THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898

We Aim to Be Accurate.

The Globe Prints the Associated Press News.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

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The Democratic State Ticket.

Governor .....JOHN LIND, Brown county
Lieut. Gov..... ....J. M. BOWLER, Renville
Sec. State .....J. J. HEINRICH, Hennepin
Treasurer .....ALEX. M'KINNON, Polk
Auditor .....GEORGE N. LAMPHERE, Clay
Attorney General..JOHN F. KELLY, Ramsey
Clerk Supreme Court.Z. H. AUSTIN, St. Louis
Judges |THOMAS CANTY, Hennepin
Supreme |DANIEL BUCK, Blue Earth
Court.....|WM. MITCHELL, Winona

THURSDAY'S WEATHER.

THREATENING.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Threatening weather; variable winds.

NORTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather; northerly winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather; probably cooler in northern portion; variable winds.

IOWA—Threatening weather—warmer in eastern portion; southwesterly winds.

MONTANA—Partly cloudy weather with showers in the extreme northeast portion; northeast to east winds.

MICHIGAN—Threatening weather; warmer; fresh southwesterly winds.

WISCONSIN—Threatening weather; warmer in southern and eastern portions; fresh southwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul.....	70	Battleford	52
Duluth	50	Prince Albert.....	48
Huron	70	Calgary	56
Bismarck	58	Medicine Hat	56
Williston	54	Swift Current	48
Havre	64	Qu'Appelle	48
Helena	70	Minnedosa	46
Edmonton	58	Winnipeg	46

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29.96
Relative humidity.....	53
Mean temperature	58
Wind at 8 p. m.....	Northwest
Weather	Partly Cloudy
Maximum temperature	69
Minimum temperature	48
Daily range	21
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours.....	0

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.8	0.0
La Cresse	10	1.8	0.0
Davenport	15	1.8	*0.2
St. Louis	30	4.6	0.0

*Rise.

The river will remain stationary in the vicinity of St. Paul from now to Thursday night.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —S. F. Lyons, Observer.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Aller, Mediterranean ports; Majestic, Liverpool; Amsterdam, Rotterdam. Sailed: Southwark, Antwerp; Britannic, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Belgenland, Philadelphia; Teutonic, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Saale, from New York, for Bremen. Sailed: Trave, New York.

HAMBURG—Sailed: Assyrian, Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Servia, New York.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York.

BALTIMORE—Arrived: Dresden, Bremen.

ASSEMBLY HALLS SCHEDULE.

Thursday—Bricklayers' union, Cigarmakers' union.
Friday—Trades and Labor assembly.
Saturday—Iron Molders' union, Bakers' union, Brewery Workers' union.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Wilbur Opera company in "The Circus Clown," 8:15.
GRAND—Mathews and Bulger in "By the Sad Sea Waves," 8:15.
"Cuba," University avenue and Grotto street, 8 PM.
Bazar, Gustavus Adolphus church, Sims street and Weide avenue, evening.
State fair, Hamline exhibits and racing; races begin at 1:30 PM.
Tenth Minnesota reunion, state capitol, 10 AM.
Entrance examinations, high school, Central high school, 9 AM.
Palm Garden, Eighth and Wabasha streets, concerts, 2 and 7 PM.

Travelers unable to buy The St. Paul Globe on any train entering St. Paul will confer a favor on The Globe company by promptly notifying them of each instance.

The Dreyfus case is now a case sure enough.

Havana cigars can now come from Havana again, but most of them don't.

If Columbus had a vote on the question, he would no doubt favor leaving his body in Cuba.

"What is to be done with Alger?" shouts a New York paper. Why not send him to Alaska?

The weather man probably turned on this cold wave to make the "skating" seem more life-like.

A New York girl has a silver dollar lodged in her throat. For swallowing purposes she is for the gold dollar.

Miss Jessie Schley is now in Havana, conducting a soup kitchen. After every one of her flights, Jessie drifts back to the soup.

Is Maj. McKinley looking for a mascot? He has consented to become godfather to a Wisconsin child named Garczynski.

Li Hung Chang wore a yellow jacket. Chang has been dismissed from power. This is a bad year for the yellow, isn't it, Spain?

A miner in the Klondike paid $160 for a copy of a New York paper. This merely proves that there are both gold and "gold bricks" in the frozen North.

Sutro could build great tunnels, but he couldn't devise a will that would hold water. One of his sons has asked that his will be declared null and void.

