

OUR OWN UNTERRIFIED.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRACY IN THE HANDS OF WEAKLINGS.

Light Thrown on the Official Record of Auditor Bierman. What Will the Democrats Do With Judge Willis, Who Takes Pride in Being a Third Party Man.

The Democrats of Minnesota, after a desperate struggle between conscience and expediency, have at last got a ticket in the field. The convention of the party held in St. Paul on Wednesday last was a curious spectacle. For weeks beforehand, the Democrats of the state had thought of nothing else but the issue—to fuse, or not to fuse. In spite of the melancholy experiences of two years ago, there was a very large element of those hungry for local office who insisted on another joint campaign with the Populists. To the credit of the party it must be said, however, that there were enough steadfastly opposed to this program to defeat it. When the convention assembled there was no one who dared stem the tide of anti-fusion sentiment, or give to the fusion scheme anything more than a covert support. This would have been more praiseworthy if the party had not given the lie to all its fine pretensions at the last moment by indorsing one of the candidates, and that one perhaps the most objectionable of them all, named in the Populist ticket.

Official Record of Auditor Bierman. The only two candidates of any particular interest in this convention were those of Mr. Bierman for state auditor and Judge Willis for associate justice of the supreme court. The remainder of the offices are filled with such Democrats as would consent to accept nominations; most of them quite respectable, and most of them, except General Becker and Mr. Ludwig, known to very few people outside of their immediate constituencies. Whatever may have been his private reasons for fighting Mr. Bierman, Mr. Doran's head was exceedingly level when he declared that the Democratic party could not afford to carry into the coming campaign the handicap of its present state auditor. Huge frauds have already been unearthed in the matter of state pine lands that have been carried through during the incumbency of Mr. Bierman. A large amount of money has been recovered to the state from those who profited by these illegal transactions. It is said by one of the committee, now at work on timber frauds, that the total misappropriation of state property discovered up to date will exceed a million dollars. It would be a very difficult matter to persuade any voter that misdemeanors of this number and amount could be committed, and a record of the transactions passed through the state auditor's office, without any suspicion upon his part of misdoings. If Mr. Bierman's conduct of his office has been thoroughly honest, then he is too careless a man to trust with the immense interests of the state in its public lands. As far as he is concerned, the Democratic campaign must be a defensive one from first to last.

What Will Democrats Say About Willis? Less excusable will the straight-out Democrats of the state consider the action of the convention in indorsing the Populist candidate for associate justice of the supreme court. If there is one place in the government to which a Populist should not be admitted under any circumstances or on any plea, it is its highest judicial tribunal. The People's party has no respect for law. In every state in which it has been in power it has assumed that "might makes right" as thoroughly as any despot who ever lived. To put such men as this upon the bench is to say that justice shall no longer be considered, and that laws shall be interpreted according to the personal or political interests of those who administer them. Tried by this test, Judge Willis is as good a Populist as any of them. His record on the bench of Ramsey county is the record of a ranting demagogue. He has repeatedly prostituted his high office to the basest partisan ends. It was service such as this that endeared him sufficiently to the Populist party to make him their willing and welcome nominee. He has never disclaimed their principles, and in accepting him the Democrats of this state have assumed all the dishonor of fusion without receiving a single compensating advantage. Nothing can save them from the consequences of this but a prompt and public rejection on the part of Democratic voters of the Populist candidate.

Democratic Platform Lacks Meaning. The platform adopted does not contain a single definite and clear proposition. Any man of any party might take his stand upon its vague and glittering generalities and declare that they expressed his political faith. We all of us believe in a safe and sound currency; in the rights of labor; in equal justice to employer and employe; in a just pension system, and in arbitration as a method of settling labor disputes; but as to the specific methods by which any of these general objects are to be attained the platform is wholly silent and wholly worthless. It is as little inspiring as the ticket nominated, or as the debates of the convention. They all have the funeral air of one prepared and resigned to his fate.

