apparently, and with every yard down the stretch his chances diminished. There was not a man in all the crowd that expected him to win. Fifty yards from the tape he dodged between two men, jumped to the right, went through two more, then found an opening to the left and went through that. With one or two more squirms the 'Cannon Bald' shot into the open, a victor by two open lengths. That is what must be done nowadays. Riders will not give way for one another, and the man of nerve gains places, while the man without it wins nothing at all."

SHREWDNESS OF THE RABBIT.

It Frequently Outwits Its Natural Enemies When Pursued.

The negroes of the South tell many stories of the cleverness of the rabbit in outwitting its natural enemies, the dog, the fox and the wolf, and in circumventing every scheme intended for its punishment, says the Philadelphia Times. This belief in the sagacity of the living rabbit gave rise to a belief that a dead rabbit has certain magic powers, and one of the evidences of the superstition is the habit of carrying a rabbit's foot for "good luck," and also as a charm against disease. It is the left hind foot that is preferred, and if it be taken from a rabbit that was in the habit of running through a graveyard its efficiency is largely increased.

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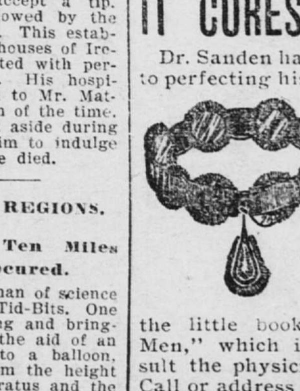

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