It is plainly to be seen that Mr. Dole, Mr. Garcia and Mr. Aguinaldo will never be right good until they are introduced to an active American hay press.

Trade Distributions.

The twentieth century will probably be the greatest commercial era that the world has ever seen. The nineteenth century, with its tremendous progress in the line of inventions and along scientific discoveries, appears to the thinking man as a preparatory course for greater results to follow.

No matter what the world may have been at the time of the beginning of the Christian era; no matter what may have been the prophecies of seers in the time that has intervened between Moses and Ingersoll, the nineteenth century came to be the great advance period in the encircling of the earth with the simple truths that found their origin in Bethlehem, in Nazareth and in Jerusalem. These were the epitomes of honesty and fairdealing between man and man. Looking over the circumference of the world as one may, certain principles prove to be the basic principles not only in religion, but in trade, and these have made their way together. The world has had to wait not only until the dawn, but for the completion of the nineteenth century, to approach more nearly to finite knowledge and comprehension than has ever been reached by human intellect.

The twentieth century, if all signs do not fail, will, in its very beginning, bring every nation into solidified connection with the modern civilization of the world, as advanced by the Anglo-Saxon race. It is a beautiful study for a thoughtful mind. The commencement of commerce between nation and nation was a feeble endeavor, and the service was performed on the backs of asses and camels. Now we find the globe encircled with broad rims of steel. And when these find their limitations on the shore of the ocean the great vessels of modern invention, into whose bowels the products of entire countries can be injected for transportation to other peoples, are or ought to be standing ready to receive the offerings of commerce.

The whole subject of the world's commerce is a gigantic study. Strangely enough the states of this Union are at the close of the present century, looming up as a dominant power in this trade. How seriously do our producers comprehend the fact? How thoroughly do they compute their own possibilities in this connection? This country is the richest in the world. To its shores must everlastingly turn the eyes of those who seek the product necessary for individual sustenance and for material and mechanical advancement. Do our people thoroughly appreciate the advantageous position which they occupy?

This country has reached the point at which free trade with all the nations of the earth begins. The primary avenue for the expulsion of our products over the face of the earth exists in a system of economic legislation which shall provide the vessels necessary for distribution. The representatives of the people in congress would do well to study the elementary propositions associated with free ship laws. If we cannot build ships here as economically as other nations can build them, there should be some device instituted by which they should be brought into our service and perform their part in the work of distribution on a profitable basis. We need now ships to carry our products to Asiatic ports, but we do not possess them and we cannot secure them, except by special act of congress. The recent war has demonstrated the puerility of our past legislation in this respect. Under the act of 1891, and under that alone, was the United States government privileged to avail itself of the services of the splendid trans-Atlantic steamers of the American line in the period of war. It was fortuitous legislation which rendered this claim possible, and the fact ought to stand out conspicuously before every man who seeks to become a legislator in the next congress, the membership of which is to be elected in November next.

The United States requires, above all things else, a merchant marine service, which shall not only carry the products of the people to other nations, but which shall conserve the revenues derived from such service for the benefit of our people and not for the benefit of commercial agents flying the flag of other nations.

Leprosy and Hawaii.

One of our fellow townsmen of St. Paul, Dr. Burnside Foster, contributed to the North American Review for September quite an interesting article on leprosy and the Hawaiian annexation. Dr. Foster calls attention to the responsibility of the United States in connection with this disease and the eradication of it from the islands mentioned. There is no doubt about the fact that leprosy is a product of the worst forms of careless sanitation. Dr. Foster claims that clinically there are two varieties of the disease, viz.: The tuberous and the anaesthetic. The combination of these two forms creates the mixed type. He very sensibly treats of the contagious feature of the disease as due to the floating of germs and their lighting in the nostrils or upon some abrasion of the skin.

The leper has always been shunned by humanity, and yet from a scientific standpoint he has not been entitled to the system of shunning which has been practiced against him. The leper is an unfortunate man and entitled to just as much sympathy as one who falls a victim to consumption or any other nauseating disease.

The main point to be considered in connection with our responsibilities as a nation, so far as our government of the Hawaiian islands is concerned, is the expurgation of this disease from among the natives. If the civilization of the closing years of the nineteenth century cannot find means for the destruction of the germs which render this unpleasant affliction possible, the time has hardly arrived for us to put our arms around this group and take them into our family. There is no more reason apparently why leprosy should exist on the volcanic slopes of the Hawaiian islands than on the mountains of Puerto Rico, another one of our delightful acquisitions.

