The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday; cooler in east and south portions; Thursday fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday; cooler at night; Thursday fair; light to fresh south winds, shifting to west.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday; cooler in north and west portions; Thursday fair; cooler in east portion; light to fresh south winds, shifting to northwest.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday; cooler in western portion; Thursday fair.

Montana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

North and South Dakota—Fair Wednesday; cooler in central and east portions; Thursday fair.

St. Paul — Yesterday's temperatures taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 78; lowest temperature, 55; average temperature, 66; daily range, 23; barometer, 29.88; humidity, 77; precipitation, trace; 7 p. m., temperature, 74; 7 p. m., wind, southwest; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena	68	74	Milwaukee	72	78
Battleford	54	56	Minnedosa	50	52
Bismarck	64	72	Montgomery	78	92
Buffalo	68	72	Montreal	62	72
Boston	74	86	Nashville	78	83
Calgary	54	56	New Orleans	83	90
Cheyenne	76	82	New York	78	82
Chicago	70	76	Norfolk	76	86
Cincinnati	76	82	North Platte	82	90
Cleveland	68	72	Omaha	74	80
Des Moines	72	76	Philadelphia	78	82
Duluth	62	64	Pittsburg	74	80
Grand Haven	64	70	Qu'Appelle	50	56
Green Bay	70	76	San Francisco	62	62
Helena	56	56	St. Louis	76	78
Huron	68	88	Salt Lake	86	88
Jacksonville	78	88	Ste. Marie	64	70
Kansas City	74	78	Washington	78	84
Marquette	60	66	Winnipeg	58	66

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	1.6	*0.1
La Crosse	10	2.4	*0.5
Davenport	15	2.0	...
St. Louis	30	19.6	...

*Rise.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: The Mississippi will change but little in the vicinity of St. Paul.

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul.)

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1902.

Raverty, with a score of other guests, was sleeping on a cot in the hall.—Daily News.

We knew the town was crowded, but never dreamed twenty-one people could sleep on one cot.

BEHOLD A HAPPY FAMILY.

The Republican leaders of the First congressional district, under the able editorial guidance of their St. Paul morning organ, are entitled to the blue ribbon as the most interesting happy family in the country.

Congressional Candidate Knatvold, state senator from Freeborn, and a man of previously unblemished reputation, has charged from the Republican platforms of the district, that Congressman Tawney is, first, the agent of the lumber trust, if not the god-father of the infamous $2 duty on white pine lumber; second, the chief instrument of the defeat of reciprocity with Canada; third, the party whip in the passage of the dishonorable Porto Rican tariff act; fourth, that he has improved every opportunity to kill every measure to remove the tariff from trusts; and fifth, that he was one of the "beet sugar coterie" that defeated the president in the cause of reciprocity with Cuba. What is still more serious, Senator Knatvold is armed with documents which appear to prove his case.

Congressman Tawney has now come back at his congressional opponent for the nomination, and has inspired his organs to charge Knatvold with being, first, the instrument of the sugar trust, and second, with being indirectly the agent, if not the chosen candidate, of the oleomargarine trust. Tawney and his organs have not yet produced evidence connecting Senator Knatvold with the sugar and oleomargarine interests; but they are shouting just as positively, taking their chances on the theory, that as Tawney is theoretically opposed to these trusts, his opponent must necessarily receive their support.

Altogether it makes a beautiful picture. It is a case of beet sugar combine versus sugar trust, of lumber combine versus oleomargarine trust—with the people and Senator McGovern, the Democratic candidate, taking notes of the Republican linen washing.

During the past fortnight Congressman Tawney seems to have employed a head editorial washerwoman in St. Paul; and so the editorial leader of the St. Paul morning organ is devoted to the Tawney-Knatvold linen.

Its favorite editorial theme at present is the sweet-scented one, to use its own language, "The Greasers," otherwise, the oleomargarine trust; and daily charges are made against Senator Knatvold, who has been known as one of the cleanest and most estimable of the Republican leaders in the state senate as a "Greaser," or colleague of the oleo people.

On Saturday the St. Paul organ made the wholesale insinuation that the First district newspapers opposing Tawney's renomination were "Greaser" organs, and went on to say: "The bitter hostility of the Greaser organs to Tawney leaves no doubt as to the origin and inspiration of the active opposition to his renomination which is being pushed in every part of the district by every means and with every agency that money can command."