The leaders of the People's party are not a little chagrined by their failure to make a ten-strike out of the observance of Labor day. It was down on their bills to have speakers of their own harangue vast crowds of working men

everywhere on that day, and call in a small army of recruits for the People's party in November. It was a pretty good scheme, based on the dissatisfaction of labor with recent events, and on the public advice of a few heads of labor organizations to their members to support the People's party. But, the laboring man is no such fool. His political opinions are his own, and outside of the matters on which his union properly assumes to control his actions, he intends to be his own boss. Those who assembled to listen to the political speeches of Labor day were few in number and mostly those who think that the organization of labor is a means to a political rather than to an economic end. The vast body of working people took their holiday quietly, enjoyed themselves in their own way and left the political orators to their own devices. The time has not come in this country when the laborer will accept anybody's dictation as to the disposition of his vote. The average laborer, moreover, at least in Minnesota, is intelligent enough to know that the most suicidal use which he could make of that vote is to bestow it on the Populist candidates.

Populist Strength Is Rapidly Decreasing. It is the unanimous opinion of those best situated for observing the course of public opinion and the shifting of political feeling among the masses, that the Populist strength is already declining rapidly from day to day. The only hope of that party lay in fusion. But the Democrats have had enough of that dose. Fusion has gone out of fashion everywhere. In Minnesota, in the Dakotas, everywhere throughout the Northwest, the party has put up a straight ticket of its own, and left the Populists to flounder in the mire. This is the part of wise party policy and of true public spirit. Any decent Democrat prefers a Republican and any decent Republican prefers a Democrat in office to a crazy, law-defying, anarchistic Populist. The day of fusion is over; and as for the Populists carrying any state this year outside of the Rocky Mountain tier, where patriotism and even love of liberty have been sacrificed to the interests of the mine owners, it is out of the question. In Minnesota the party is badly torn up. The

fight between the representatives of rival candidates for the senatorship and rival aspirants to the position of newspaper representative of the organization grows more bitter instead of becoming composed. The latest issue of Donnelly's Representative is full of the foul mouthed abuse for which he is noted; but turned this time with as much energy against his Populist associates as against the members of either of the other parties. He roasts Tom Lucas and J. L. Macdonald in good shape, regardless of the fact that the latter is chairman of the Populist committee, and entitled therefore to titular respect.

It is impossible, in the nature of things, that the hoped for alliance between the farmers' vote in the country and the labor vote in the great cities can be brought about. Either of these two elements has but to stop and think for a moment to see that its interests are diametrically opposed to those of the other. What the farmer wants is cheap labor and high prices for agricultural products. What the city workman wants is high wages and low prices for the necessities of life. It is as useless to try to harmonize these elements as to bring the American Association of Bankers and a free silver convention into line on the money question. Every farmer in the State of Minnesota knows that the most serious expense to which he is put is that for the labor required to help him put in and gather his crops. The wages of his help have been rising constantly for the last twenty to thirty years. They must be paid in cash. On the other hand, the only source from which he can get cash is the sale of his farm products; and these have been bringing him in less money year after year. Anything that would increase this tendency must be simply ruinous to him.

The aim of the labor unions, on the other side, is to raise wages steadily in all employments. Their work reflects powerfully upon farm labor. For, while the unions themselves do not include farm workers, they establish a scale to which the farmer must conform. If a man feels that, by going to one of the cities, he can command a certain daily wage, even as a common daily laborer, he will not remain upon the farm unless at least an equal amount is offered to him. In the fact of the increased wages in cities lies the explanation of the growing scarcity of farm labor and the decreased profits of the farmer. But the mechanic and artisan is bent upon accelerating this tendency; while any increase in the price of flour or beef or pork or anything that the farm produces would be a serious misfortune to him. No thoughtful man can fail to perceive that all the antagonisms that have been pointed out between capital and labor are less serious than those existing between the man who tills the farm and the man who works in the shop or factory. It is these irreconcilable elements that the Peoples party hopes to unite by appealing to ignorance and prejudice. But the result could be only to make one faction a cat's paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the other. The legislation that either asks would be ruinous to the other. And as the city element is the stronger, the better organized and the more determined, it is that which would prevail in the end. Every farmer who votes for the Peoples party under present conditions may rest assured that he is voting for cheaper farm products and higher prices for labor of all kinds; not only farm labor, but the labor employed in producing the articles which he has to buy, necessitating higher prices for them. Let him ask any Populist how these conflicting principles are to be reconciled, and give to this branch of the question some hours of serious thought before election day comes around.