Dr. Foster suggests the appointment of a commission of bacteriologists properly equipped with every facility for the study of the leprosy problem. This is a very good suggestion. If we are going to take in far-away lumps on the surface of the earth, and holes in volcanic countries, we want to know what the things contain; and there are a number of gentlemen, graduates of scientific colleges, who would be pleased to die in martyrdom over investigations as to the causes of these evils. There are so many men in the profession who would be glad to contribute a service of this kind to humanity and to their country that it would be well to let a few of them have a chance. They can be spared if their lives are required as a sacrifice. But this country should get at the bottom of the leprous evil at any cost. The name ought not to be carried in the list of the diseases over which the flag of the Union floats. Much has been done to drive yellow fever from our household, and our efforts have been reasonably successful. But leprosy! Let every power of the republic be exercised to drive this disorder out from beneath the shadow of our banner.

Stone, of Missouri, Is Rebuked.

Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, nobody in the broad length and breadth of this land need be told, is a Democrat. A rip-snorting gold Democrat would recognize in him a rip-snorting silver Democrat, and they wouldn't rip-snort together more than two minutes before the police and ambulance would be summoned.

The Missourian is also a member of the national Democratic committee, and he is full of enthusiasm and push for the cause. He visited the great city of New York the other day, and, finding that the Democracy of that great state were on the eve of launching a state campaign, he concluded to break a bottle on the craft and wish it Godspeed. Indeed, he wanted to do more than that; he wanted to indicate that silver should be the shining metal in general use throughout the noble vessel.

In charge of the Democratic state committee in that ancient town is a gentleman named Patrick H. McCarren, a member of the state senate, a long-headed, shrewd observer and careful politician—who never voted any other than an organization ticket since he entered politics eighteen years ago. He voted for Mr. Bryan like a little man. He worked for his election, in Brooklyn, like a major.

The Missourian and the Brooklyn man have met and sparks have flown in consequence. The Missourian, forgetful for the moment that he was not in Missouri, told the reporters that the New Yorkers ought to run a rip-snorting silver campaign this fall. The Brooklyn man is not a member of the rip-snorter school, and when he read Mr. Stone's remarks he simply called a typewriter and wrote these words for the press, well aware that the Missourian would see them, and so the formality of mailing would be unneeded:

"If, when the roll of delegates to the state convention is completed, it is found that Mr. Stone has been selected as a delegate to the convention, he will be entitled to the hearing in the convention accorded to all other delegates; otherwise, I imagine no attention will be paid to anything he or any other person from Missouri may say about the affairs of the Democratic party in New York state."

If Mr. Stone is foolish enough to go up to Syracuse where the Democratic state convention will be held, and muss up things by meeting some inconsequential gentlemen who style themselves "free silver men," and who are unknown to the party at large in that state, Mr. McCarren will again take good care of him, no doubt.

In the vicinity of the convention hall is the celebrated Erie canal, whose dark and muddy waters are from four to six feet deep and smell badly.

Look out, Mr. Stone. We give you a friendly tip. We know the particular canal bridge over which offensive delegates and others have tumbled in times past at these festive Syracuse gatherings.

Better let the New York Democrats run their own politics, Mr. Stone. They'll do it anyway.

Epistles to St. Paul.

Secretary Healy, of the school board, in the intervals between supper and bedtime, has recently embarked in scientific experimentation. The researches have been kept very quiet and did not leak out until yesterday, when a salesman for a new patent antiseptic tried to sell the school board some of it. To praise its virtues, he said that Superintendent Gerlach and Secretary Healy had been present when it was tested in one of the schools and could tell how it worked.

Superintendent Gerlach said that was true. It cleaned the place up in no time.

But Healy's recommendation was along a different line.

"It tastes fine," said the secretary, as he placed some of the violet powder on his tongue tip with his little finger. "Now you've all heard about this creosote. Creosote, to me, tastes like an over-smoked ham which has been left two or three weeks in a damp, musty cellar. This antiseptic, on the other hand, is like attar of roses dissolved in the transcendental incense of Mt. Olympus and packed in the petals of the bridal orange blossom."

The board bought twenty-five pounds of the stuff on a venture.

* * *

Jacob Newsalt is the past grand master and a lot of other things in the Odd Fellows' order. He has been in town a couple of days, and the fact that he is interested in locating the Odd Fellows' home at Owatonna appears to have no effect on his popularity. Mr. Newsalt tells a good story and that goes far in helping a man in fraternal orders.