In attacking Senator Knatvold, it speaks of his "radical insistence on the Democratic policy of free lumber," and goes on to charge: "The oleomargarine interests which are behind him care nothing for free lumber. They are simply using it as a screen behind which they can attack, and, if possible, defeat Tawney."

Yesterday the St. Paul organ, in answer to a protest from a prominent citizen of the First district, again defended the proposition—"that the opposition to Mr. Tawney in the First district derives its main inspiration and support from the oleomargarine interests."

In answer to the charge that Tawney was supported by the lumber interests, the morning organ avers: "The reasons are a hundred times stronger for believing that the 'Greasers' are, secretly of course, behind the opposition to Tawney and are furnishing the pecuniary ammunition for the war on him."

If the Republican voters of the First district believe what their organs and orators and congressional candidates say about Republican affiliation with trusts and about the trust entanglements of their leading candidates, they have but one alternative, and that is, to cast their votes for a man who is the representative of neither the lumber combine, nor oleo trust, of the beet sugar combine nor of the sugar trust—Senator Peter McGovern, the fearless and able Democratic candidate for congress.

It remains to be shown whether or not Roosevelt has covertly promised to advocate ultimate independence for the Filipinos—when they have shown their capacity for self-government. If he made such a promise in secret, why should it not be made openly? The Globe suspects the whole report is a Republican trick.

MINNESOTA MANUFACTURERS.

One of the new but important features of state fair week will be tomorrow's convention of the manufacturers of Minnesota. Besides the social feature of the gathering, which includes a supper and the usual feast of reason and flow of soul, the convention will consider practical questions of welfare to the state; and, among them, that of a petition to the legislature to erect upon the state fair grounds a manufacturing building wherein Minnesota manufacturers may give the state an exhibition of industrial resources pertaining particularly to the manufacturing arts.

Inasmuch as the best and greatest interests of the farm and factory go hand-in-hand, there is every reason why such a petition, if drafted and presented, should receive the support of all classes and the required appropriation from the legislature. The manufacturers now are scattered in an ineffectual way among several departments, or are given no place in the exhibition at all. The main building, devoted to arts and mercantile wares, accommodates a very small portion of the manufacturers; but that department is now overcrowded and almost overwhelmed for lack of space. The proposed new manufacturing building would relieve a number of departments and furnish one of the most interesting and important exhibits on the ground.

Minnesota manufacturers today give employment to 80,000 wage earners and pay out $40,000,000 in wages per annum. They occupy $30,000,000 of land with $20,000,000 of buildings and $40,000,000 of machinery. They number about 13,000 proprietors and occupy 12,000 mills and factories. They pay $1,000,000 in taxes to support state and local governments, $3,000,000 for fuel, $10,000,000 for rent, $175,000,000 for various raw materials, and produce an annual product valued at not far from $300,000,000.

Such an industry is well worth consideration at the hands of the state in any industrial institution whose aim it is to present to the world the resources of the state.

The hard coal barons are not worrying. They simply mark prices up a dollar and make as much money as if the mines were being worked. But it is different with the miners and with the consumers.

OUR BREADSTUFF INTERESTS.

For the crop year ending Aug. 31, the flour mills of Minneapolis turned out the unparalleled total of 15,992,639 barrels of flour.

This is greater than the combined mill product of such other important flour manufacturing centers, as Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Of a total of about 18,000,000 barrels of wheat flour which the United States annually exports to other countries, Minneapolis furnishes fully 30 per cent—from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 barrels a year.

The growth of the milling industry of our neighboring town is seen in the fact, that the output of less than 7,000,000 barrels in 1890 has grown to nearly 16,000,000 for the crop year just closed—an increase of 9,000,000 barrels, or over 125 per cent.

The importance of the growth of this milling industry to the farms of the Northwest is evidenced by over 90,000,000 bushels of wheat receipts at Minneapolis during the year—of which all but about 15,000,000 is ground into flour.

