The St. Paul Globe

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BRYAN TO THE WORKERS

CHICAGO'S ORGANIZED LABOR ADDRESSED BY CANDIDATE YESTERDAY

MANY TOPICS TOUCHED UPON

EDUCATION, EIGHT-HOUR DAY, THE REFERENDUM AND IMPERIALISM

ROUGH RIDER SPOKE FIRST

Ably Discussed the Far-Reaching Power of the Trades Union Toward Raising the Standard of Citizenship.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—By a trite little joke, sprung with cool but effective declamation, W. J. Bryan today arrested a stampede of frantic men and women in the speakers' stand at Electric park, preventing a panic.

The Nebraskan had just fought his way through the crowd and had taken his place in front of the orators' platform when the overcrowded floor of the small stand creaked and began to waver. A section of the worn floor gave way, women shrieked in terror, and men tried to jump over the railing on the heads of the packed throng at the rear of the stand.

"Hello," laughed Mr. Bryan, turning a smiling face upon the scared people, "this can't be a Democratic platform. There are no bad planks in that. Come, now, stand still, won't you? If you stand together where you are you will be all right. If you stampede the thing will fall on you," and he laughed as if it was an every-day occurrence. His self-assurance had a quieting effect on the crowd. When the dust cleared away it was found that a few people had been precipitated into the chamber under the stand but none was seriously injured.

Organized labor of Chicago today passed in review before Col. William J. Bryan and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Hour after hour the labor unions marched down Michigan avenue, past the Auditorium hotel, on the loggia of which stood the Democratic nominee for president, the Republican vice presidential candidate, together with Chas. A. Towne, Senator W. E. Mason and a dozen other political leaders. Both Bryan and Roosevelt were heartily greeted by the men as they marched past the hotel.

When the last of the long line of marchers had swung round Michigan avenue into Jackson boulevard, Col. Bryan and Col. Roosevelt went inside the hotel, where soon after they set down to a luncheon given by labor representatives. It was a "flag of truce" luncheon, for the trades union men had declared that in the celebration of Labor day there was to be no politics.

While the parade was moving a host of people, mostly the families of working men, gathered in Electric park, where the speeches of the day were delivered. The programme of speeches was as follows: 2 to 3 p. m., Gov. Roosevelt, Charles A. Towne, Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois; Richard Yates, the Republican gubernatorial nominee; William E. Mason, Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee; Mayor Harrison, of Chicago; R. M. Patterson and P. J. O'Donnell spoke in the order given. At 4 p. m. Col. Bryan took the stand. This evening there was more speaking, concluding with an address by John F. Finerty.

Col. Roosevelt left here this afternoon and Col. Bryan at 8 o'clock tonight. The latter took the Baltimore & Ohio to Cumberland, Md., where he will open the campaign in that state tomorrow.

Col. Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAID.

By far the greatest problem, the most far-reaching in its stupendous importance, is that problem, or rather that group of problems, which we have grown to speak of as the labor question.

The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great republic is that each man shall in deed and not merely in word be treated strictly on his worth as a man; that each shall do full justice to his fellow, and in return shall exact full justice from him. Each group of men has its special interests; and yet the higher, the broader and deeper interests are those which apply to all men alike; for the spirit of brotherhood in American citizenship, when rightly understood and rightly applied, is more important than aught else. Let us scrupulously guard the special interests of the wage worker, the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant, giving to each man his due and also seeing that he does not wrong his fellows; but let us ever keep clearly before our minds the great fact that, where the deepest chords are touched, the interests of all are alike and must be guarded alike.