It is related of Mr. Newsalt that his mission in life is the ruining of hotel keepers. He snores with such assertion, with such absolute knowledge of how to make a noise and still go on sleeping that his reputation is as broad as the Northwest is long. It is told of him that he very nearly ruined the town of Tracy when it was first started. He was on the road at that time. He dropped into Tracy one night and told the tavern keeper that he wanted a bed all to himself. The hotel man told him he would have the room that was reserved for bridal parties. Mr. Newsalt went out and did some business and when he got back to the hotel he wanted to go to bed at once. He was sent up to the sparsely furnished bridal chamber and found a big railroad man in bed. He was snoring as though he was being paid for it.

"I took a look at him," said Mr. Newsalt, "and concluded that I could beat him. I went to bed. In two minutes I was asleep. In ten minutes that fellow was down in front of the stove in the office. The next morning I was introduced to him and he not only refused to shake hands with me, but proposed to give me a beating. It seems that he was a conductor on a freight train and when he went to sleep in the caboose the rumble of the train was lost in the fog of his snore. He was sore and he told so much about the fellow that he met at Tracy that ever since then I have never been able to get a room in a hotel on the floor on which anybody else slept. Which," added Mr. Newsalt, "is the principal reason for the fact that I am quartered on Billy Johnson. I am told that I've got to sleep in Johnson's office, because it is located in the only building in town in which there are no people o' nights."

* * *

The sick and wounded of the Twelfth and Fourteenth are fortunate in having in charge of their hospital train, in part at least, Capt. C. C. Whitney, the state expert printer. Capt. Whitney has helped run trains before. He was one of the three, four, or five, who recently hustled 185 hungry editors across the continent and back at a rate that was rarely equalled by a small party of ten or a dozen. It required considerable executive ability and not a little foresight to arrange for the transportation of so large a party at such a rate through a country poorly fitted with accommodations for them, and while they were not sick, the chances are that they were not less exacting than the hospital boys will be.

Dooley on Dreyfus.

From the Chicago Journal.

"I see be th' pa-aper," said Mr. Dooley, "that Col. Hinnery, th' man that sint me frind Cap. Dhry-fuss to th' cage, has moved on. I sup-pose they'll give th' Cap a new thrile now."

"I hope they won't," said Mr. Hennessy. "I don't know annything about it, but I think he's guilty. He's a Jew."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "ye'er thoughts on this subject is inthrestin', but not conclusive, as Darsey said to th' Pollack that thought he cud lick him. Ye have a r-right to ye'er opinyon an' ye'll hold it annyhow, whether ye have a r'right to it or not. Like most iv ye'er fellow-citizens, ye start impartial. Ye don't know annything about th' case. If ye knew annything ye'd not have an opinyon wan way or th' other. They'se niver been a matther come up in my time that th' American people was so sure about as they ar-re about th' Dhry-fuss case. Th' Frinch a-re not so sure, but they'se not a polisman in this counthry that can't tell ye jus' where Dhry-fuss was whin th' remains iv th' poor girl was found. That's because th' thrile was secret. If 'twas an open thrile an' ye heerd th' tisti-mony an' knew th' language an' saw th' safe afther 'twas blown open, ye'd be puzzled an' not care a rush whether Dhry-fuss was naked in a cage or takin' tay with his uncle at th' Benny Brith club.

"I haven't made up my mind whether th' Cap done th' shootin' or not. He was certainly in th' neighborhood whin th' fire started, an' th' polis dug up quite a lot iv lead pipe in his back yard. But it's wan thing to sus-pict a man iv doin' a job an' another thing to prove that he didn't. Me frind Zola thinks he's innocint, an' he raised th' divvle at th' thrile, I've heerd. Whin th' judge come up on th' bench an' opined th' coort, Zola was settin' down below with th' lawyers. 'Let us pro-ceed,' says th' impartial an' fair-minded judge, 'to th' thrile iv th' haynious monsther Cap Dhry-fus,' he says. Up jumps Zola an' says he in French: 'Jackuse,' he says, which is a hell of a mane thing to say to anny man. An' they thrun him out. 'Judge,' says th' attorney f'r th' difinse, 'an' gintlemen iv th' jury,' he says. 'Ye're a liar,' says th' judge. 'Cap, ye'er guilty an' ye know it,' he says. 'Th' decision iv th' court is that ye be put in a cage an' sint to th' Divvle's own island f'r the r-rest iv ye'er life,' he says. 'Let up pro-ceed to hearin' th' testi-mony,' he says. 'Call all th' witnesses at wanst,' he says, 'an' lave thim have it out on th' flure,' he says. Be this time Zola had come back, an' he jumps up an', says he. 'Jackuse,' he says. An' they thrun him out.