The nearby mills give a direct home market for the farm product, which is in an important factor in sustaining wheat prices. Often the Minneapolis mills pay 2 to 3 cents per bushel above the Chicago and export price. As it is to the interest of the millers to do business on a rising, instead of a falling wheat market, they have given the farmers effective co-operation in sustaining prices. The late Chas. A. Pillsbury, for years known as the flour king of the world, is known to have sunk hundreds of thousands of dollars in an effort to support "the bull" side of the market against the aggressions of the Chicago "bears."

The 75,000,000 bushels of wheat required to supply the Minneapolis mills help the wheat producers of the entire country in the matter of world prices for our staple grain of the Northwest. Minnesota flour enters every market on the globe, when wheat has but the limited market, Liverpool. If Minnesota had no flour manufacturing industry, this 75,000,000 bushels required to supply the Minneapolis mills and the 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 more required to supply the rest of Minnesota's mills, a total of probably 120,000,000 bushels, would be dumped upon the Liverpool market and break it down; and the result would be ruinous prices for the entire wheat product of this country, with consequent restriction of Northwestern wheat production and farm development. But. transposed into flour, our wheat product is distributed among the ten thousand markets of all continents and climes.

It was once more or less in vogue among farmers, and doubtless more or less for cause, to complain of the treatment received at the hands of the miller. The cessation of the complaints to a large extent in recent years may be accounted for by a little scrutiny of the census statistics, which in the case of Minnesota, at least, throw upon the relations of the mill and farm an interesting light.

The point that will interest the farmer is this, that the increase in the value of the grain materials bought by the mills of Minnesota during the late census decade, 1890-1900, has gone hand-in-hand with the increase in the value of the mill product sold. In other words, that wheat values have kept step with flour values, and that the miller has "toted fair" with the farmer.

The increase in the value of the flour and grist product by the mills of Minnesota, comparing 1900 with 1890, is a little over $23,000,000, or not quite 40 per cent.

The increase in the cost of the materials bought by the mills is a little over $22,000,000, or about 42 per cent; the percentage of increase in cost of materials, which are principally wheat, being a fraction greater than in the value of the flour and other mill products sold.

In view of the fact that the volume of wages paid by Minnesota flour mills during the census decade also increased about 36 per cent, and the further fact, that there was a 25 per cent increase in the amount of capital, due to an increase in milling capacity and to the increase in the number of mills from 307 in 1890 to 512 in 1900, thereby entailing greater fixed charges and general operating expenses—it is surprising that the farm producers of the raw materials should be able to find the record so strongly in their favor. It is certainly very satisfactory from the farmer's standpoint to know that of the $23,000,000 of increase in the value of the product; $22,000,000 has gone into increase in the cost of materials, and mainly into wheat; and specially gratifying that the price paid for materials shows a 42 per cent increase as compared with a 40 per cent increase in the value of the mill product.

The fact that the flour industry has no tariff protection and has never received government favors of any kind—always like the farm, fighting its own battles against world competition and with abundance of domestic competition in the bargain—has a great deal, doubtless, to do with the above result. Not only has the flour industry had no aid from government, but it has been bitterly discriminated against. It has had to pay tariff taxes on its machinery and bagging. It has had to pay railroad discrimination in flour rates as compared with wheat rates. It has had unjust dock charges to meet.

It has had hostile wheat tariffs to contend with in securing its material. Today 100,000,000 bushels of the best hard wheat in the world—that of Manitoba and Assiniboia, just across our northern border—is shut out of Minnesota mills and forced upon the Liverpool market, not only building up a foreign flour industry to take away our export trade for flour, but breaking down the world price for wheat, because selfish politicians have betrayed the interests of their country and defeated the cause of reciprocity with Canada. In the case of Cuba, these same politicians have considered the narrow greed of the beet sugar-combine paramount to that of the flour industry which pays out not far from $80,000,000 per annum, in the state of Minnesota alone, to farmers for materials and to workmen in wages.

It is time that the farmers and the millers, whose interest in the development of the breadstuffs industry and trade of the country, joined hands in a common battle against the political representatives of the special interests which have defeated reciprocity with both Cuba and Canada.

St. Paul day at the fair was a success despite unfavorable weather indications early in the forenoon. However, St. Paul should have a day later in the week when the fair could be expected to be in full blast.

Why not award blue ribbons to the candidates in open competition at the fair and let the lucky ones be the nominees?

The governor of Michigan should end the suspense and appoint somebody to the vacant senatorship.