The more a healthy American sees of one's fellow Americans, the greater grows his conviction that our chief troubles come from mutual misunderstanding, from failure to appreciate one another's point of view. In other words, the great need is fellow feeling, sympathy, brotherhood, and all this naturally comes by association. It is therefore of vital importance that there should be such association. The most serious disadvantage in city life is the tendency of each man to keep isolated in his own little set, and to look upon the vast majority of his fellow citizens indifferently, so that he soon comes to forget that they have the same red blood, the same love and hate, the same likes and dislikes, the same desire for good, and the same perpetual tendency, ever needing to be checked and corrected, to lapse from good into evil. If only our people can be thrown together, where they act on a common ground with the same motives and have the same objects, we need not have much fear of their failing to acquire a genuine respect for one another; and with such respect there must finally come fair play for all.

TRADES' UNIONS NECESSARY.

In the country districts the surroundings are such that a man can usually work out his own fate by himself to the best advantage. In our cities, or where men congregate in masses, it is often necessary to work in combination; that is through associations; by trade unions. Of course, if managed unwisely, the very power of such a union or organization makes it capable of doing much harm, but, on the whole, it would be hard to overestimate the good these organizations have done in the past, and still harder to estimate the good they can do in the future if handled with resolution, forethought, honesty and sanity.

We have exactly the same right to regulate the conditions of life and work in factories and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire escapes and the like in other houses. In certain communities the existence of a thoroughly efficient department of factory inspection is just as essential as the establishment of a fire department. How far we shall go in regulating the hours of labor, or the liabilities of employers, is a matter of expediency, and each case must be determined on its own merits, exactly as it is a matter of expediency to determine what so-called "public utilities" the community shall itself own, and what ones it shall leave to private or corporate ownership, securing to itself merely the right to regulate; sometimes one course is expedient, sometimes the other.

In addressing an audience like this I do not have to say that the law of life is work, and that work in itself so far from being any hardship is a great blessing, provided always it is carried on under conditions which preserve a man's self respect and which allow him to develop his own character and rear his children so that he and they, as well as the whole community of which he and they are a part, may steadily march onward and upward.

"WE MUST DO OUD DUTY."

To do our duty; that is the summing up of the whole matter. We must do our duty by ourselves and we must do our duty by our neighbors. Before us loom industrial problems, vast in their importance and their complexity. The last half century has been one of extraordinary social and industrial development. The changes have been far-reaching, some of them for good and some of them for evil. It is not given to the wisest of us to see into the future with absolute clearness. No man can be certain that he has found the entire solution of this infinitely great and intricate problem, and yet each man of us, if he would do his duty, must strive manfully, so far as in him lies, to help bring about that solution.

Though the conditions of life have grown so puzzling in their complexity, though the changes have been so vast, yet we may remain absolutely sure of one thing: That now, as ever in the past, and as it will ever be in the future, there can be no substitute for the elemental virtues, for the elemental qualities to which we allude when we speak of a man as not only a good man, but emphatically a man. We can build the standard of individual citizenship and individual well-being, we can raise the national standard and make it what it can and shall be made, only by each of us steadfastly keeping in mind that there can be no substitute for the world-old humdrum, commonplace qualities of truth, justice, and courage, thrift, industry, common sense and genuine sympathy with and fellow feeling for others. The nation is the aggregate of the individuals composing it, and each individual American ever raises the nation higher when he so conducts himself as to wrong no man, and as to suffer no wrong from others, and as to show both his sturdy capacity for self-help and his readiness to extend a helping hand to a neighbor sinking under a burden too heavy for him to bear.

We shall all go up or down together. Some may go up or down further than others, but disregarding special exceptions the rule is that we must all share in common something of whatever adversity or whatever prosperity is in store for the nation as a whole. In the long run each section of the community will rise or fall as the community rises or falls. If hard times come to the nation, whether as the result of natural causes or because they are invited by our own folly, all of us will suffer. Certain of us will suffer more and others less, but all will suffer somewhat. If, on the other hand, Providence and our energy and good sense bring prosperity to us, all will share in that prosperity. We will not all share alike, but something each one of us will get. Let us strive to make the conditions of life such that as nearly as possible each man shall receive the share to which he is honestly entitled and no more; and let us remember at the same time that our efforts must be to build up rather than to strike down, and that we can best help ourselves, not at the expense of others, but by heartily working with them for the common good of each and all.