"'Befure we go anny farther,' says th' lawyer f'r th' difinse, 'I wish to sarve notice that whin this thrile is over I intind,' he says, 'to wait outside,' he says, 'an' hammer th' hon'rable coort into an omelet,' he says. 'With these few remarks I will close,' he says. 'The coort,' says th' judge, 'is always r-ready to defind th' honor iv France,' he says, 'an' if larned counsel wil con-sint,' he says, 'to step up here f'r a minyit,' he says, 'th' coort'll put a sthrangle hold on him that'll not do him a bit iv good,' he says. 'Ah,' he says. 'Here's me ol' frind Pat th' Clam,' he says. 'Pat, what d'ye know about this case?' he says. 'None iv ye'er business,' says Pat. 'Answered like a man an' a sojer,' says th' coort. 'Jackuse,' says Zola fr'm th' dureway. An' they thrun him out 'Call Col. Hinnery,' says th' court. 'He ray fuses to answer.' 'Good. Th' case is clear. Cap forged th' will. Th' coort will now adjourn f'r dools, an' all ladin' officers iv th' ar-rmy not in disgrace already will assimble in jail an' com-mit suicide,' he says. 'Jackuse,' says Zola, an' started f'r th' woods, pursued be his fellow editors. He's off somewhere in a three now hollerin' 'Jackuse' at ivry wan that passes, sufferin' martyrdom f'r his counthry an' writin' now an' thin about it all.

"That's all I know about Cap. Dhry-fuss' case, an' that's all anny man knows. Ye didn't know as much, Hinnissy, till I told ye. I don't know whether Cap stole th' dog or not."

"What's he charged with?" Mr. Hennessy asked in bewilderment.

"I'll niver tell ye," said Mr. Dooley. "It's too much to ask."

"Well, annyhow," said Mr. Hennessy, "he's guilty, ye can bet on that."

THIS IS OFFICIAL.

List of the Dead in the Thirteenth Minnesota.

At last official information has ben received from Manila in regard to the wounded and dead soldiers of the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers, the first really definite information secured from an official source.

It was obtained by the Thirteenth Regiment Auxiliary association, with the assistance of Senator Davis, from the war department:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Hon. Thomas Cochran, St. Paul, Minn.—In response to Senator Davis' reference of your letter concerning the Thirteenth Minnesota department, just in receipt of the following telegram.

"Archy Patterson, Thirtenth Minnesota regiment, killed Aug. 13; twenty-five wounded same day; Charles Burnson, G, died from wounds; Fred Buckland, Leslie Paden, Henry Dickson, Sidney Pratt, John S. Wood, Harry G. Watson, Charles Schwartz, Frank Morley, died from disease. Sick and wounded doing well. —"Otis, Major General."

Congress has appropriated $200,000 for transportation to their homes of remainder of officers and soldiers, and matter will have earliest attention compatible with climatic and other conditions. —Meikeljohn.

Young Men's Institute.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—The grand council of the Young Men's Institute concluded their session of three days today in time to witness the G. A. R. parade. The following officers were elected: Grand president, J. M. O'Brien, of Roanoke, Va.; first grand vice president, P. J. Flannigan, of Portsmouth; second grand vice president, George E. Dunden, of Elkhart, Ind.; secretary, Joseph Vetter, of Reading, O.; treasurer, Henry Kister, of Carthage, O.; marshal, W. H. Breech, of Cincinnati; delegate to supreme council, Joseph P. Kealey, Cincinnati; directors, H. P. Cannon, Charleston, W. Va.; F. J. Goldcamp, Ironton, O.; Daniel Luby, Zanesville, O.; W. J. Flannery, Cincinnati.

On Oct. 1, there will be a meeting of the grand council at St. Louis at which delegates from the United States, Canada and British Columbia will be present.

Northwest Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Northwestern pensions were granted as follows:

Wisconsin—Original: Chauncy N. Converse, Milton, $6; Edward D. Pratt, Morley, $6. Restoration and increase: Otto Horne (dead), Milwaukee, $6 to $30. Increase: Sherman Phelps, Janesville, $6 to $10; Sevort Anderson, New London, $24 to $30; Andrew J. Sanders, Eau Claire, $10 to $12. Original widows: Mary Huntington, Mauston, $12; Minnie Horne, Milwaukee, $12.