Mimic war is not a powerful stimulant to the hope of universal peace on earth.

AT ST. PAUL Theatres

Chauncey Olcott broke all his St. Paul records at the Metropolitan opera house last night, playing to the largest and most enthusiastic audience that has ever greeted him in the Northwest. There will be matinees this afternoon and Saturday.

"Way Down East" comes to St. Paul next Sunday night for an engagement of one week. The advance sale of seats will open tomorrow at 9 a. m.

Rose Melville in "Sis Hopkins" played to standing room only at the Grand again last evening, and if vociferous and frequent applause and repeated curtain calls be taken as evidence, both star and play have gained in popularity since last seen here. There will be two performances of "Sis Hopkins" at this playhouse today, a matinee at 2:30 and the regular evening performance at 8:15.

Melodrama will succeed pastoral drama at the Grand the coming week, and the occasion will serve to present for the first time in this city, "Her Marriage Vow," a new play dealing with railroad life in the East.

The "City Club" played to big houses both afternoon and evening yesterday at the Star theater. The bill goes with vim throughout and is making a hit with the public.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN ARKANSAS.

Get Everything in Sight by Increased Majorities.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—Partial returns received up to 10 o'clock this morning indicate the election of the Democratic state ticket by a majority ranging from 35,000 to 45,000. Governor Davis carried the home ward of Chairman H. L. Remmet of the Republican state central committee at Newport, it going Democratic for the first time in twelve years.

The following Democratic congressmen were elected over theirRepublican opponents: First district, R. B. Macon; Second district, S. B. Brundige; Third district, Hugh A. Dinsmore; Fourth district, J. S. Little; Fifth district, C. C. Reid; Sixth district, Joe T. Robinson; Seventh district, R. M. Wallace.

CRITICISM OF HIGGINSON SAID TO BE UNWARRANTED

His Act in Entertaining Duchess of Marlborough Not Irregular.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The officials of the navy department are surprised at the amount of criticism which has been aroused by the visit of the Duchess of Marlborough, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and a party to Rear Admiral Higginson aboard his flagship, the Kearsarge. It is not the understanding among the officials here that Admiral Higginson invited the party to come aboard, although they see no reason why he should not have extended the invitation, as the visit was made during the "period of preparation" and not during the time when the attacking movement had begun.

Moreover, they point to precedents, cases where hospitalities and courtesies were extended to persons outside the service during actual war. When the Oregon was at Guantanamo, a large party of Red Cross nurses, among them Miss Chandler, a daughter of William Astor Chandler, was taken aboard and entertained and given a respite from the cramped quarters and the monotony of a hospital ship. There has not been, and is not apt to be, any inquiry from the navy department of Admiral Higginson concerning the matter.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

Soldiers in the Archipelago to Work in Three Departments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Upon recommendation of Gen. Chaffee, concurred in by Gen. Davis, who is to be his successor in the Philippine an order was issued today by the war department re-arranging the Philippine islands into three departments. The department of Luzon is to be commanded by Gen. James E. Wade.

The department of Vizayas is to be commanded by Gen. T. J. Wint, to include all of the islands south of the department of Luzon.

The department of Mindanao is to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, and includes all of the remaining islands of the Philippine archipelago.

Gen. Chaffee has been directed to designate the places for the location of the several department headquartrs and to distribute staff officers and troops according to the best needs of the service.

Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Davis also recommend that four brigadier district commands be kept up in the Philippine islands.

MAYOR IS NOT TO INTERFERE.

Little Likelihood of Trouble in Corbett-McGovern Affair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Charles T. Grainger, mayor of Louisville, who is visiting this city has been asked if he will interfere in the Mc-Govern-Corbett fight. He is quoted as having replied:

"Why should I interfere? Boxing contests are not against the law, in Kentucky. We have had many such performances in Louisville and the law never has been broken. I do not believe that McGovern or Corbett intend to transgress the law, so why should I interfere?

"Personally, I am in favor of boxing. I believe it is more beneficial to young men than harmful. I hope to see all differences of a personal nature settled in the future day if it comes to a question of fight — by nature's weapons and not by guns."

Revolutionary Movement Spreads.