At the conclusion of the speeches of Roosevelt and the others, Col. Bryan was introduced. He said:

BRYAN TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate in the celebration of Labor day at this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage earner. The laboring men constitute so large and so indispensable a proportion of the population that no social, economic or political question can be treated without an investigation of their connection therewith. But there are some questions which touch them immediately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

The first thing to be considered is the laboring man's ambition; what are his aims and his purposes; for what is he striving? The animal needs only food and shelter, because it has nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. The animal complains when it is hungry, and is contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a threefold being and must develop the head and the heart as well as the body. He is not satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will he be content unless all avenues of advancement are open to him. His possibilities must be as his aspirations.

In other countries and other civilizations men have been condemned by birth to a particular occupation, place or caste; in this country each man, however or wherever born, can strive for the highest rewards in business, state or church, and these avenues of advancement must be kept open.

No civilization can be considered perfect which does not plant a hope in the breast of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal, the better is our civilization. Those who complain of existing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy for every abuse of government is more patriotic than to profit by bad systems, and then frown down all criticisms. There should be no antagonism between those engaged in the various occupations, and there will be none when all recognize the mutual obligations which are due between citizens. Our desire should be not to separate the people into warring factions, but to bring them into better acquaintance and greater sympathy with each other. The enmity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich and the contempt which the rich sometimes manifest toward the poor would be avoided if each knew the other better and both were content to be guided by the strict rules of justice.

The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear. Those who work for wages today may, under a good government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers today may in a short time be day laborers. Since no one can save posterity from the evil effects of a bad law, all should strive for legislation which will protect each citizen in his rights and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own genius, his own industry and his own integrity.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

It is of advantage to the rich as well as to the poor that the children of all have an opportunity

Continued on Fourth Page.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair; Warmer.

1—Labor Day in Chicago. To Thwart the Kaiser. State Fair Opens.

2—Veteran School Teacher Dead. J. C. Hanley Returns. News of Railroads.

3—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News. General Political Gossip.

4—Editorial.

5—Sporting News. Results of Ball Games. Eastern Aquatic Event.

6—South St. Paul Market. Popular Wants.

7—Labor Day in St. Paul. Gov. Lind's Address.

8—State Fair News. State Politics. Big Parade in Town.

TO THWART THE KAISER

SECRET OF THE CZAR'S SUDDEN FRIENDSHIP FOR UNITED STATES

COULDN'T SEE VON WALDERSEE

FRANCO-RUSSIAN OPPOSITION TO THE GERMAN AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

NO DIRECT NEWS FROM PEKIN

Latest Authentic News From the Chinese Capital Twe Weeks Old—Crop of Shanghai Rumors as Large as Usual.

LONDON, Sept. 4., 4:10 a. m.—The last direct dispatch under Pekin date is now nearly a fortnight old. An undated dispatch has been received at Vienna reporting that the allied troops marched through the imperial palace Aug. 28, but it is known this date had been fixed by the allies as the date for marching through the palace. There is no other news.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Canton officials have been ordered to transmit all possible revenues to the north for war purposes, and that all pay of officials from viceroys downward has been stopped during hostilities.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says he has learned through a good source that the Germans, Austrians and Italians will remain in Pekin, even should the Russians withdraw.

Shanghai dispatches express the most astonishment at the idea of the evacuation of Pekin. The Daily Mail says editorially that Russia may have made secret treaties with China behind the backs of the powers.

The Standard expresses gratification at the explanation that the United States government does not approve of Russia's proceedings.

The Daily Express publishes an interview with a New York Chinaman, Liu Chau, now staying in London, who admits "Li Hung Chang's duplicity and rooted antagonism to Western ideas," but thinks the allies have no choice but to negotiate with him or to retire from China altogether.