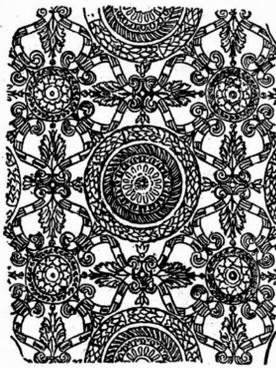
EFFECTS OF LIGHT.

A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DECORATING AND FURNISHING.

Consult the Resources of Natural Light Before Buying Papers or Fabrics—Brighten or Darken Your Rooms With the Coloring on Walls and Ceiling.

Natural light ought always to be considered as an important factor in the coloring and furnishing of a room.

It is not sufficient that we adopt blue for a warm exposure and yellow for a cold, because the former may be dark and the latter full of light, and hence conditions will become somewhat reversed. The office of color in this respect is to enliven or depress natural conditions, and by it we may fill the room full of warmth or the warm room full of refreshing coolness. Like



DESIGN FOR CEILING PAPER.

wise we may counterbalance an excess of light by subdued, retiring colors, while a deficiency may be compensated for by warm, mellow, advancing colors.

There are rooms too bright for comfort. These should be toned down with color and fabrics. As dark colors absorb light, so hues, shades and tints of such colors tend materially to modify excessive light. Then there are other means available for the purpose, such as the furniture stuffs and the hangings. If these be of light absorbing nature, they will assist in counterbalancing excessive light. Whatever, in fact, absorbs light is useful in this relation. Lusterless and glistening papers also are useful. Mirrors may be hung so as to catch and dispose rays of light in a darkish room. Varied objects, glass and enamel ware, bright color, these all help in the diffusion of the light's ray, and so the otherwise dark room is made bright and cheerful.

Yellow is the strongest of all the colors and the most diffusive of light. Hence the room that is deficient in light must be treated in this key. The tendency must be in the direction of yellow. Pale cream ceiling, with buffish ornamentation and white and gold; walls of a fuller and richer cream, approaching golden yellow, with bits of clear yellow, gold and light blue ornamentation and warm red in generous measure; woodwork old ivory, in polished enamel, carpet creamy and full of bright bits of yellow, red, blue and golden buff; drapery old gold, blue and pale straw; upholstery ivory and light blue. The room that has too much light requires an opposite treatment. The colors must be light absorbent. For this purpose let us employ for the ceiling a light green having a bluish cast, with bluish gray and reddish gold ornamentation; walls deep sea green, with pale green, gray and silver ornamentation; woodwork a pale sea green; carpet greens, grays, black and silver; drapery greenish gray; upholstery ecru, greenish gray and silver. These, of course, are suggestive. Fortunately there are a number of schemes available, as is shown in the table of color schemes appended from The Decorator and Furnisher, authority for the foregoing:



A STENCILED FRIEZE.

Ceiling, bluish gray; walls, bluish green; ground for frieze, grayish blue, green; ornamentation, greenish gray, silver. Ceiling, pale gray; walls, robin's egg blue; ground for frieze, medium robin's egg blue; ornamentation, deep robin's egg blue, bluish green, gray and silver. Ceiling, old rose; walls, crushed strawberry; ground for frieze, pale green; ornamentation, pink, gold, gray; walls, robin's egg blue; ground for frieze, deep red; ornamentation, old gold, ecru, deep buff, gold. Ceiling, sea green; walls, greenish cream; ground for frieze, light sea green; ornamentation, dull yellow, silver, light greenish cream. Ceiling, light cream; walls, cream; ground for frieze, light robin's egg blue; ornamentation, cream, silver, gold. Ceiling, light lemon yellow; walls, lemon yellow; ground for frieze, orange yellow; ornamentation, lemon yellow, deep orange, gold. Ceiling, light dull buff; walls, old red; ground for frieze, old blue; ornamentation, light and dark buff. Ceiling, light olive; walls, pompeian red; ground for frieze, deep red; ornamentation, olive, old gold, red, dull blue. Ceiling, ecru; walls, old gold; ground for frieze, deep red; ornamentation, old gold, gold, olives. Ceiling, buff; walls, dull green sage; ground for frieze, green sage; ornamentation, light sage, ecru, dull white, medium yellow.