South Dakota—Increase: James Garry, Madison, $14 to $17.

Cullom and Climate.

United States weather observations have not been taken in Hawaii long enough to determine whether Senator Cullom has a modifying effect on the climate.—Chicago Record.

A Bond of Sympathy.

Now that England is winning some of the same kind of victories that we have been growing accustomed to over here, that Anglo-American fraternal spirit will have another spurt.—Pittsburg Times.

Demoralizing Influence.

If Col. Astor goes to congress, isn't there danger that he may encourage the statesmen in expensive habits?—Philadelphia North American.

One of the Signs.

When you feel every day that you can't get through the day, it is a sign that the goblins have got you.—Atchison Globe.

He Is Still Pondering.

Admiral Camara is in doubt whether to regard himself as a noble survivor or a glittering superfluity.—Washington Star.

But She Won't Be.

The emotional young woman who insists on kissing popular heroes in public should be compelled to do all of her osculatory work in that way.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Danger Ahead.

Of course all the results of the war could not be foreseen. There is danger that it will fill up the lecture field.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THAT EUSTIS BUTTON

HE HAD 100,000 OF THEM MANUFACTURED BY EASTERN FIRMS

HAS NO TIME FOR HOME FIRMS

A Minnesota Firm Offered to Make Them Cheaper Than Any Figures He Could Get in New Jersey or Connecticut, but the Republican Candidate Sends His Money East—Willis at Rush City.

There is not a Eustis button worn by the partisans of the man from Minneapolis that was made in the state of Minnesota. The howl that was made last spring by some of the very same men that are responsible for the ordering of the buttons in the present campaign, because Dr. Schiffmann had ordered buttons abroad, seems to have lost its virtue just now. The Eustis button is very much in evidence. It was given to small boys and girls prior to the convention that nominated the Minneapolis man. Since the convention the buttons have become so common that small newsboys no longer consider them an asset in street gambling. And not a button of the lot was made in the state of Minnesota. Mr. Eustis deliberately turned down the proposition that was made to him to have the buttons made in St. Paul, even though the price made was lower than the bid of the Eastern concern that is now making the insignia.

When William Henry first became a candidate he was approached by a St. Paul man who desired to make his campaign buttons for him and prices were made. The result was that an order was placed by the candidate with an Eastern concern, in spite of the fact that the St. Paul man offered to do the work at a lower price than that made by the New Jersey bidders. It was not complained by Mr. Eustis that the price or the work was unsatisfactory, and the presumption is that the order was given in the East because it was a St. Paul concern that made the local bid.

Harry Shepherd says that he would have been willing to make the buttons at the bare cost, and turn out all the material in the state, if he had been given an opportunity. That opportunity was not given him. The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1893.—Hon. W. H. Eustis—As per agreement, I give you my answer today.

You will remember I said to you that if those buttons only cost $6 per 1,000 I would make them for $5.75 to keep the trade in the state. If such is the case and you have made no mistake in regard to price, we stand by our agreement.

But, after having some of the best firms in St. Paul telegraph for figures on 100,000 lots, to the different manufacturers in the East, we find a great difference in figures quoted them, and those given me by you. So I thought perhaps I had misunderstood you respecting price. However, we stand pat, and are ready to make the plunge as per our agreement.

Awaiting your pleasure, we remain, sir, your humble servants,

—Shepherd Photo Company,
Per Henry Shepherd.

P. S.—If there has been a mistake in price we agree to make those buttons 25 cents cheaper than Eastern firms.

This reply came a few days later:

Dear Sir—If you will call at my office on Monday forenoon, will talk over subject of your letter of 11th inst., and see if it is possible to have them made here. Truly yours. —Wm. H. Eustis.

Have tried to "'phone" you several times, but to no avail.

Mr. Shepherd says that the interview with Mr. Eustis resulted in nothing. He said:

"If the order had been placed in St. Paul the result would be that all of the local and county candidates throughout the state would have ordered their buttons in the state. I did not particularly care for the work, but it the order for the governor's badges had been placed here the material for all of them would be made here. As it stands now all of the orders will go out of the state. I don't know what actuated Mr. Eustis in placing the order, but my offer to do the work for less money than would be accepted by the Eastern concerns and his refusal to accept my proposal leads me to the conclusion that he is opposed to giving out any work in St. Paul. I made the same complaint about Dr. Schiffmann in the spring campaign, but I believe that Dr. Schiffmann placed the order for his buttons before he received my bid. There could have been no mistake about Mr. Eustis though, and he gave a possible large industry a very direct slap in the face."