CAUSE OF RUSSIAN ACTION.

De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, asserts that the origin of Russia's decision to evacuate Pekin was her desire to frustrate the schemes of Emperor William, and to correct the impression produced by the emperor's speech, attributing to Emperor Nicholas the initiative in the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the command of the international troops.

"Russia also desired," says M. de Blowitz, "to save France from the hard necessity of placing her troops under Count von Waldersee. The United States was also much displeased at the prospect of their troops acting under German orders.

"If you compare the Russian evacuation proposal with the American plan for beginning negotiations before Count von Waldersee's arrival, and if you add to this the prompt adherence of France, addressed to the United States, you have the complete key to the Russo-American mystery."

WITHDRAWING TROOPS.

Gen. Lenevitch's Force Ordered to Leave Pekin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Though communications are passing between several European foreign officers, no agreement on the Russian proposal has yet been reached. The German government has not, as stated in some quarters, replied with a flat negative to the evacuation scheme. It should be remembered that the Washington circular which brought the Russian proposal to the formal notice of the cabinets invited suggestions and information rather than an immediate decision. It is probable that diplomacy will continue active for some days while the various governments endeavor to ascertain each other's views. Nervous Russophobes here see in the whole an elaborate plot against British prestige in the far East. Russia, they say, has squared Germany by allowing her to effect a partial reconciliation with France, which has been the object of the kaiser's policy for seeral years. In return the two Western military powers are to support Russia in settling the Chinese question in her own way, which is not that of England. Advantage has been very cleverly taken of American anxiety to avoid extensive entanglement in China in order to induce the United States to support the policy of withdrawal from Pekin, which must eventually end in stereotyping the weakness of the Celestial kingdom to the ultimate benefit chiefly of China's powerful northern neighbor. This, however, is very conjectural. The only positive testimony to the views of the Russian government is to be found in the official memorandum issued from St. Petersburg on Saturday. The text of this has been carefully studied in all European capitals, but it still leaves the situation in much obscurity.

Meanwhile the allied governments have to reckon with the actual withdrawal of the Russian legation and troops from Tien Tsin, which Gen. Lenevitch has been directed to carry out as rapidly as circumstances allow. At Downing street the impression is current that the British reply will insist that the retirement before a definite understanding has been arrived at with the Chinese government would only lead to confusion. But it is not certain that Lord Salisbury has yet abandoned hope that Great Brian, the United States and Japan can work closely together for the solution of the China question, and his attitude may be largely determined by the information which reaches him from Washington and Tokio. One element must not be overlooked. Even if the Boxers are suppressed, other Chinese secret societies are as strong as ever. The whole empire is honeycombed by these associations, and in some provinces they form a real government. If their members are determined either to expel the foreigners or to overthrow the Manchu rule, the disorganization of China must continue. Some Russophobes here hold that knowledge of this fact is the true explanation of Russia's present action.

PRESSURE ON RUSSIA.

Powers Would Induce the Czar to Change His Mind.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Minister Conger was received by the state department today. It was chiefly interesting in being the first word from him since his dispatch of about the 27th ult. referring to the proposed parade of troops through the Imperial palace in Pekin. The contents were not made public, but it was stated that it contained nothing materially changing the situation. The lack of date led to a determination to take energetic steps by which all dispatches hereafter coming to the state department from China will have the date clearly stated.

It cannot be learned that there has been any marked advancement of the negotiations between the powers touching the withdrawal of the international forces from Pekin. The plain indication is that the powers are acting upon the information conveyed in the last note to the state department and are bringing all their influence to bear upon Russia to induce her to change her mind as to withdrawing her troops. For some reason the authorities here seem to feel a growing confidence that this effort will be successful. It is noted as a fact of great significance that the proposition is being advanced to have Prince Ching return to Pekin as the acting head of the Chinese government. The suggestion is made that the progress of this wave of reorganization while the international troops are still in Pekin, promising as it does speedily to provide an actual de facto Chinese government with which the nations may treat without further doubt as to its strength, may solve the present problem and put the Chinese question in a fair way to final and satisfactory settlement. Much may depend upon the attitude of Russia in this matter and the manner in which she treats this appeal from the Chinese notables may prove to be a test of the sincerity of her expressed desire to deal with the Chinese government as soon as possible.