The Popular Crepons.

The crepons are par excellence the smartest gowns this year. The material is woven in a great many different ways. Some look like chenille, others have a dainty satin stripe finish, while some are quite plain. Others, again, have an embroidered dot or figure woven in the goods. Bright blue, wood colors, gray, black and a curious warm shade of brown are seen a great deal. These gowns are trimmed with lace and jet, the batiste lace being generally preferred to the guipure, which is so much used on silk.

TOUCH AND THE PEDALS.

The Possibilities of the Pedals in Combination With Different Kinds of Touch.

It is easy to perceive that the tendency to use the pedals for obtaining only dynamic gradations is due to a survival of traditions associated with the old pedals and older stops of the harpsichord, which were capable of no other effects. But it is entirely unnecessary to tell any modern teacher that the great masters of piano playing do not use the pedals simply to increase or diminish the loudness of the tone. It is true that one cannot make a piano speak as loudly with the soft pedal on as with it off; but, says a writer in The Musical Courier, it is very doubtful as to whether the power of the tone is increased by the use of the so called loud pedal. The volume of tone is enlarged by the letting loose of all the sympathetic vibrations, and the ear being crowded with simultaneous sounds gets the impression of loudness. But the truly great artist never uses the pedals for any other purpose than the production of variety in tone color.

Chopin showed us how to do this. Liszt explored another resource of piano playing which gives myriads of new results. By combining the manners of pedaling explained by Chopin with the manners of touch revealed by Liszt we arrive at a host of novel and beautiful effects, wholly unknown to the players of the classic era. The attention of teachers is called to the need of systematic instruction in this art of pedaling, and its union with the resources of touch. Even the great master, Rubinstein, has said that he does not think we have yet learned how to exhaust the possibilities of the pedal.

Here, then, is a subject for original research. The thoughtful teacher can find employment for many of his leisure hours in experimenting on touch and pedal combinations and noting the results. It is only lately that any attempts have been made to systematize our knowledge on this subject. For the most part the pianist has to find out for himself the possibilities of the pedals, and nine times out of ten when he has learned how to produce some extraordinary effect he prefers to keep the knowledge to himself, so that no other pianist may learn how to do the same thing.

New Parasols.

The variety in parasols is endless. Many women have one for each dress. An imported affair that may be carried with almost any summer costume is of glace silk enhanced with frills in silk



THREE PRETTY PARASOLS.

muslin, which are carried round the border and describe festoons on each section. Long, narrow stick in natural wood, tipped with a ball of gold or silver.

A parasol of silk striped horizontally with a broad satin band has a frill around the ferule, to which are attached two silk cords finished off with a ring to loosely close the parasol. The stick is a long rustic one. An odd parasol has a cover of glace and shot taffeta overlaid with chevrons of black moire ribbon. A ruffle to match encircles the ferule.

White moire parasols, with a scalloped edge, upon which is an applique of cream lace, are among the latest fancies and are much more durable than the fluffy chiffon beauties. A new idea is to set old miniatures into the wooden handles, giving them a very elegant and antique appearance.

The Other Way Round.

Tagleigh—What did that bank cashier abscond for? Was he behind in his accounts?

Wagleigh—No. He was ahead. The bank was behind.—New York World.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, wind in stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs with nerve fluid or force. This is likewise true of many diseases of the heart and lungs. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying cut. The little white lines a red th' nerves which convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric current is conveyed along the telegraph wires to every station, large or small. Ordinary physicians call to regard this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorders arising therefrom they treat the part affected.

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