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 2.—The revolutionary movement in favor of Mohammed, brother of the sultan of Morocco, Moula I., Abd-el-Aziz, is spreading among the Berber tribes. Berbers recently attacked the town of Mekines, but the governor managed to pacify the tribesmen.

C. F. W. NEELY AGAIN IN HIS NATIVE LAND

Man Released Under Amnesty Act Reaches New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Among the passengers, who arrived today on the steamer Morro Castle from Havana were Emilio Terry, former secretafy of agriculture of Cuba; Mrs. Herbert Squiers, wife of the United States Minister to Cuba and C. F. W. Neely who was released from prison at Havana under the amnesty act for connection with the Cuban postal frauds.

A number of Cuban students were also on board. Mrs. Squiers, Neely and a number of other passengers were sent to Hoffman's Island for observance in compliance with port rules. They will be released tomorrow if no suspicious illness develops among them.

BEEF TRUST SCARED

PLAN TO FORM A $500,000,000 COMBINATION GETS A SERIOUS SETBACK

INDEPENDENT CONCERNS NOT TO BE TAKEN IN NOW

Boston Parties Interested Get Word Not to Forward Schedules to Chicago—Fear That Attorney General Will Become Active After His Return From Paris—Canada a Factor.

Special to The Globe.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The organization of the packing house interests has suddenly been stopped. Schedules of property which were being made in Boston and New England to be filed at Chicago as a basis for taking over all the independent concerns into the trust were made up and were all ready to send on Monday, but they did not go. Word was received from Chicago not to forward these schedules.

It can be said positively that the reason for holding up the formation of the $500,000,000 trust is that some of the firms which were to be taken in have grown frightened at the last moment, and unless they can be coaxed into an easier frame of mind the organization will fall through. From a trustworthy source comes the important information that the men who have backed out are alarmed over the possibility that Canadian meats will be put on the free list by congress next winter as the result of publicity.

Until the Chicago interests get some sort of control of the Canadian situation, or some assurance that there will be no interference with the tariff, it looks as if the trust movement would be held up. The Chicago people are also worried over the fact that the talk against the beef trust has not ended with the Chicago injunction and that it is possible that upon the return of Attorney General Knox from Paris he will press local suits against trusts. Knox is primed with facts in regard to the way the packers have succeeded in keeping up prices.

VERMONT ALL AWRY

Continued From First Page.

an ticket, while but little attention was paid to the Democratic ticket, except to ask the voters of that party to assist in electing representatives who would vote for a high license local option liquor law with a referendum clause attached.

Spellbinders covered the state in the interests of the various candidates. The Clement men asked the voters to reconstruct the Republican party in the interests of better government, while Gen. McCullough at all times during the campaign, and more especially in a speech last Saturday, appealed to the Republicans to stand and roll up the usual majority for the regular ticket, so as to encourage the Republican party in national politics.

The regular Republican candidates for state treasurer, secretary of state and auditor of accounts were indorsed by the Clement forces and their opposition consisted only of the candidates of the Democratic and Prohibition tickets. As the campaign came to an end, the party leaders declared that never before had it been so difficult to forecast the probable result of the vote for governor and lieutenant governor, while it was a question as to the choice of representatives.

Will Elect McCullough.

David J. Foster, of Burlington, is re-elected to congress in the first district and Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, is re-elected in the Second district.

The general assembly is usually made up of 246 representatives and thirty senators. The house of representatives will consist of 116 Republicans, 29 Democrats, 25 high license and 8 labor. The senate is overwhelmingly Republican. The Republican managers tonight gave out an opinion that the Republican representatives elected will for the most part vote for Gen. McCullough, the regular Republican nominee, for governor, although they will vote for a high license liquor law with a referendum law attached. Gen. McCullough will have a majority of thirty-eight over all on joint ballot in the general ballot in the assembly, which assures his election.

ROSE WILL BE THE NOMINEE.