Dr. Hill, first assistant secretary of state, returned to Washington today and assumed the duties of acting head of the state department, relieving Mr. Adee, who has performed these duties during the perplexing diplomatic exchanges of recent date.

Van Sant—Hang it, we can't make any headway against this stream, Tams; and even if we could we could not get by that bridge.

HOW THE NINTH FOUGHT AT TIEN TSIN

Stood Their Ground in a Hail of Bullets, One-fourth of the Men Being Killed or Wounded.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Louis B. Lawton, of this city, wife of Lieut. Lawton, of the Ninth United States infantry, now doing service in China, received today a letter from Maj. J. M. Lee, who took temporary command of the Ninth upon the death of Col. Liscum, in which he gives a graphic account of the battle of Tien Tsin and comments upon the gallantry of Lieut. Lawton, who was wounded four times during the battle while executing orders. Maj. Lee says that Lieut. Lawton has been recommended for a medal of honor and a brevet and describes the lieutenant as the "most heroic, gallant spirit that then went into battle." After deploring the loss sustained by the Ninth regiment, which the major places at 25 per cent in killed and wounded, he says:

"Capt. Noyes had been twice wounded; Capt. Bookmiller had fallen; Maj. Regan had fallen severely wounded within a few feet of me, and soon after Gen. Liscum fell mortally wounded. This all occurred before or about 9 a. m. on the 13th. We had pushed forward to the limit and were separated from the enemy by a canal, or moat, fifty yards wide and from six to eight feet deep in water. The ground in our rear, where so many had fallen, was literally swept by bullets and shrapnel. To advance was impossible, and with the dead and wounded around us and all of us in mud and water from our waists to arm pits, we determined to hold the place and await reinforcements, ammunition and relief for our wounded. The situation became more and more desperate. About 10 a. m. I decided to send Lieut. Lawton with an orderly back for help. It was a perilous undertaking, but I believed he would get through and he did so under a heavy fire and coolly reported all our needs to Gen. Dorward. Some reinforcements were sent, about 100, but they never reached our front line. Lieut. Lawton stood up under fire and urged them to move on. He then received a scalp wound. He then started alone to join me and report. We saw him coming and the word went along the line 'There comes Lieut. Lawton' and every man opened on the enemy to protect him. I saw him stop to pick up something and thought he was hurt, but he had dropped his note books and had coolly stopped to pick them up. On he came and when nearly through he was hit in the arm and breast severely, but thank God, not fatally. Capt. Brewster and I went to him and he calmly and clearly reported the result of his perilous mission. There he and I with the dead and wounded about us remained until nightfall. He was again hit in the sole of the foot. A gallant, heroic little soldier, named Nelson C. Price, a private in Company F, Ninth infantry, attended him and protected him with a little bank of earth, which was hit many times. The superb heroism of this young soldier no doubt saved your husband's life and mine as well. Two or three times orders had been sent to us to retire at night, but we never got them. Lieut. Lawson, Lieut. Frazer and I matured a plan to withdraw under cover of darkness and carry off all our wounded and the body of our colonel. This we accomplished, beginning the move at 8:10 p. m., though under some of the enemy's fire. One poor fellow lost his life, shot several times. For nearly an hour we floundered along, over dykes and into ditches filled with mud and water, and assembled under a mud wall, where we found a part of the regiment under Col. Coolidge."

MARCHED IN MANY CITIES

ORGANIZED LABOR THE CENTER OF INTEREST YESTERDAY.