Every Eustis button you see on a man's coat bears the imprint of a Connecticut or New Jersey firm, whereas the entire 100,000 might have been made in Minnesota.

* * *

The venerable Levi Folsom, of Chisago county, was among the numerous callers at the state Democratic headquarters yesterday, where he met Judge J. W. Willis, the congressional nominee in the Fourth district, and arranged for Mr. Willis to address the people of Chisago at Rush City on the 16th inst. in connection with the county fair. Mr. Folsom, who has, lo these many years, borne aloft the banner of Democracy, was never more hopeful of victory than this year.

Mr. Folsom reports there is good prospect of gaining a member of the legislature in the Forty-fourth district, owing to the unpopularity of McCusick, the Republican nominee. There is talk of holding a mass convention to name a winning man, and that such man may be Henry Smith, of North Branch.

WIDER INTEREST NEEDED.

Red Cross Women Appeal for More Assistance.

The Red Cross women feel that they will be unable to tender all the aid necessary for the returning sick soldiers who will soon arrive in St. Paul on the hospital train, and the public generally will probably have to come forward and assist.

Unlimited amounts of bed clothing will be needed and some arrangement must be made for the convalescents. The Fetsch country home has been offered, but is not properly fitted with plumbing and water.

Mrs. A. P. Moss was at the desk yesterday. Among those sewing were Mrs. Groat, Mrs. Benjamin Brack, Miss Brack and members of Gen. Sibley, Ladies of the G. A. R., which comes every Wednesday. Nurses are asked to make application at the rooms to care for the sick from Chickamauga and more women to sew. All are urged to interest themselves in the work at this time, for its need is greater now than ever before.

MRS. BROWN PRESIDENT.

People's Church Industrial School Elected New Officers.

A meeting of the women interested in the industrial school of the People's church was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. A. F. Goodrich, on Nelson avenue. Officers for the year were elected as follows:

President, Mrs. A. D. Brown; vice president, Mrs. S. G. Smith; superintendent, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. C. G. Child; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Monty. Directors of sewing, Mrs. A. J. Goodrich and Mrs. J. R. Nicols. Miss Harriet Smith will assist as pianist this year. Miss Sadie Smith will have charge of the boys' department, comprising work in carpentry and mechanical drawing, and Mrs. A. F. Goodrich will conduct the kitchen garden. The school opens the first Saturday in October. Last year 100 pupils were enrolled the opening day of the school and there was an enrollment of 300 during the year. The school sessions begin Saturdays at 2:30. A corps of twenty-five teachers is employed.

FREE FROM DEBT.

Macalester Presbyterian Church Burns a Burdensome Mortgage.

There was much joy at Macalester Presbyterian church Tuesday night, when a $3,500 mortgage, long encumbering, was solemnly burned.

Rev. M. N. Adams delivered the invocation, and John Douglass made the prayer of thanksgiving. Mrs. M. O. Graves sang a solo, and a thanksgiving hymn, composed by Mrs. S. L. Howell, was sung by the audience. Congratulatory remarks were made by Prof. C. W. G. Hyde, Merriam Park; Rev. John Sinclair, Dr. Andrew Meldrum, Rev. C. W. Scovel and E. C. Stringer. D. M. Sullivan made a brief address, followed by remarks by Hascal R. Brill. Mr. Dickson then cremated the mortgage, and Dr. Wallace, of Macalester college, made the closing address.

Where Democratic Conventions Will Be Held.