Democrats of Wisconsin Prepared to Name Him Today.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—At a late hour tonight David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee, seems to have a long lead in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic state convention, which meets tomorrow. Much pressure, however, is being brought to bear by Rose's opponents to form a combination to defeat him. Whether this can be done remains to be seen. Rose himself is not talking, for the reason that he has not announced himself a candidate. His lieutenants, however, gave out his strength as 375 votes, which is 55 more than enought to nominate. This is considerably less than was claimed for him last night, and his opponents assert that he will not have enough strength to nominate him on the first ballot, and that a stampede will then begin toward a man selected by the combined strength against him. George W. Peck, former governor, seems to be the man upon whom the opposition will unite if a break is made. Neal Brown, of Wausau; Dr. W. A. Anderson, of La Crosse, and Burr W. Jones, of Madison, also have many followers. Much doubt is expressed, however, on the anti-Rose men being able to agree upon a candidate.

John Wattawa, of Kewaunee, has the field to himself in the contest for the nomination for lieutenant governor, and Louis Lange, of Fond du Lac, for secretary of state. Little interest is being taken in the fight for places on the balance of the ticket.

Several drafts of platforms have been prepared by the various leaders, and it is said tonight that nothing will be given out as to what it will contain until the document comes from the committee on resolutions ready for presentation to the convention. It is the general opinion, however, that reference to the Kansas City platform and also to trusts will be eliminated, and that the report will be almost wholly a state paper.

JOHNSON HAS HIS OWN WAY.

Mayor of Cleveland to Control the Ohio Convention.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, won a decisive victory today in the preliminary meetings of the Democratic state convention which meets here tomorrow. Ever since he was selected as chairman of the convention by the state central committee, it has been the general opinion that this occasion would be made the initial public opening of his candidacy for the next Democratic nomination for the presidency. In that respect his success has been phenomenal. No Ohio candidate for the presidency ever had more unanimity of sentiment in his favor among the delegates at a state convention than was shown at the meetings tonight by congressional districts for the selection of officers and members of the various committees.

Committees of the convention, the committee on credentials, permanent organization and rules and order of business are almost unanimously with him for anything he wants. One of them gave him the double honor at once of agreeing on a report to make permanent the temporary organization of the convention. The Johnson men were opposed only in the selection of the committee on resolutions and members of the committee on resolutions and members of new state central committee, and in some districts these contests were closer and more bitter than expected. The Johnson men secured fourteen of the twenty-one state committeemen, with three contested opponents pending and a greater proportion of those on the committee on resolutions.

The platform as it came from Mayor Johnson was agreed to tonight by a vote of 16 to 5 of the committee on resolutions, but it will not be given out for publication until it is adopted tomorrow by the convention. The resolutions are fully in accord with the views of Mayor Johnson on both national and state issues.

HEINZE VICTOR OVER CLARK.

Secures What He Wants in Montana State Committee.

Special to The Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 2.—The meeting of the Democratic state central committee in this city today was one of the most sensational affairs in the history of the state largely because of the development of another "Marcus Daly" as regards United States Senator W. A. Clark in the person of F. Aug. Heinze, the young mining millionaire of Butte. The Clark men charge bribery against Heinze, who, it appears, has been doing some tall hustling in the eastern part of the state. Men who have for years been affiliated with Clark came to the meeting pronounced Heinze advocates. Others known as Heinze men have changed to Clark, and the bribery charges have been hurled back at Clark.

The committee met and selected Bozeman as the meeting place for the convention, and the date thereof Sept. 23, when a congressional candidate and a nominee for associate justice of the supreme court will be named. Then came the apportionment of delegates. Clark wants the apportionment made on the vote cast for Bryan, while Heinze wants it made on the vote cast for Gov. Toole, which would cut down the representation in Butte and Anaconda. A vote was taken, resulting in a tie, 13 to 13.

The sensation of the day came, however, when Gov. Toole, as the proxy for the committeeman from Clark's home city, voted against Clark and for Heinze. Later a compromise was effected whereby the apportionment was based on the divided vote for governor and associate justice, making it a decided Heinze victory over the multimillionaire senator.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE SITS.

Holds a Session at Fargo to Plan North Dakota Campaign.

Special to The Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 2.—At the meeting of the Democratic state central committee today only part of the candidates were present. These, with National Committeeman Eaton, selected an executive committee and discussed plans for the campaign. Lack of funds will make effort in this state difficult, especially because of the great Republican majority at the last election, but there was a disposition to make as good a fight as possible under the circumstances. There was some discussion over the possible resignation of S. K. McGinnis, of Jamestown, as candidate for lieutenant governor for business reasons and objections of his wife, but efforts will be made to keep him on the executive committee, composed of one member from each judicial district. They are: First, George Duis, Grand Forks; Second, William Collins, Bottineau; Third, E. E. Cole, Fargo; Fourth, Max Wipperman, Hankinson; Fifth, A. W. Porter, La Moure; Sixth, I. P. Baker, Bismarck; Seventh, J. L. Cashel, Grafton.