New York—There was no general parade today of labor in this city. Most of the trade organizations left the city by early trains and boats for their outings, each having a programme of its own. The exception was the parade of the United Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union, which had about 2,000 men in line. The Labor day parade was held in Jersey City, under the auspices of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson County.

Cleveland—Notwithstanding a drizzling rain, which seriously interfered with the celebration of Labor day in this city, probably 8,000 men, representing more than ninety unions, took part in the parade. In the afternoon President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address at Scenic park, which was listened to by thousands of workingmen.

St. Louis—Labor day was celebrated here by a labor parade, in which more than 25,000 men of all trades participated. The day was generally observed, business of all kinds being practically suspended. At nearly all the big industrial centers of the South, including Memphis, Tennessee, Birmingham, Alabama, Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, N. C.; New Orleans, La., parades were held and the day generally observed.

Washington—Labor day was observed here for the sixth time today, the legal character of the holiday having been established by congress in 1894. All government departments were closed, but there were no street parades nor public demonstrations, the various local labor organizations celebrating the day by speechmaking and athletic games.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Labor day was more generally observed in Pittsburg than for many years. A large parade, participated in by labor organizations from all parts of the country, and speechmaking and athletic sports at Chenley park were included in the programme. All the mills and factories were closed, and business will be suspended.

Des Moines, Io.—Labor day was observed here with a general suspension of business and the largest labor parade in the forenoon ever seen in this city. A picnic, literary exercises and field sports occupied the afternoon at Greenwood park.

Kansas City—Labor day here was a field day for politicians. Joseph Flory and Hon. A. M. Dockery, Republican and Democratic candidates for governor, spoke to large crowds of union men at a Labor day picnic in one of the parks. Business was generally suspended

Milwaukee—Two Labor day parades were held in Milwaukee today, the Federated Trades council parade and that of the Building Trades' council. There were about sixty floats and fully 10,000 men in line.

Sioux City, Io.—The Labor day celebration was the greatest in Sioux City's history. There was a big parade, followed by a picnic. Thousands viewed the procession.

Cincinnati—Labor day was celebrated here by a parade of workingmen, estimated from 12,000 to 15,000. It was the best appointed procession ever seen here on Labor day.

Louisville, Ky.—Labor day was more generally celebrated today than in many years. Fully 10,000 men were in line in the parade

FIGHTERS AT BAR HARBOR.

Formidable Fleet of Uncle Sam's Battleships.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—The United States battleships Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kearsarge and Kentucky arrived at 1 o'clock today and anchored in two columns, west of flagship New York. During the forenoon a commission of selectmen and the board of trade paid an official visit to Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar. The visit was immediately returned by Admiral Farquhar, who also visited Lieut. Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., retired; Rear Admiral Upshur and President Johnstone Livingstone at the Bar Harbor reading room.

ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS.

W. E. Morris, of New York, Chosen Commander.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The 15th annual encampment of the Commandery of the Regular Army and Navy U. S. Veterans was held in this city today. After a short address by National Commander Hyde, of Pottsville, Tenn., reports were read from the different officers and committees, officers were elected as follows: National commander, William E. Morris, New York; vice national commander, H. E. Slater; national adjutant, William Szillat; national quartermaster, George App; national inspector, Hugh Reich; national judge advocate, B. B. Hyde; national chaplain, Marks Graff; national trustees, Joseph B. Baldwin, Thomas Shelly and Julius Beyer.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR NOW OPEN

Every Department Shows Care in the Selection of Its Exhibits

Fine Weather and a Good Attendance Mark the Opening Day of the Event—What Can Be Seen.