Counties.	Where Held.	Date.	Chairmen.	Secretaries.
Aitkin	Aitkin	.....	J. R. O'Maley.....	John Swedberg.
Benton	Sauk Rapids	Sept. 20.	H. P. Wood.	J. B. Schnoler.
Brown	New Ulm	Sept. 22	Fred Pfaender.	G. J. Grimm.
Carver	Norwood	Sept. 15	O. C. Brunius	J. W. Craven.
Chisago	Lindstrom	.. ..	B. L. Bronson.	.....
Dakota	Farmington	Sept. 20.	N. B. Gergen	William Cadzow.
Fillmore	Preston	Sept. 16	G. A. Love.	William Lenz.
Grant	Elbow Lake	Sept. 14	.....	.....
Houston	Brownsville	.....	A. H. Belding	Joseph Vossin.
Lac qui Parle	Madison	Sept. 23.	Frank Palma.	Nic Herriges.
McLeod	Winstead.	Sept. 14.	Carlos Avery.	A. N. Smith.
Marshall	Stephen.	Oct. 3. ..	A. P. McIntyre	.....
Mower.	Austin	Sept. 17.	H. N. Peterson	C. F. Cook.
Nobles	Worthington	Sept. 26. .	Harry S. Hobson.	James F. Cox.
Olmsted	Rochester	Oct. 8. ..	Martin Heffron	.....
Pine	Hinckley	.....	R. C. Saunders.	J. F. Stone.
Ramsey	St. Paul	Sept. 27. .	John L. Townley.	.....
Renville	Olivia.	Sept. 24. .	W. P. Christenson...	C. L. Kane.
Rice.	Northfield.	.....	H. B. Gress.	Joseph Smaldson.
Rock	Luverne	Oct. 12. .	L. H. Way.	M. W. Chunn.
Sibley	Gaylord	Sept. 20. .	D. M. Jones.	Charles Joyce.
Wabasha	Plainview	Sept. 14.	N. S. Tefft	Andrew French.
Washington	Stillwater	Oct. 8. ...	H. H. Gillen	A. G. Armson.
Winona	Winona	.....	B. D. Blair	G. H. Noble.

DENTISTS IN SESSION.

State Association Holds Its Annual Meeting Here.

This morning the members of the Minnesota State Dental association will elect the officers of the association for the ensuing year. The session of today will be the largest in the history of the association if there is any dependence to be placed in signs for there were many arrivals last night of members.

There were about forty members present at the session of yesterday.

The members yesterday listened to a paper by Dr. C. A. Erdmann, of Minneapolis, on "The Study of the Lymphatic System." The paper was exhaustive in its treatment of the subject and was listened to with great interest.

Dr. George D. Head read a paper on a theory of diagnosing pyaemic infection that was full of interest to the members of the association. Just before the close of the session the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved president, Dr. C. A. Van Duzee, inspired by his patriotism, considered it his duty as colonel of the Fourteenth regiment Minnesota state volunteers, to respond to the call of his country, thereby depriving us of his wise counsels and deliberations as president of the state dental society, and

Whereas, On account of the exigencies of the campaign, our beloved president was stricken with disease, and now lies prostrate at his home, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Dental association now in council assembled, do hereby extend to Col. C. A. Van Duzee our sincere sympathy and condolence and wish him a speedy recovery. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Col. Van Duzee and be embodied in the minutes of the society, and that they be published in the daily press.

—L. C. Davenport, Moorhead,
—W. C. Merrill, Albert Lea.
—W. N. Murray, Minneapolis,
Committee.

TWELFTH AT NEW ULM

It Will Certainly Be Mustered Out at That Point, Although There Is Still Doubt About the Fourteenth.

The Twelfth Minnesota regiment will certainly be mustered out at New Ulm.

Gov. Clough has positively so determined.

It was reported yesterday that the governor had not finally given his decision in favor of Duluth as the point of mustering out the Fourteenth, but that he had practically changed his mind, and would have the regiment mustered out here, where it was mustered in.

George H. MacRae, assistant general passenger agent of the Northwestern, is with Col. Hartley, of the governor's staff, making the necessary arrangements for train service for the hospital train which is expected here Saturday night.

The Omaha specials were somewhat put out yesterday by the imputations that the Omaha road had had anything to do with the selection of the places for mustering out the Minnesota troops.

EVADING THE JUDGMENT.

Defendant in Breach of Promise Case Pleads Bankruptcy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7.—Jerry W. Thomas, of Polkville, filed a petition in the United States district court in this city today, praying to be declared a bankrupt. Some time ago Miss Lucy Garrison sued him for $10,000 damages for breach of promise and after a bitterly fought trial was awarded a judgment for $4,000.

Since then she has made many efforts to collect the money, but Thomas has managed to escape payment. His petition today is his final and greatest stroke in that direction. He recites in the document that he desires to be relieved of the liability. His schedule shows his assets to consist of three suits of clothes and a watch.

TROOPS WILL REASSEMBLE.

Congressman Steele, of Indiana, Authority for the Statement.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 7.—In a speech made here to the members of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Congressman Steele, of their state, astonished his hearers by saying the government wanted to send every regiment to its point of mobilization and there give the men furloughs for thirty or sixty days,