JUDGE DURAND IS VERY LOW.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Michigan Critically Ill.

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 2.—At 9 o'clock tonight there was no decided change in the condition of Judge Durand, the Democratic candidate for governor, who was stricken with paralysis yesterday evening. His physicians tonight gave out the following bulletin:

"Judge Durand's pulse tonight is 104; temperature, 101 4-5; respiration, 24 and regular. Beef tea and some liquid nourishment have been given in great moderation."

Dr. J. H. Charters, one of the attending physicians, said tonight that in his opinion the patient was perceptibly weak.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Whatever the outcome of Judge Durand's illness it is realized on all sides that he will be unable to go through the approaching campaign as a candidate.

Either James W. Helm, of Adrian, or Charles R. Sligh, of Grand Rapids, who stood second and third to Judge Durand, in point of votes on the last ballot at the state convention is likely to be named by the state committee, and the indications are considerably in favor of Mr. Helm.

SILVER OUT OF THE PLATFORM.

Compromise Will Be Reached by the Democrats of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 2.—There will be no contest in the Democratic state convention to be held tomorrow over the platform. The opponents of a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform are here in force. Today the silver men, under the leadership of C. A. Walsh, secretary of the national Democratic committee, who have heretofore stood steadfastly for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, proposed a compromise and had printed and circulated among the delegates the following proposed plan:

"The Democracy of Iowa in convention assembled indorses and reaffirms the principles of the last platform, with the further declaration that intervening events have so changed conditions that the silver question is not an issue."

This was accompanied by the statement that the time has come to recognize that old issues are now at the front and that this plank is offered as one acceptable to all.

Named by Iowa Socialists.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 2.—The Socialists of Iowa held their state convention here today and nominated the following state ticket: Secretary of state, W. A. Jacobs, Davenport; auditor, J. T. Grant, Muscatine; treasurer, S. R. McDowell, Lake Park; attorney general, I. S. McCrellis, Des Moines; judge supreme court, A. D. Pugh, Des Moines; railroad commissioner, James Lorimer, Winterset.

Will Oppose Babcock.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.—Capt. Jack Silsbaugh, of Viroqua, was nominated by the Third district Democrats this afternoon to oppose Congressman J. W. Babcock.

Name Lewis C. Baker for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—Lewis C. Baker, of Whitewater, Wis., was nominated for congress tonight by the First Wisconsin district Democratic convention.

To Oppose J. A. T. Hull.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 2.—The Seventh Iowa district Democratic congressional convention today nominated Parley Sheldon, of Ames, to oppose John A. T. Hull.

NEW YORK CITY GOSSIP

NEW LAW FORBIDS OFFERS TO PROCURE DIVORCES

Germany Requests Us to Stop Sending Her Fruit-Destroying Insects Through the Mails—Slavonic Societies Are Disrupted Over Gift of Flag.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—"Talking about in the divorce laws of this state," says Lawyer A. H. Hummel, "there is a new law just gone into effect which in my judgment, is destined to promote more genuine reform in litigation arising out of marital difficulties than any single measure that has been placed upon the statute books for many years and which will go a very long way toward minimizing the number of fraudulent divorces that have for so long a time disgraced the state.

"I would almost wager," continued Mr. Hummel, "that of every thousand lawyers in this state 999 of them are in absolute ignorance that such a law was passed by the last legislature and met with the approval of the governor, and as for the general public it is undoubtedly ignorant of the measure. Yet this bill is entitled 'An act to amend the penal code in relation to Advertisements to Procure Divorces,' and amends the penal code by inserting a new section to be known as 143A, and which provides that any person advertising in anyway whatever to procure divorces is guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty for a violation of the new law is fixed at a fine of $500 or one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, or both, at the discretion of the presiding justice.

"The passage of this law forbidding advertisements means that the poorer classes who are lured along by specious promises of non-publicity will be in greater measure protected.