Minnesota's forty-first great annual harvest home was yesterday most successfully inaugurated. In the big white buildings that are clustered in the state fair grounds has been housed a bountiful crop, the product of all that the sons and daughters of the North Star state have accomplished along agricultural, manufacturing, domestic, educational and artistic lines during the past year. All this week the state beckons those who would learn of her deligence to come and and see. A gracious September day smiled benignantly on the exposition yesterday as though it approved the work there and found the efforts good. From nine o'clock, when the state fair was officially opened, until late last night a crowd of people—and an unusually large crowd for the first day of the exposition—pushed its way through the turnstiles and poured itself into the various buildings, admiring everything and marvelling at many things. There was little or no confusion attendant upon the opening. Indeed, so smoothly did everything run yesterday that it appeared more the result of the waving of a fairy wand, than the skillful planning of human beings. The "best ever" seemed to be the concensus of opinion of those who wandered over the grounds and through the buildings yesterday and certainly a Minnesota state fair has never opened under more favorable auspices than does the state fair of 1900.

DISPLAY OF FRUITS.

The odor of fragrant apples floats about the great agricultural building where is to be seen every fruit and vegetable that the state raises. Most temptingly are these arranged and the display warrants the belief that if Minnesota, by any chance, was forced to subsist on what she herself could raise she would still be able to live in luxury. The agricultural building resembles a great horn of plenty, a horn heaped to overflowing with fruits, grains, vegetables and grasses. There are nine individual farm exhibits and the fourteen counties have each furnished a good sized quota of the things displayed. At nine o'clock this morning Prof. James Atkinson, of the Iowa agricultural college at Ames, will begin the judging in this department.

The horticultural building is an immense bower of exquisite vines, ferns and all sorts of feathery plants. The great fountain in the center splashes musically and the fragrance of plants and flowers makes the building a delightful one to wander in, showing as it does a specimen of almost every plant that grows in the state. It seems the embodiment of Minnesota summer.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

There are pessimists who believe that the housewifely tastes of their grandmothers have not been handed down to the present generation of women. Such a pessimist should visit the Minnesota state fair and the woman's building. No grandmother could take neater or finer stitches than those to be seen on the various dainty bits of fancy work housed in this building There is cobwebby lace that would make the daintiest possible trimming for white neck or plump wrists. There is coarser but just as exquisitely fashioned lace that would emphasize the beauty of the most finely polished wood. There are sofa cushions galore. Many of these show original designs as do also the lace articles, which proves that the Minnesota woman of 1900 is not a mere copyist of the intricate but a designer as well. Then there is, off in a space by itself, a fine display of decorated china, dainty little white and gold after dinner coffees and fragile cups adorned with sprays of flowers whose arrangement invariably reveal excellent taste. The old time quilt has not entirely disappeared but it is not so much in evidence in the women's building as it has been in years back. Perhaps the most attractive display in the whole building is that in the cooking line.

Many of the good things to eat that are on exhibition here are the work of young girls under fifteen years of age, or under eighteen. There is light, delicious looking bread to be seen, and cookies and cakes of all kinds from the aesthetic looking angel's food to the simple but equally delicious sugar cooky.

FEDERATED CLUBS' HEADQUARTERS.

As one passes out of the woman's building the path leads naturally up to the Federation of Woman's Clubs headquarters, and here, perhaps, a more aesthetic note is struck. Down in the women's building is to be found the very best of all the necessities; up in the federation headquarters the side of woman's work that aims at culture is shown. It is the whipped cream to the cake. However, without the cake, the whipped cream would be cloying. A restful atmosphere pervades the building where the club woman is hostess. The reception hall, with its simple but artistic furnishings, the music room with its fine outlook and comfortable seats, the parlors and the various homelike nooks and crannies all reveal cultivated taste and much thought. In the basement there is a model kitchen in charge of Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws and Miss Sheppard, professional cooks. Yesterday afternoon Miss Sheppard gave a demonstration in bread making that was watched with interest by a large gathering of women. Today Mrs. Laws will give a practical demonstration in cooking eggs.

The Ladies' Thursday Musicale Club of Minneapolis had charge of the programme yesterday, and excellent vocal and instrumental numbers were given. U. S. Kerr, of Boston, who possesses a finely cultivated baritone, sang. Others taking part were Miss Alberta Fisher, Miss Wilma Anderson, Miss Edna Hall and Louis Marchand Park. Visitors at the federation building yesterday found much to interest them in the educational exhibits of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Faribault schools. Miss McClellan and Miss Whitney are in charge of the kindergarten display. The educational programme which will be given daily is under the direction of Mrs. H. S. Baker and Miss Maud Clum. This afternoon the Schubert club will have charge of the musical programme. The soloists will include Miss Florence Marion Face, Mrs. C. O. Krieger, Prof. H. E. Phillips; the pianists, Miss Rose Nabersberg and Prof. C. G. Titcomb.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS.

Education along temperance lines will be carried on daily at the little white house known as "Rest Cottage" on the state fair grounds. Here the white ribboners of the state have established their headquarters, and every one who wears the bit of white, or, rather, any one who calls, is cordially welcomed. The officers in charge of the building gladly pass out tracts to all who desire to learn something of the work that is being done by the white ribboners in the state, and every day, beginning today, there will be an interesting musical and literary programme. This morning Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovel will deliver an address.

Perhaps the most picturesque spot on the fair grounds is the log cabin of the territorial pioneers. All day yesterday its broad veranda was thickly dotted with people who were resting after the fatigue of "doing" the buildings, or who were holding little reunions of their own. The great room that makes up the lower floor of the log cabin is filled with relics of Minnesota's earlier days, and these furnishings are in keeping with the cabin itself, which, though new, has an old-time quaintness about it that carries the visitor's imagination back many years. The wooden cradles stand near the great fireplace. A Chickering piano looks imposing in one corner of the big room. The piano was brought to St. Anthony Falls from Boston in very early days by Ard Godfrey. Its voice is wheezy with age, but it is still an imposing piece of furniture. Old-fashioned candlesticks adorn the piano. A settee of a past decade invites one to rest. Quaint rocking chairs tilt back and forth alluringly in the breeze from the open windows. Mesdames Allen, of St. Paul; M. J. Thurston, of Minneapolis; Adams, of St. Paul; Tubbs, of Stillwater, and Hill, of Minneapolis, have charge of the building.

RACING WAS GOOD.

Exciting Contests and Close Finishes at the State Fair.

Yesterday afternoon's programme of races at the state fair was of a high order of merit for the opening day, and the thousands of people who occupied the grand stand were treated to some very close and interesting finishes.

One very unusual feature marked the opening race, the 2:10 trot, in which two of the fastest entries were distanced in the first heat, leaving only two horses to fight for the money.

The 2:40 pace furnished the most exciting sport of the day, and all the heats, with the exception of the first, were paced in better than 2:18.

The running events were somewhat disappointing, owing to numerous delays caused by misunderstandings among the officials in charge of these events.

Promptly on time the 2:10 trotting race for the $1,000 purse was called, and all the entries, four in number, answered the starter's bell. B B P drew the pole, and after scoring three times got away in the lead. Cutting was immediately driven out and set the pace. Dr. Pitzer

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GRAND STAND PROGRAMME

At the Minnesota State Fair, Tuesday, Sept. 4, Old Settlers' Day.

2:22 Class, Pacing, purse $1,000
Exhibition, Saddle Class Horses (half mile track).
Band Concert.
The La Mothes, Aerialists.
Exhibition, Heavy Matched Carriage Teams.
2:35 Class, Trotting, purse $1,000
Caicedo, "King of the Bounding Wire."
Horizontal Bar Exhibition.
Exhibition, Light Matched Carriage Teams.
Running Race, three-quarter-mile heats, purse $200

Programme of Evening.

Running Race, half-mile heats ..... Purse
Caicedo. The La Mothes. Band Concert.
Horizontal Bar Exhibition.
Running Race, mile dash ..... Purse
Paine's Spectacular Fireworks Exhibition.
Dewey's Fleet in the Battle of Manila.

DEFECTIVE PAGE