Slavs Disagree Over Banner.

Two great bodies of New York people are at odds over the arrival of the Hungarian delegates to the United States, who came on the steamer Staatendam.

A Hungarian society in the fatherland has sent a beautiful flag to the Hungarians of America. This flag has two mottoes, one of which is, "To Thy Native Land Be Unswervingly True, O Magyar" The other is, "Be Ye Dauntlessly Loyal to Your Fatherland." The flag is sent as a kindly token to the Hungarians of America, and especially to the society known as the Bridgeport Federation. The Hungarians of New York say the Hungarian government has no hand in this gift. The flag is brought by Gen. Joseph Zseny, a patriot and soldier.

There are 100,000 Hungarians in New York city who are pleased at this courtesy of a kindred society in the fatherland. The East side was profusely decorated with the national colors of Hungary—red, white and green. Societies carrying flags were marching from street to street around avenue C to celebrate its arrival.

On the other hand there is a great body of Pan-Slavs, originating in Hungary and having their own political views and ideals who do not welcome the flag. They look upon it with suspicion that it has its roots in old-world politics. They fear it is an attempt on the part of the home government to create a sentiment in the hearts of the Hungarians already in this country against America. Various Slavonic societies have met and denounced the flag and an attempt has been made to place difficulties in the way of its passing the customs officials. Some of the more hot-headed of the Slavs have covertly threatened to disturb the parade in which it was hoped that 80,000 Hungarians would take part. The Hungarians have appealed to the police to guard against this and they will be amply protected.

Germany Objects to Bugs.

No more fruit, plants, shrubs or anything in which bugs, worms or insects or their eggs may be concealed will be sent from this country to Germany by mail. The German government has informed the United States government that Uncle Sam's mail has for some years been carrying injurious bugs and insects into the German empire, and the order has been sent out from Washington instructing all postmasters handling foreign mail to refuse to accept anything in the nature of fruit or plants for Germany.

"As I understand it," says the New York superintendent of foreign mails, "the German people maintain that their country has been seriously injured by the importation of various kinds of bugs, worms and insects, which destroy their fruit, through packages sent to them in the American mails. They say that many species of insects known in the United States have seemed to thrive on German soil, but probably never would have reached their country had it not been for their introduction through the mails. The German government asserts that Germany's fruit product has been damaged by many thousands of dollars during the last five years on account of this American importation of undesirable bugs. It is said that fruit growers frequently send cuttings and small plants through the mail to foreign countries and that this traffic between Germany and America has been very extensive in the past.

Morgan's Fragonard Panels.

Wherever art lovers met their talk was of the Fragonard panels that J. Pierpont Morgan has bought. Experts know them as treasures of art history. Roger Portalis has written of them with ardor, Virgile Josz is lyrical in his description of them.

Goncourt forgot them, so zealously were they guarded in M. Malvilan's little house at Grasse, in Provence, when Goncourt was writing of Fragonard. The museum has nothing valuable by the French masters of the eighteenth century. Mr. Morgan intends really that his Fragonard panels and his portrait of the Duchesse de Chateauroux, by Nattier, with other works of art of the period, be shown there.

Poor Suffer for Coal.

There has been a big increase in the price of coal to the dwellers in the tenement districts during the past forty-eight hours.

The coal peddlers who sell coal by the pail and bushel in the tenement districts on the east and west side of the city are asking 20 cents for a pail and from 45 cents to 48 cents for a bushel.

Before the strike a pail of coal could be purchased for 6 cents and a bushel for 25 cents.

Many coal peddlers when seen yesterday said that should the price of coal be raised to $12 a ton, which they expect, they would raise the prices still higher to those who purchase by the pail and bushel.

He'd Have Been Widower.

A Germantown man, with a wife who has her own ways about doing things, catches her now and then. "My dear," he said the other morning as he as dressing, "you were right when you told me last night that there were burglars in the house."

"Why?" she asked nervously.

"Because all the money that was in my pockets when I went to bed is gone."

"Well," she said with an I-told-you-so air, "if you had been brave and got up and shot the wretch, you would have had your money this morning."

"Possibly, my dear, possibly," he said gingerly; "but I would have been a widower."

She laughed softly and then gave half of it back to him.—Philadelphia Times.

DEFECTIVE PAGE